

按教育部新大纲新教材同步编写

黄金搭配

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编文 黄胜桥
刘西汉
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李可平

一面饼 一面缘

高二英语(下)

(试验修订本)



龍門書局

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高二英语(下)

☆试验修订本☆

主 编：马 超
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龍 門 書 局

北 京

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举报电话:(010)64033640,13501151303(打假办)

邮购电话:(010)64033640



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

黄金搭配·一面讲一面练.高二英语.下 / 马超主编;
黄胜桥等编著. —北京:龙门书局, 2004. 1

ISBN 7-80191-167-9

I. 黄… II. ①马… ②黄… III. 英语课-高中-习题
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第086755号

责任编辑:吴浩源 彭克里 / 封面设计:耕者设计工作室

龙门书局出版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码:100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

中国科学院印刷厂印刷

科学出版社发行 各地书店经销

*

2004年1月第一版 开本:787×1092 1/16

2004年1月第一次印刷 印张:16 3/4

印数:1—20 000 字数:390 000

定价:25.00元

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换)



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亲爱的读者，欢迎你使用《黄金搭配·一面讲一面练》新型练习册！

《黄金搭配·一面讲一面练》高中版共10册，依照教学大纲和人教社高中各科课本编写，为使读者用好这套练习册，下面介绍它的特点。

书名解读

“黄金”是“好”、“最优”的代名词。这套练习册在“讲”与“练”的搭配，同步性与问题分类的搭配，知识点与重难点的搭配，基础题、中等题与难题的搭配，分课讲练与单元综合讲练的搭配，师生共用的搭配等方面的设计都争取最优化，故谓“黄金搭配”。

这套练习册按一面“讲”配一面“练”进行编排，“一面讲一面练”也有一边讲一边练或老师、学生面对面讲练的寓意。

丛书特色

在设计形式上，一面“讲”与一面“练”合成一页，每页均标有剪裁线，页面可撕，互不影响，不是活页胜似活页，学生使用方便，交作业方便，老师批阅方便，家长检查也方便。

在内容策划上，不是单纯的讲完一堂课布置一个练习，因为这种性质的练习在课本上都有课后练习题，我们不拟重复。而目前学生需要的是这样的练习册：在同步的前提下，把一章的知识体系归纳成几类完整的问题（一个完整的问题可能一堂课就能讲完，也可能两三堂课或更多堂课才能讲完）逐一进行讲解，然后根据分类的问题布置练习题。这种形式的练习册在讲解和布题的目的性和综合性、知识的完整性和应试性等方面就提高了一大步。学生使用后，在方法运用和综合能力方面也必然会迅速提高。《黄金搭配·一面讲一面练》就是根据学生的需求策划出来的，这种练习册的优越性是普通练习册所无法比拟的。

完美结合

形式是一面“讲”一面“练”，内容是在同步的前提下按问题分类讲练。所以，这套练习册把二者完美地结合在一起——“以题代讲”，“以讲带练”，“以练为主”。“以题代讲”，就是以“题”讲知识，以“题”讲方法，以“题”讲能力。“以讲带练”，就是以“题”检测知识，以“题”检测方法的运用，以“题”检测能力，通过讲解后练“题”，提高综合能力、创新意识和应试能力。“以练为主”，就是讲解后有同步练习（语文科有分课讲练）、单元综合练习、期中测试、期末测试等练习，可以满足不同程度学生的需求。布题的难度除注意基础题外，中等题和较难题是这套练习册的重点。

使用范围

这套练习册适合中等及中等以上学生使用。由于其同步性强、剪裁方便，可以在课堂教学中使用，也可供学生在课后复习中及家长辅导时使用。由于这套练习册是按问题分类同步编写的，所以也适合使用非人教版教材的地区使用。拥有这套练习册就是拥有一位良师伴读，与良师为伴，将会实现您六月的美好梦想。

圆六月梦，从这里开始；圆六月梦，从拥有《黄金搭配》开始！

编委会

2004年元月于北京

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学生使用指南

第一步:

上课前,先阅读本单元“知识结构”与“问题分类”,做到对本章内容及结构了然于心。

第二步:

下课后,选择与课堂内容对应的问题,读懂“讲”,仔细体会老师是如何讲题、解题的。

第三步:

