



——天骄之路中学系列

2005 高考 总复习

主 编 高考命题研究组

英语

中国人民大学校门



机械工业出版社
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《2005 高考总复习》丛书

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编写说明

目前,新一轮的高考改革方案正在教育部学生司、基础教育司和考试中心的领导下,从试点省份向全国范围内有条不紊地贯彻、实施、推广。已有 11 个省市的语文、数学、英语科目由本省(市)单独组织命题,而理科综合、文科综合及相关科目等仍由教育部考试中心命题。面对这一崭新的变革,为避免高考前盲目无效的复习,给广大考生提供新颖、质优的考前第一轮复习用书,同时为全面贯彻、落实各学科的最新考查特点及要求,在教育部考试中心和各省教育厅考试院的指导下,我们特组织编写了《2005 高考总复习》系列丛书。

本丛书力求贯彻教育新理念,注重能力和素质的培养,以最新《考试大纲》为依据,以思维为重点,以方法为主线,以能力为核心,将考试内容、命题探索和能力提升融为一体。它博采众长,匠心独运,有的放矢,注重实效。融入了近几年高中教学科研的最新成果,体现了近年来教学改革和高考的最新特点,遵循了教、学、练、考的整体原则并具有以下特点:

1. 本丛书紧紧抓住高考各科的必考知识点、重点、难点,帮助广大考生梳理知识,探索规律,总结方法,全面提高提高应考本领。

2. 本丛书依各科复习的具体特点,创造性地设计好单元、框架、专题、栏目,体例均为各科的最优配置,既便于考生的复习,也便于教师组织复习。

3. 本丛书针对考生在高考中经常出现的典型错误给予具体指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,巩固已有的知识,避免许多考生在总复习时经常走的弯路和回头路。

具体来说,英语学科的编写体例有:

【知识要点梳理】:对本单元的知识点、能力点按课程进度进行梳理,总结,使读者对所学知识融会贯通。

【日常交际用语】:对本单元的日常用语进行了归纳性的总结,增强考生语感,同时便于考生进行听力与单项选择的训练。

【典型例题剖析】:通过对本单元典型例题的精析,将该题所涉及的知能体系加以言简意赅的点评。

【能力提高练习】:模拟“实战”演练,提高对学科知识点、知识体系、规律性的整体掌握水平,以及灵活运用知识的学科能力。

【高考名题选萃】:将涉及本单元知识点的历年高考题及各地著名模拟试题进行总结、例析,培养学生的高考意识和应试能力。

【备考自测训练】:为配合“3+X”高考,每单元均设计一些综合备考试题,进行透彻的分析和点评,使学生提前认识高考、熟悉高考。

【参考答案提示】:对所有测试题给出详细答案,对易错、难度大、较新颖的试题均给出解题提示或分析。

这套丛书是由多年工作在教学第一线的大学教授和中学特级教师编写的,他们都是全国高考命题研究组的成员,不但精熟自己所执教的学科内容,善于精析教材中的重点和难点,而且具有丰富的命题经验并对高考有过深入的研究,在信息和观点上有独特的表述能力和敏锐的反应能力。

需要说明的是,出版社为照顾到广大学生的实际购买能力,使他们能在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取到比其它书籍更多的营养,本书采用了小五号字和紧缩式排版,如有阅读上的不便,请谅解。

虽然我们在成书过程中,本着近乎苛刻的态度,题题推敲,层层把关,力求能够帮助读者更好地把握本书的脉络和精华,但书中也难免有疏忽和纰漏之处。检验本丛书质量的唯一标准是广大师生使用本书的实践,作为教研领域的最新成果,我们期盼它的社会效益,也诚挚地希望广大师生的批评指正。读者对本书如有意见、建议,请来信寄至:(100080)北京市海淀区苏州街 18 号长远天地大厦 B 座 15 层 天骄之路丛书编委会收,电话:(010)82608811,82608822,或点击“天骄网”(http://www.tjzl.com),在留言板上留言,也可发电子邮件。以便我们在再版修订时参考。

本丛书在编写过程中,得到了各参编学校及国家优秀出版社机械工业出版社有关领导的大力支持,丛书的统稿及审校工作得到了北京大学、清华大学有关专家、教授的协助,在此一并谨致谢忱。

编者

2004 年 4 月于北京大学燕园

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第一篇 教材内容检索与测试

第一册

Unit 1 The summer holidays



知识要点梳理

1. at the beginning of/in the beginning
2. So + 助动词 + 主语
3. Nice to meet you/Nice meeting you.
4. I must be off now/I must be leaving now.
5. on the first day of term
6. introduce sb. to sb.
7. part of
8. hope for sth. ,hope to do sth. ,hope that
9. from dawn until dark
10. go on with sth./go on doing sth./go on to do sth.
11. by the lights of
12. as a result
13. most Saturdays evenings
14. in one's opinion
15. fourteen hours behind Beijing time
16. give one's regards/best wishes/love to sb.
17. prefer sth./prefer to do sth./prefer sth. to sth./prefer doing sth. to doing sth./prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.
18. prefer 和 would rather 用法区别



日常实际用语

介绍

1. Hello, Bob, I want to introduce my friend Jane.
 2. Hello, Bob, I'd like you to meet my friend Jane.
 3. This is Jane and this is Bob.
 4. Nice to meet you.
 5. How do you do?
- ##### 道别
1. It's getting late. I must be off/going now.
 2. It's late. I'm afraid I've to go now.
 3. Nice meeting you.
 4. It was nice meeting you.
- ##### 代好
1. Give my love/regards to your brother.
 2. Give my best wishes to your parents.