读懂“讲”后,可按老师的要求或自己选择与讲对应的“练”——“同步训练”,做题。

第四步:

做完“同步训练”,可交老师批改,或者自己对照本书的“解题思路与答案”,看看答案对了没有,看看解题过程是否规范。

第五步:

本单元所有的问题“讲”、“练”部分都完成了,你就可以做“单元综合能力训练”,看看自己到底掌握了多少。

第六步:

本单元所有的题做完后,你可以再翻到“知识结构”与“问题分类”,进行多方面的记忆与思考。

第七步:

每一单元你都按第一步至第六步学完后,就可以做“期中”或“期末”试题,迎接考试与挑战。



黄金搭配



教师使用指南

第一步:

本书内容与教材同步。可通读问题分类的“讲”与“练”,与自己的教学进度相匹配。

第二步:

可选择“讲”中的例题在课堂上讲解。

第三步:

在课堂中或上完1~2节课后,对应“问题分类”中讲完的问题布置“练”,并请学生按剪切线裁下“同步训练”交老师批改。(可要求学生裁下答案部分,交老师保存)

第四步:

按“思路提示与解答”进行批改。

第五步:

相应的“同步训练”完成后,可布置学生完成“单元综合能力训练”。



Unit 13

Albert Einstein

知识结构

知识要求

- 熟记生词和短语, 注意发音和词形变化
- 辨析同义词和相似词组的区别:
 - { besides 除了……之外(还有)
 - { except 除了……之外(不)
 - { content ['kɒntent] n. 内容
 - { content [kən'tent] adj./n. 满足的; 满足; 使(某人)满足
 - { stick to + n./doing 坚持(指对愿望、原则、决定、诺言、意见、理想或某种理论的坚持)
 - { insist on + n./doing 坚决要求 / 坚持认为(指对要求、看法、意见或主张的坚持)

能力要求

基本技能

熟读课文, 并能听懂相关材料 and 介绍 Albert Einstein 的生平。

综合运用

- 通过口头练习, 学会表达询问人和事物的方式。
- 了解和掌握人物介绍的写作技巧, 完成一篇介绍 Albert Einstein 的作文。

问题分类

词汇

单词

worldwide right (n.)
peace rule course
communist professor
shy cheque prove
bent respect leading
fuel mathematics
education technical
Swiss

词组

go on with
the First World War
work out stick to
lead to take sides in
insist on be full of
human right further
education be fond of
at the age of

句型

1. Einstein lived the rest of his life quietly in the USA.
2. Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist.
3. As a result, it appeared to scientists on earth that the stars had moved.
4. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists.
5. Einstein, who was Jew, found it impossible to continue living in Germany.
6. That's why Einstein and his family left Europe for the USA in 1933.

解题方法

听力(1)

日常交际用语

Is it...?
No, it's not him / her.
Is he / she...?
Who is he / she?
What did he do?
It must be him / her...

语法

主语从句

Where they are going to lay the pipes matters a great deal.
Whether more countries can use natural energy in future remains to be seen.



一、词汇 (I)

▶ 例 1 Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

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

思路分析

go on with + 名词 (= go on doing) 继续做 (同一件事) **一度中断过**

go on doing 继续或不间断地做……

go on to + 名词 接着谈 / 讨论(另一件事); 升入(学校)

go on to do 继续 / 接着做(另一件事)

go on for + 数词 / 时间快(多少岁 / 某时刻 / 多少时间)

此题的题意为完成了这道练习再做另一道练习, 故使用 go on to do 为佳。

答案 A

▶ 例 2 If you _____ the truth, you've nothing to fear.

A. insist on B. stick to
C. persist in D. keep on

思路分析 介词, 不可接动词不定式

stick to + (doing) sth. 坚持(愿望、原则、决定、诺言、理想、真理等)

褒义词, 含有坚定不移的意味

insist on + (doing) sth. 坚持要求干某事

指坚持主张的意见、建议

persist in + (doing) sth. 坚持 / 执意做某事
贬义词, 含固执不改的意味

keep on + doing sth. 继续 / 反复做……

此题的句意为坚持真理, 故应使用 stick to。

答案 B

▶ 例 3 John seems _____ in front of the television all night.

A. content with sit B. content to sit
C. content for sitting D. content to sitting

思路分析

be content with sth. 对……满意 / 甘心

be content to do sth. 满足于做……, 甘心地做……

content sb. / oneself with 使……满足于……

to one's heart's content 尽情地

不可用 hearts'

content (adj.) 不可用作前置定语; contented 可用作前置定语或表语。satisfy / satisfied 表示使

人的要求、希望得到完全的满足, 若只表示使人在一定程度上感到满足, 则用 content。

a contented smile / look 满意的微笑 / 表情

此题的题意为满足于坐在电视机前, 故使用 be content to do 结构。

答案 B

▶ 例 4 This kind of test is bad because it _____ incorrect learning.

A. gets to B. results from
C. leads to D. brings in

思路分析

lead to + (doing) sth. 引起, 造成, 导致

result in + sth. 结果为……, 终归, 导致, 引起

bring on + sth. 使……发生, 引起

bring in + sth. 收(庄稼), 赚入……, 使(人)参加

result from + sth. 因……而产生 / 发生

此题的句意为引起不正确的学习方法, 故使用 lead to。

答案 C

▶ 例 5 _____ his wife, his daughter also went to see him.

A. Beside B. Besides
C. Except D. Except for

思路分析

besides 除……之外 (还有) **部分 + 部分 = 总数**
增加的部分与所谈内容属同一类

except 除……之外 (不) **总数 - 部分 = 部分**
所排除的部分与所谈的内容属同一类

except for 除……之外 (不)

所排除的与所谈的内容不属于同一类别

except + that / when-从句 除了……(情况)之外
注意: except, besides 在否定句中可以换用。

All of us came to school on time except Tom.
除汤姆外, 我们都按时到校了。

Three girls went to the party besides Alice. 除爱丽斯外, 还有三个女孩参加了聚会。

He has always been busy except when it is Sunday. 除星期天, 他一直忙得很。

此题的句意为除了他妻子还有他女儿……, 故使用 besides。

答案 B



1. As I closed the door I saw him take up a book and _____ from where he had left off.
A. go on reading B. go on to read C. went on reading D. went on to read
2. The chairman said that as time was short, we should _____ the next item.
A. go on with B. go on to C. go on for D. go on discussing
3. The old man said to his grandson, "OK, let's stop here. We'll _____ the story tomorrow evening."
A. go on with B. go on to C. go on to listen D. go on listening
4. Having read the whole text, she _____ some difficult sentences.
A. went on explaining B. went on to explain
C. went on with D. went on for
5. No matter what you say, I shall _____ my opinion.
A. carry out B. keep up C. insist on D. stick to
6. Under certain conditions, a bad thing may _____ good results.
A. stick to B. get to C. devote to D. lead to
7. It is sleeping late in the morning that _____ late for work.
A. leads to being B. leads to be C. causes to being D. causes to be
8. Make sure you _____ the same story when you're questioned a second time.
A. insist on B. stick to C. keep on D. persist in
9. If you _____ causing trouble, the company may be forced to dismiss you.
A. insist on B. stick to C. keep on D. persist in
10. As he had to drive home after the party, he _____ himself with two glasses of beer.
A. contented B. satisfied C. content D. satisfy
11. Does John know any other foreign languages _____ French?
A. except B. but C. besides D. beside
12. The suit fitted the man well _____ the colour was a little brighter.
A. except for B. except that C. except when D. besides
13. I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.
A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides
14. His composition is excellent _____ some spelling mistakes.
A. except B. but C. besides D. except for
15. After she finished her composition, she got up with a _____ smile.
A. satisfying B. contenting C. content D. contented
16. There is a gentleman who _____ you on important business.
A. insists to see B. insists seeing C. insists on seeing D. insists on to seeing
17. If you _____ in taking this attitude, we'll have to ask you to leave.
A. stick B. keep C. insist D. persist



例 1 The area can easily _____ if you know the length and breadth.