3. Remember me to your Dad.
4. —Mary sends her best wishes.
—That's nice of her.



典型例题剖析

【例 1】 My parents enjoy music. _____.

- A. So does my elder sister
B. So did my elder sister
C. So my elder sister does
D. My elder sister does

精析 so 引导的倒装句在此处表示前面提到的情况也适合后者,句意为:我的父母喜欢音乐,我大姐也喜欢。so 为代词,指代前面提到的某种情况,后面的短句需要倒装,谓动词要与前面一句的谓动词保持时态一致,但和后面的人称要保持数的一致。即 so + be(助动词/情态动词) + 主语。本句 my elder sister 为第三人称代词,且前一句为一般现在时,故选 A。

【例 2】 After half an hour's rest, we went on _____.

- A. to work B. work
C. working D. works

精析 go on doing 表示继续做同一件事; go on to do 表示继续去做另一件事; go on with 表示继续做某事,后面一般接名词或名词性短语。本句意为“休息半小时后我们继续工作”,做的是同一件事,因此选 C。

【例 3】 A computer(计算机)does only what thinking people _____.

- A. have it do B. have it done
C. have done it D. having it done

精析 正确答案为 A。此句是 have sb. do sth. 句型。句意为:计算机只能做人们让它去做的事情。

have sb./sth. doing 任凭,听任,让……一直做; have sb. do sth. 使某人做某事; have sth. done(某事)由某人做,表示“组织别人做,自己也许参与”,或当“遭受”讲。



能力提高练习

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My friend Karl is good _____ maths, but weak _____ English.

- A. at; at B. in; in
C. in; at D. at; in

2. Helen wasn't at school, _____ the result that she missed an important test.

- A. with B. as C. for D. in

3. We shall be _____ this coming winter.

- A. away holiday B. away on holiday
C. go away for holiday D. leaving for a holiday

4. —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

5. How many different _____ do you have in India?

- A. times area B. time areas
C. times areas D. time area

6. He prefers _____ to _____.

- A. to swim; shooting B. to swim; to shoot
C. swims; shoots D. swimming; shooting

7. Who _____ with your English every day?

- A. does help you B. helps you
C. does you help D. you help

8. —Let's go swimming, shall we?

- _____. (MET 2001 春·上海)
A. It's my pleasure B. It doesn't matter
C. Yes. Let's go D. I agree with you

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Trudy, an American girl, tried swimming across the English Channel. That was August 6, 1962. Her father had _____ her two things. One was not to pull her out of the water _____ she asked. The other was to give her a red sports _____ if she made it.

In gay spirits Trudy _____ out, swimming strongly. All the swimmers started at 7:09 in the morning. Her father and the trainer were going along in a boat beside her. At ten o'clock, rain began falling. _____, Trudy _____ water while drinking and eating a chicken leg. Then she started swimming _____. The wind was _____ and the sea became rougher. Late _____ the wind became even worse. The trainer _____ it was useless trying to finish. He called to Trudy to _____.

"No human being could do it in this weather," he said. "It's _____ to go on." However, her father shouted, "Don't grab her. Let her _____." At seven o'clock the tides (潮水) turned _____ her. It was more difficult to move ahead. But Trudy still swam on. She _____ victory was possible now, for the English coast was in _____.

It was getting dark. A sound could be heard _____ the wind; hundreds of car horns (喇叭) were cheering her on. With _____ strength, she finished the last 200 yards. At 9:10 p.m., Trudy got out of water. She had swum some 10 miles in _____ the 21-mile-wide Channels _____ a strong storm. But she had made it in 14 hours and 5 minutes.

"Well, Pop," she said to her father. "I _____ I get my car this time, don't I?"

1. A. given B. refused C. allowed D. promised
2. A. as B. unless C. even if D. when
3. A. suit B. shoe C. hat D. car
4. A. rushed B. left C. started D. worked
5. A. At midday B. In the morning
C. In the evening D. In the late afternoon
6. A. faster B. better C. again D. across
7. A. stopping B. rising C. changing D. increasing
8. A. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. night
9. A. thought B. considered C. decided D. felt
10. A. keep up B. slow down C. give up D. take a rest
11. A. difficult B. stupid
C. impossible D. unnecessary
12. A. go B. decide C. come out D. go on
13. A. towards B. with C. at D. against
14. A. realized B. noticed C. found out D. thought
15. A. the distance B. reach
C. sight D. hand
16. A. over B. in C. with D. from
17. A. fresh B. greater C. weakening D. remaining
18. A. flying B. swimming C. crossing D. passing
19. A. in spite of B. because of
C. against D. during
20. A. demand B. am afraid C. hope D. guess

III. 阅读理解

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

China hopes S. Korea staying stable

China hopes the political situation in the Republic of Korea remains stable, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Liu Jianchao in Beijing on Friday.

The South Korean National Assembly *stripped* (剥夺) President Roh Moo-hyun of power on Friday by passing the first *ever impeachment* (弹劾, 指责) bill against a president.

In response to a related question, Liu said this is an internal matter for the ROK. *Amid* (在……之中) loud shouting by opposition and heavy *clashes* (冲突) between lawmakers, National Assembly Speaker Park Kwan-yong announced the result at around 03:00 GMT.

He said 195 lawmakers of the total 271-member parliament attended the *ballot* (投票), 193 voted for, while the other two voted against. Opposition parties take majority numbers in parliament.

According to rules, the bill was affirmed when two thirds of the 271 lawmakers voted for it.

With the passage of the bill, Roh has been *suspended* (停止) as the head of state, supreme commander of the army, president of cabinet meetings and co-ordinator of state affairs.

However, Roh will be allowed to reside in the presidential resi-

dence under the protection of the presidential secret service until the Constitutional Court issues a final ruling.

1. We may infer from the passage that _____.
- A. the political situation in the Republic of Korea is unstable recently
B. there is a friendly relationship between China and S. Korea
C. Liu Jianchao has just visited S. Korea
D. both A and B
2. The president of S. Korea was impeached because _____.
- A. he failed in the election
B. more the two thirds of the lawmakers voted against him
C. he lost the power
D. the passage does not mention it
3. According to the passage which of the following statements is right?
- A. No president of S. Korea has been impeached before.
B. Most of the lawmakers is against Roh.
C. The National Assembly will issue the final ruling later.
D. Both A and B.

IV. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断;如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线把该词划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

- It was a Monday morning. As a teacher entered into the 1. _____ classroom, he heard a low sound, "Here is the teacher. I'm 2. _____ sure of this boring(烦人的)fellow is going to talk about 3. _____ putting in commas(逗号)." said Bill, he was talking to the 4. _____ boy next to him.
- The teacher didn't get anger. He said nothing about it 5. _____ but he really began talk about putting in commas, and then 6. _____

he wrote on the blackboard the sentence: "Bill says the 7. _____ teacher is a boring fellow."

The class laughed and the teacher's face turned red. 8. _____ "Now," said the teacher, "I'll show you how importance 9. _____ the commas are."

He added two commas on the sentence, and now it 10. _____ reads "Bill, says the teacher, is a boring fellow."

V. 书面表达

假设你是某报社记者,请根据下表提供的信息写一篇英文稿,简要地报道中国开发中西部的有关情况。

主要概况	范围:9个省、自治区(autonomous regions), 1个直辖市(municipality);
	面积:540万平方公里;
实施要点	人口:2.85亿;
	交通建设:修建多条公路、铁路;
	环境保护:退耕还林;防治污染;
	资源利用:开发利用其丰富的天然资源(resource);
	人才引进:广纳各类专家、技术人员。

注意:

- 文段须包括所有提示要点,可适当增减细节,使内容连贯。
- 短文的开头与结尾已经给出。
- 词数 100 左右。

New development for central and western China

The Chinese government has recently decided to develop central and western China.

...

We have every reason to believe that the development will be a great success. As a result of the great project, central and western regions of China will surely achieve better and faster development in the new century. The people will have a better life, and China will surely be richer and stronger.

Do not, for one repulse, give up the purpose that you resolved to effect.

—William Shakespeare

不要只因一次失败,就放弃你原来决心想达到的目的。

—莎士比亚



Unit 2 In the lab



知识要点梳理

1. have been to/have been in
2. at first/first of all
3. allow sth./allow doing sth./allow sb. to do sth.
4. unless/if not
5. make sure
6. on holiday
7. instead/instead of
8. turn off
9. none/no one
10. each/every
11. fill sth. with sth.
12. fill in the blank



日常交际用语

1. Here are some dos and don'ts.
2. Follow... instructions.
3. What about...?
4. Make sure that...
5. Do what he or she tells you to do.



典型例题剖析

【例1】 This kind of apple tastes _____ and sells _____.

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

精析 系动词 taste(尝起来)、smell(闻起来)、sound(听起来)、look、seem(看起来)、feel(摸起来)后跟形容词作表语,表示主语的性质、状态等。sell 为不及物动词(货物被卖出),应用副词来修饰。此句意为:这种苹果尝起来很香也很畅销。因此选 D。

【例2】 You must do everything _____ you _____.

- A. as; are told to B. as; are told to
C. like; are told to D. when; are told to

精析 此句的意思是:你必须按照你被告知的那样去做每件事。as 有“正如、就像”之义,可以用作连词,when 无此义,like 是介词;主句已有 do,因此不定式符号 to 后面的 do 可以省略,所以正确答案应为 B。

【例3】 —Are you here _____?