- A. be worked out B. be worked on
C. work out D. work on

思路分析

work out a plan / a method 制订计划, 想出办法
work out this problem / the cost 算出这道题 / 成本
work out a person / a thing 使……筋疲力尽 / 耗尽 (从事于(某种具体的工作))

work on a problem / a book 算一道题; 写一本书
work at the biology / this subject 研究生物 / 这个课题 (从事于(某个方面的活动))

此题中 work out the area (计算面积) 是动宾关系, 故使用被动语态。

答案 A

例 2 He appears _____ the bad news, so you don't need to tell him about it.

- A. to hear of B. hearing of
C. to have heard of D. having heard of

思路分析 (与谓语同时或在谓语之后发生)

appear + $\begin{cases} \text{to do (不定式一般式)} & \text{与谓语同时发生} \\ \text{to be doing (不定式进行式)} \\ \text{to have done (不定式完成式)} \end{cases}$
不可用动名词-ing 在谓语之前发生

sb. / sth. appear to do... = It appears that / as if sb. / sth.

She appeared not to notice anything. 她似乎没有看见什么。

He appeared to be talking to himself. 他似乎在自言自语。

You appear to have travelled a lot. 看来你到过不少地方。

此题中 hear of 发生在谓语 appear 之前, 故使用完成式。

答案 C

例 3 We began _____ the new teacher after we met him.

- A. to take notes of B. to take a note of
C. to compare a note on D. to compare notes on

思路分析

不可用单数

compare notes (with sb.) on... (与某人) 交换……的意见 / 观感; make / take notes / a note of... 把……记录下来

take note (of...) 注意(到……), (对……)留意

不可用复数

change (one's) note 降低调子, 改变口气

此题中 compare notes on the new teacher 意为交换对新老师的看法 / 谈论新老师

答案 D

例 4 After the storm, some ducks swam in the holes _____ rain-water in front of the village.

- A. were full of B. full of
C. were filled with D. filling with

思路分析

full of... } 充满 / 装满……
filled with...

fill the hole with water 用水把洞装满

a basket $\begin{cases} \text{full of} \\ \text{filled with} \end{cases}$ flowers 一只装满花的篮子

作后置定语, 不可用 be 动词

A basket is $\begin{cases} \text{full of} \\ \text{filled with} \end{cases}$ flowers. 一只篮子装满了花。

He filled the shelf with books. 他在书架上塞满了书。

此题中 full of rain-water 作 the holes 的后置定语, 故排除 A、C 两项。

答案 B

例 5 Experiments _____ that the plants could grow closer together and still get enough light.

- A. thought B. proved C. believed D. show

思路分析

可用于被动式

prove (实义动词 vt.) 证明, 证实

prove + 名词 / 代词 He proved his courage to us. 他向我们证实了他的勇气。

prove + to sb. that/wh-从句 Can you prove to us who you worked with that day? 你能向我们证明那天与谁在一起吗?

prove + 名词 / 代词 + (to be) 形容词 / 名词 Again history proved them (to be) wrong. 历史再次证明他们错了。

It is proved that / wh-从句 It has been proved that the practice can only do good. 事实证明这样做只有好处。

prove (连系动词 link-v.) 证明, 结果是, 事实说明

不可用被动式

prove+(to be)+名词/形容词/介词短语/副词

It will prove of little use. 结果会证明它没有什么用。His efforts, however, proved a failure. 但他的努力结果都失败了。