- Yes, we are.
A. on your holidays B. in a holiday
C. on holiday D. on the holiday

精析 on holiday 是一个固定词组,介词用 on,不用 in; holiday 用单数不用复数,它的前面不用任何冠词,故选 C。与介词

on 搭配表示状态动作的类似词组有: on duty 值勤、值日, on business 出差, on fire 着火, on sale 出售。



能力提高练习

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —I've got your invitation.
—Oh, good. _____ (NMET 2002 春)
A. Can you come? B. Thanks a lot.
C. I'll take it. D. May I help you?
2. _____ at the door before entering, please. (MET 2001 春·北京、安徽)
A. Knocked B. To knock
C. Knocking D. Knock
3. The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster.
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
4. What about _____?
A. to go out for a walk
B. going out for a walk
C. go out for a walk
D. we go out for a walk
5. The bottle is _____ water.
A. full of B. fill with
C. filled of D. full with
6. The lessons given by Mr. Smith are always _____ and interesting. (MET 2001 春·上海)
A. lovingly B. lovely C. lively D. vividly
7. Does your teacher allow you _____?
A. being late B. to be late
C. smoke D. smoking
8. Please _____ that you have closed all the windows and turned off the lights before you leave the room.
A. make sure B. have a way
C. bring out D. hold up

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The hall was crowded. I had never seen it so full in all my thirty years. The professor, 1 was on a raised platform, got up very slowly from his chair. There was a 2 shout of cheers and applause, which 3 several minutes. Finally one of the five men on the platform 4 first one hand, and then both hands before the noise died 5.

"I don't think I 6 to introduce Professor Evers," he said. There was a great cheer 7 this. "He isn't unknown to you." 8

shout of cheers followed, and the man sat down. The professor, a short fat man, smiled and looked at the audience (听众). He wore 9 glasses. He seemed nervous because he cleared his voice twice. He put a hand into one of the 10 pockets of his jacket.

His glasses became 11 heavier and the hall was completely silent 12 he stood looking at his audience. It was an 13 silence. It was hot in the hall and there was 14 air. I was sitting near the platform and I could 15 hear the loud tick of the clock on the wall. 16, the professor very quickly turned his back to us, and 17 to the men on the platform. He thought he 18 be heard by the audience, but everyone in the first five 19 could hear words: "I've lost my 20."

1. A. that B. whom C. who D. he
2. A. simple B. sudden C. lovely D. terrible
3. A. remained B. passed C. kept D. lasted
4. A. waved B. held C. rose D. raised
5. A. out B. of C. down D. from
6. A. want B. hope C. refuse D. need
7. A. of B. about C. with D. at
8. A. Another B. More C. Next D. The second
9. A. low B. high C. deep D. thick
10. A. side B. back C. both D. single
11. A. very B. even C. more D. less
12. A. since B. as C. though D. because
13. A. incomplete B. inspiring C. uninteresting D. uncomfortable
14. A. little B. no C. few D. more
15. A. clearly B. hardly C. exactly D. carefully
16. A. Occasionally B. Fortunately C. Naturally D. Surprisingly
17. A. whispered B. called C. cried D. shouted
18. A. mustn't B. couldn't C. might D. should
19. A. groups B. places C. rows D. line
20. A. money B. sense C. wallet D. notes

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Louis Pasteur, the famous French chemist and bacteriologist, invented "pasteurization". In 1854 Pasteur was made head of the department of science at the University of Lille, and it was there that he made one of his most famous discoveries. Lille was a major centre for wine and beer-making, and some of the local wine-makers asked Pasteur if he could help solve the problem of keeping wine fresh. At that time, it was believed that food and drinks go "bad" due to a purely chemical process (变化过程). But during a series of experiments Pasteur proved that tiny living organisms (微生物) caused food and drinks to go bad. In the case of wine and beer the organisms are already present in the form of the various yeasts (酵母) that caused the fermentation (发酵) process. Pas-

teur discovered that heating the wine gently for a few minutes after it had fermented would kill off the yeast that was left in the wine, with the result that the wine would remain fresh for much longer. He also proved that food and drinks could be turned bad by other organisms that were present in the air, and that they too would keep fresh much longer if they were kept in airtight containers.

The heating process was so successful that it made Pasteur famous. It was named "pasteurization," in his honour, and by about 1900 it had been widely used for processing and bottling cows' milk. The result was a huge drop in the number of bottle-fed babies dying from infant diarrhea (婴儿腹泻) and from that time on it has been a standard treatment for milk and many other food products. This simple process has saved thousands, possibly millions of lives worldwide. (NMET 2002 卷)

1. Pasteur became _____ in 1854.
 - A. the chairperson of the science department at the University of Lille
 - B. the director of a chemical laboratory at the University of Lille
 - C. the general manager of a large beer-making company
 - D. the president of the University of Lille
2. According to the passage, Lille was a major centre for _____ in the mid-19th century.
 - A. growing grain crops
 - B. making beer and wine
 - C. doing chemical research
 - D. producing various kinds of yeasts
3. In the last sentence of paragraph 1, the underlined word "they" refer to _____.
 - A. wine and beer
 - B. food and drinks
 - C. the various yeasts
 - D. other organisms
4. We can infer from the passage that Pasteur's discovery _____.
 - A. is no longer widely used for treating milk and other food products
 - B. did not bring much profit to the wine-makers in Lille
 - C. has done a lot of good to childcare in the world
 - D. has greatly reduced the number of wars in the world

IV. 书面表达

假如你是英语课代表,在语音实验室上听力课之前,向全班宣布注意事项:

1. 请提前几分钟来语音实验室。
2. 换鞋进入语音实验室。
3. 除教材外不要带其他东西。
4. 按老师的要求做,不要随便动机器。
5. 上课只许讲英语,不准讲汉语。
6. 课后关机,按顺序离开语音实验室。

注意:

不要逐条翻译,以口头通知形式写一篇短文。字数:100字左右。通知的开头如下:

May I have your attention, please?

Unit 3 American English



知识要点梳理

- more or less
- a great many/a great deal of
- bring in
- change sth. to sth./change sth. into sth./change sth. for sth.
- have some difficulty(in)doing sth.
- fall/autumn(表示秋天美国英语用 fall, 英国英语用 autumn)
- stay the same
- the reason for sth.
- over the centuries
- ask sb. for sth.
- and so on



日常实际用语

交流和应答

- Do you speak English?
- Pardon?
- How do you spell/pronounce...?
- What does...mean?
- I didn't quite follow you, would you say that again?
- What's the English for...?
- Could you explain that for me?
- I'm afraid it's too difficult for me.



典型例题剖析

【例1】 You must practise _____ English more.

- A. to speak B. speaking
C. speak D. speaks

精析 practise 是及物动词,作“练习”讲时后跟名词、代词、动名词作宾语,不能跟不定式作宾语,故此题选 B。

英语中有些及物动词只能跟动名词(动词的-ing形式)作宾语,如: mind, finish, advise, avoid, consider, face, dialike, enjoy, imagine, escape, keep, practise, risk, miss, deny, suggest, give up, put off, can't help, set about, insist on, look forward to 等。

然而有些动词只能接不定式(to + 动词原形)作宾语,如: want, wish, hope, ask, help, refuse, learn, demand, dare, choose, expect, decide, agree, promise, plan, offer, manage, pretend, prepare, fail 等。如:

I want to be proud of you.

有些及物动词,如: begin, start, hate, like, love 后跟动名词或不定式作宾语,意思没有多大区别,如:

I say Jack hates working at grammar, and Jack says he hates to work at anything. 我说杰克讨厌学语法,而杰克说他讨厌学任何东西。

【例2】 The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____.

- A. not to B. not to do
C. not do it D. do not to

精析 该题旨在考察不定式作宾语补足语,以及简略用法。根据上下文逻辑关系,可知答案为 A。去掉 do it 是为了避免不必要的重复,但不能省略。

【例3】 They have prepared _____ food for the children.

- A. a great many B. a great deal of
C. a large number of D. the number of

精析 A、B、C 三项虽都有“许多、大量”之意,但 A、C 两项后只能加可数名词复数形式,这里 food 是不可数名词,因此答案为 B。



能力提高练习

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- The number of people visited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; was
C. was; were D. were; were
- I find _____ Japanese. What about you?
A. many difficulties in learning
B. a lot of difficulty in learning
C. a few difficulties to learn
D. much difficulty to learn
- You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.
—Well, now I regret _____ that.
A. to do B. to be doing
C. to have done D. having done
- People in America speak the same language _____ the British do.
A. which B. what C. as D. like
- How _____ are you driving now?
—A hundred miles an hour.
A. fast B. long C. far D. quickly
- I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters. (NMET 2002 春)
A. a; the B. the; × C. the; the D. a; ×
- She told me that she had _____ to do today.
A. good many things B. great many things
C. a great many things D. many a great things
- Hurry up, there is _____ time left.
A. only a few B. only a little
C. not a little D. only little

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从1~20各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Colonial women helped the American colonists win independence from England. They 1 their husbands in the army. They helped the men 2 doing cooking and washing. One woman earned fame by actually 3 her husband during battle. Her name was Mary Hays, but she is 4 known as Molly Pitcher.

Molly was fifteen years old 5 she married John Hays in 1769. 6 after the Revolutionary War 7. John joined George Washington's 8 Patriots. He was with Washington on 9 day in June, 1778, when the Battle of Monmouth 10. During this battle Molly's husband 11 and fired cannon. 12 the battle Molly used a pitcher to carry cool 13 water to the hot, thirsty soldiers. That is how she 14 her nickname.

In the middle of the battle Molly's husband suddenly collapsed 15 the extreme heat. Molly 16 the danger and immediately took John's place 17 the cannon. 18 her unselfish courage, Pennsylvania's General Assembly 19 in 1822 to give Molly forty dollars each year 20 the rest of her life.

1. A. remained B. connected C. joined D. punished
2. A. to B. by C. at D. on
3. A. doing justice to B. getting away with
C. making sacrifice for D. taking over for
4. A. little B. later C. better D. lately
5. A. during B. until C. as soon as D. when
6. A. Fast B. When C. Longer D. Shortly
7. A. came around B. broke out
C. broke away D. came through
8. A. victory B. fighting C. strength D. firing
9. A. an extremely hot B. a cool
C. a fairly warm D. a cloudy
10. A. fought B. was fighting
C. had been fought D. was fought
11. A. led B. was asked
C. loaded D. was discharged
12. A. Throughout B. Whenever
C. While D. On
13. A. dirty B. spring C. cool D. tap
14. A. gave B. earned
C. discovered D. called
15. A. for B. by C. from D. off
16. A. received B. struggled
C. overcame D. ignored
17. A. loaded and fired B. loading and firing
C. loaded and aimed D. loading and aiming
18. A. As a token for B. Looking ahead for
C. As a reward for D. As an illustration of
19. A. liked B. voted C. asked D. dedicated

20. A. for B. while C. most D. in

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Is there a difference in meaning between "it's too late to telephone. Mary is asleep now." and "It's too late to telephone. Mary will be asleep now."?

Yes. The difference is in the reason given for it being too late to telephone. In the first sentence "Mary is asleep now", the speaker is stating a fact. In the second sentence "Mary will be asleep now", the speaker is saying what Mary usually does. In fact, it's possible that Mary isn't asleep, but she is usually asleep at this time.

So let's take two situations. In the first case, imagine Mary's mother answers the telephone.

You: May I speak to Mary, please?

Mother: No. It's too late. Mary is asleep now.

You: Are you sure? It's only 10 o'clock.

Mother: Yes, I went to her room and she was asleep.

The mother knows that Mary is asleep because she went into her room and saw her.

Here is another case. Two friends decide to telephone Mary.

Jack: Let's telephone Mary. It's 10 o'clock.

Jill: No, it's too late. She will be asleep now.

Jill knows that Mary always goes to bed before 10 o'clock, so now she'll probably be asleep.

But it is also possible that she is staying up late.

1. In the first situation, Mary's mother _____.
A. wants to tell you that she knows her daughter is asleep
B. knows that her daughter was asleep
C. has no idea whether her daughter asleep or not
D. wants to know if she can take a message for her daughter
2. According to the passage, in which situation do you think the word "will" used in the same way Jill uses it?
A. It's too heavy, I think. I'll help you.
B. Don't get into his office. He will be angry now.
C. You won't have to come to my office. I will send it to you.
D. Will you please do me a favor?

IV. 书面表达

美国一家连锁企业在《英文报》上刊登了一则广告,欲招聘若干名秘书,基本条件如下:

1. 年龄不超过25岁,未婚;
2. 身体健康,身高要求:男性1.70米以上,女性1.60米以上;
3. 大专以上文化程度;
4. 有较好的英语基础,英语口语能力强者优先录用;
5. 擅长写作,具有从事文秘工作的能力。

假如你叫刘平,看了广告后想求此职。请用英语写一封求职信,针对招聘条件介绍自己的情况。

词数:100左右。

参考词汇:男性 male 未婚 unmarried

Unit 4 Travel



知识要点梳理

1. see off
2. have a good trip
3. trip/journey/travel
4. be about to/be going to
5. be made from/be made of
6. every two years
7. in a few days' time/in a few days/after a few days/a few days later
8. all night long
9. not stay long
10. but/except



日常交际用语

表示祝愿

1. I wish you good luck.
 2. Happy birthday to you!
 3. Have a nice trip.
 4. Merry Christmas.
 5. The same to you.
- 问候和转达问候

1. Give my regards to your brother, please.
2. My best wishes to your father.
3. Say "Hi" to Tom.
4. Remember me to all yours.



典型例题剖析

【例 1】 Mr. Blake _____ Shanghai in a few days. I wonder when the earliest plane _____ on Sunday.

- A. is leaving; takes off B. leaves; takes off
C. is leaving; is taking off D. leaves; is taking off

精析 答案为 A。在英语中,一般现在时和现在进行时都可用来表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作,但是在这一用法上,两者的含义有所不同。一般现在时表示的按计划安排的将来动作是不可改变的,而现在进行时所表示的按计划安排的动作则较为灵活。这类动词一般为动态动词。动态动词以 come, go, leave, start, arrive, return 等最为常见。题干中“布雷克先生在几天后将离开上海”是一个主观愿望,可以有所改变,而“星期天最早的飞机的起飞时间”是不能随意变更的。故第一空格用进行时,第二空格用现在时,表示将来。

【例 2】 —How often do you go to the hospital to have a health check?
—_____.

- A. Once every two years B. Once two years

- C. Once each two years D. Each two years

精析 every 和 each 都可译为“每一个”,但 every 是形容词,不能直接做主语,指数目不确定的许多人或物中间的每一个,如:

Every man wants to speak to the film star. 大家都想跟电影明星谈话。

Every 还可表示“每隔……的,每……中的”,常用在 every + 基数词 + 复数名词的结构中,如:

Take the medicine every four hours. 每四小时(每隔三小时)吃一次药。

each 是代词可直接做主语,指一定数目的每一个,强调个体,如:

Each child gets one piece of cake. 每个孩子得到一块蛋糕。

本题意为:“你多久去医院检查一次身体?”“每两年一次。”强调时间的间隔,故选 A。

【例 3】 My friend is _____ for Beijing next week, and I'm going to _____ her off at the airport.

- A. going; send B. leaving; see
C. starting; drive D. flying; leave

精析 be going to do 打算做某事,即将做某事。其中 be going to 相当于将来时的助动词,动词 go 已失去本意。

动词 start 表示“启程、出发、动身”时,不跟表示到达地点的名词,为不及物动词,如:

At last the bus started. 公共汽车终于启程了。

同样,动词 fly 表示“飞、飞行”时,用进行时表将来为不及物动词,不跟介词 for 搭配使用,如:

I'm flying from London to Paris. 我打算从伦敦飞往巴黎。

而 leave for = go away to 意为“到……地方去,去某地”,介词 for 后接表示到达地点的名词。see sb. off 意为“送别”。drive sb. off 意为“驱赶”,如:

It was not long before they drove the enemy off. 不久他们就把手敌人赶走了。

leave sth. off 意为“停止,不再穿”,如:

It's time to leave the work off. 该停工了。

此题意为:我的朋友下周去北京,我打算去机场送她。故选 B。



能力提高练习

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Have a nice time in the winter vacation.
—_____
A. Of course, I have. B. The same to you.
C. Of course, I will. D. What about you?

2. My friend Wei Fang is going to Shanghai and I'm going to _____ at the station.
 A. see her off B. see off her
 C. send her off D. meet her
3. I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I _____ my mum. (MET 2001 春·北京·安徽)
 A. am taking B. have taken
 C. take D. will have taken
4. I make a living _____ teaching.
 A. by B. with C. in D. from
5. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong. (MET 2001 春·上海)
 A. admit B. admitted C. admitting D. to admit
6. Spring Festival is coming. It is _____.
 A. in one week time B. after one week
 C. in one week's time D. in two week's time
7. It was below freezing point _____.
 A. all winter long B. all the winter long
 C. in all winter long D. in all the winter long
8. —Well, good-bye, Stack, and best wishes.
 — _____
 A. Thank you B. It's very kind of you
 C. All right D. The same to you

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从1~20各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Norman Cousins was a businessman from the United States who often traveled around the world on business. He enjoyed his _____ 1 _____ and traveling.

Then, after returning to the United States from a _____ 2 _____ trip to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), Mr. Cousins got sick. Because he had pushed his body to the _____ 3 _____ of its strength on the trip, a change began to take place _____ 4 _____ him. The material between his bones became _____ 5 _____.

In less than one week after his return, he could not _____ 6 _____. Every move that he _____ 7 _____ was painful. He was not able to sleep at night. The doctors told him that they did not know how to cure Mr. Cousins' problem and he might never _____ 8 _____ over the illness. Mr. Cousins, however, refused to give up _____ 9 _____.

Mr. Cousins thought that _____ 10 _____ thoughts were causing bad chemical changes in his body. He did not want to take medicine to cure himself. _____ 11 _____, he felt that happy thoughts or _____ 12 _____ might cure his illness.

He began to _____ 13 _____ on himself while still in the hospital by watching funny shows on television. Mr. Cousins quickly found that 10 minutes of real laughter during the _____ 14 _____ gave him, two hours of pain-free sleep at night.

_____ 15 _____ the doctors could not help him, Mr. Cousins left the hospital and checked into a hotel room where he could _____ 16 _____ his experiments

with laughter. For eight days, Mr. Cousins rested in the hotel room watching funny shows on television, reading funny books, and sleeping _____ 17 _____ he felt tired. Within three weeks, he felt well _____ 18 _____ to take a vacation to Puerto Rico where he began running on the beach for _____ 19 _____.

After a few months, Mr. Cousins returned to work. He had laughed himself back to _____ 20 _____.

- A. time B. holiday C. sleep D. work
- A. boring B. tiring C. dangerous D. pleasant
- A. top B. degree C. problem D. limit
- A. from B. around C. inside D. beside
- A. weak B. ill C. false D. painful
- A. speak B. breathe C. stand D. see
- A. made B. did C. took D. gave
- A. look B. get C. turn D. think
- A. effort B. hope C. treatment D. arrangement
- A. foolish B. unusual C. funny D. unhappy
- A. Instead B. However C. Therefore D. Otherwise
- A. sleep B. travel C. laughter D. television
- A. rescue B. operate C. try D. experiment
- A. day B. week C. month D. year
- A. Promising B. Deciding C. Doubting D. Recognizing
- A. invent B. begin C. continue D. prove
- A. until B. whenever C. unless D. so that
- A. soon B. completely C. slowly D. enough
- A. exercise B. illness C. rest D. pleasure
- A. power B. sense C. health D. happiness

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Travelling can be a way to gain life experiences, especially during Spring Break—a week long school vacation in the United States. But what if you're a student and don't have enough money for a trip? Don't worry. Here are some useful tips (建议).

—Save: This probably is the most important preparation for traveling. Cut expenses (开支) to fatten your wallet so you'll have more choices about where to go and how to get there.

—Plan ahead: Don't wait until the last minute to plan your trip. Tickets may cost more when bought on short notice. Giving yourself several months to get ready can mean security (安全) and savings.

—Do your homework: No matter where you go, research the places you will visit. Decide what to see. Travel books will provide information on the cheapest hotels and restaurants.

—Plan sensibly: Write down what you expect to spend for food and hotels. Stick to your plan or you may not have enough money to cover everything.

—Travel in groups: Find someone who is interested in visiting the same places. By traveling with others you can share costs and experiences.

—Work as you go: Need more money to support your trip? Look

for work in the places you visit.

—Go off the beaten path: Tourist cities may be expensive. You may want to rethink your trip and go to a lesser-known area. Smaller towns can have many interesting activities and sights.

—Pack necessary things: The most important things to take are not always clothes: Remember medicine in case you get sick and snacks in case you cannot find a cheap restaurant.

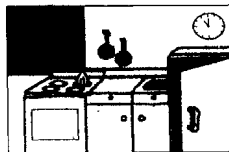
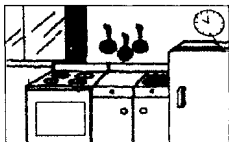
—Use the Internet: The Net can help to save money. Some useful websites include www.travelocity.com, www.bargains-lowest-fare.com, and www.economotravel.com.

By planning sensibly, even students can enjoy the travel. Your travel experiences will be remembered for a lifetime.

1. This passage is about _____.
A. how to plan your travel
B. how to travel with enough money
C. how to make your travel interesting
D. how to get life experiences
2. Before your trip, the first thing you should do is _____.
A. to make a plan of the route
B. to get information on the Internet
C. to save money by spending less
D. to buy tickets in advance
3. The writer advises you _____.
A. to share costs with any other people
B. not to go to well-known places
C. not to visit dangerous places
D. to buy anything you want to buy
4. During your trip, _____.
A. you need more shoes than clothes
B. you shouldn't look for work all the way
C. you can gain valuable life experiences
D. you should forget to do your homework



IV. 书面表达



假设你是李华,在美国探亲。2004年2月10日上午,在你的住处发生了一起盗窃案:在你离开厨房的一小时内,有人进去了。警察局让你写一份材料,报告这一小时内厨房里发生的变化。请根据上面两幅图画写出报告。

注意:

1. 报告要准确说明情况;
2. 词数 100 左右;
3. 开头已为你写好;

I was in the kitchen for only a few minutes around 10:00 am.

If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

—Shelley

冬天来了,春天还会远吗?

—雪莱

Unit 5 Why do you do that?



知识要点梳理

- in order to/so as to/in order that/so that
- in the past
- in fact/actually/really
- operate sth./operate on sb.
- break the rule
- wash away
- stop sb. (from) doing sth./prevent sb. (from) doing sth./keep sb. from doing sth.
- grow big and strong
- the rest/the rest of
- if not
- keep away from



日常实际用语

询问

- Why do you sow them?
- Why don't you put it in the box?
- Why do you do that?
- What can we get from that?

回答

- To make them grow big and strong.
- So that it can get more sunshine.
- Just for an experiment.



典型例题创新

【例 1】 Every possible means _____ tried, but none proves successful.

- A. is being B. are
C. has been D. was

精析 means 作名词,意为“方式,手段”,常用作单数。本句意为“每种可能的方法都试过了,但没有一个成功的”,强调结果,因此用现在完成时,故选 C。

【例 2】 Whom can you trust, if not _____?

- A. himself B. he C. him D. his

精析 if not him 此处是 if you don't trust him 的省略形式,故选 C。因此经常用来代替完整的句子,如:

Is anybody feeling cold? If not, let's put the central heating off. 有谁感到冷吗?如果没有,就把暖气关掉。

【例 3】 New ways have been found to prevent factories _____ the river.

- A. not to pollute B. against polluting
C. from polluting D. from being polluted

精析 stop/keep/prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 都表示“阻止某人做某事”。当宾语和宾补的关系为动宾关系时,用动名词的被动语态;当宾语和宾补的关系为主谓关系时,用动名词的主动语态。此题“工厂污染河流”为主动关系,故选 C。



能力提高练习

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Let's go and sit under the tree, it's cooler _____.
A. in shade B. in the shade
C. in a shade D. in the shades
- I'm going to Beijing next week. Do you have anything _____ there?
—No, but thank you all the same.
A. taken B. to take
C. taking D. to be taken
- A new cinema _____ here. They hope to finish it next month. (MET 2001 春·北京、安徽)
A. will be built B. is built
C. has been built D. is being built
- The president _____ to have given the speech on this platform.
A. said B. says C. is said D. was said
- _____ the exam, he studied hard.
A. So that to pass B. So as to pass
C. In order to pass D. So that he could pass
- This is Ted's photo. We miss him a lot. He _____ trying to save a child in the earthquake. (NMET 2002 春)
A. killed B. is killed
C. was killed D. was killing
- He spoke in such a high voice _____ at the further end of the room.
A. as to be heard B. to be heard
C. as to hear D. to hear
- Why was the official meeting called?
—_____ new officers.
A. Select B. Selecting C. To select D. For selecting

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

We hope that the plants will now grow...

The science teacher believed very strongly in practical work as a means of teaching science effectively, and she wanted her pupils' parents to see how well their children were learning 1 her methods. She therefore arranged for all the parents 2 and see the results of one of the 3 experiments on a Saturday evening, 4 all of them were