此题的句意为实验证明……, 故使用 proved。

答案 B



1. About two weeks were spent _____ the cost of the project.
A. to work out B. working at C. working out D. to work at
2. Here are some books. You can _____ one or two for yourself as a birthday present from me.
A. pick out B. work out C. carry out D. sort out
3. At first they worried about the situation, but things _____ quite satisfactorily.
A. went on B. carried on C. worked out D. tried out
4. The subject was soon _____ as a topic of conversation, they were ready to go on to a next one.
A. worked out B. worked on C. worked at D. worked away
5. —Mary, will you go for a walk with me?
—I am afraid I can't. There are many letters _____.
A. to work out B. to make out C. to send out D. to put out
6. Since there was no textbook for the course, his students had to _____ notes of everything the professor said.
A. make B. change C. compare D. do
7. The returning journalists were sitting on the deck _____ notes on what they had seen and heard.
A. taking B. making C. comparing D. changing
8. He read English so carefully that he _____ time.
A. took no note of B. compared no notes on
C. didn't take a note of D. change no note of
9. Premier Zhou _____ to be unforgettable in the hearts of the Chinese people.
A. proved B. regarded C. thought D. considered
10. To everybody's surprise, the fashionable young lady _____ to be a thief.
A. found out B. proved out C. put out D. turned out
11. On the long journey, Peter _____ a most interesting guide. We all had a wonderful time.
A. practised B. behaved C. proved D. conducted
12. We had thought the examination would be difficult, but it _____ easy.
A. turned B. came C. appeared D. proved
13. He _____ to be sincere but I don't completely trust him.
A. appears B. is appeared C. looks D. is looked
14. The theory he has stuck _____ us that the eruption of a volcano (火山) can be forecast.
A. to prove to B. to proves to C. proves to D. to proving to
15. Mr Smith looked serious, and he appeared _____ that we quarrelled this morning.
A. to be knowing B. to know C. to knowing D. to have known
16. The school is quiet, and the students appear _____ a written exam.
A. to be having B. to have C. to have had D. to having
17. —Have you drawn up that list of names yet?
—No, but _____.
A. I'm working it out B. I'm working at it
C. I'm working it up D. I'm working on it



三、句型

➤ 例 1 _____ that everything here is all right.

- A. It looks B. It appears
C. He looks D. He seems

思路分析

It appears (to sb.) + that / as if... (对于……)似乎
是不可用 that 替换

It / sb. looks as if... 看起来似乎

It seems (to sb.) + that / as if... (对于……)看起来似乎……

It looks as if they are all in a terrible hurry. =
They look as if they are all in a terrible hurry.

It appeared to me that she enjoyed the food
very much. 我看她好像很喜欢吃这种食品。

此题考查了句型 It appears that...

答案 B

➤ 例 2 We found _____ impossible to get rid
of the nuclear waste.

- A. that B. this C. its D. it

思路分析 宾语补足语

find + it + 形容词 / 名词 + {to do sth.
形式宾语 真实宾语} that 从句

动词不定式/从句作宾语，带有宾语补足语时，通常用 it 作形式宾语，把真实宾语移到宾语补足语之后。能够用于此句型的动词有：feel, think, make, believe, consider, find, judge 等。

He made it a rule to check his exercise-book
carefully before handing it in. 他每回总是把练习本
仔细检查一遍才交上去。

He didn't judge it necessary to take the step.
他认为没有必要这样做。

此题中形容词 impossible 是宾语补足语，不定
式 to get rid of... 作真正宾语，故使用 it 作形式宾语。

答案 D

➤ 例 3 Up to the sixties he had lived the
_____ of a young man.

- A. living B. alive C. life D. lives

思路分析

live a happy/miserable life 过着幸福 / 悲惨
的生活 同源宾语

某些不及物动词带上其同源的名词作宾语，
故称之为同源宾语。同源宾语通常要带形容词作
定语

die a horrible death 死得很惨

smile a cheerful smile 露出愉快的笑容

dream a dreadful dream 做恶梦

sleep a sound sleep 熟睡一觉

此题中的 live the life of a young man 过着年
轻人的生活。

答案 C

➤ 例 4 —Were you late for the film?

—Very late. Half of it _____ by the time I
_____ the cinema.

- A. was shown; reached
B. had been shown; reached
C. was shown; had reached
D. had been shown; had reached

思路分析

by the time... 一般过去时，主句(过去完成
时) 截止到……时，在……时前

by the time... 一般现在时，主句(将来时/将
来完成时)

He had left by the time she returned. 等她回
来时他已经走了。

By the time you receive this letter I will be on
my way home. 在你接到这封信的时候，我将已在
回家的路上了。

此题由问句提示答语所述事情发生在过去。
故主句使用过去完成时，从句使用一般过去时。

答案 B

➤ 例 5 —He didn't work hard at his studies.

—Is that _____ he failed in the exam?

- A. why B. because C. how D. whether

思路分析

why 和 because 引导表语从句的区别：

That's why... 那就是……的原因。

说明原因

说明结果

It/That is because... 那是因为……

It is because she passed the exam. 这是因
她通过了考试。(说明原因)

That's why she passed the exam. 这是她通
过考试的原因。(说明结果)

此题中不努力学习是因，考试不及格是果。
故排除 because。

答案 A





- _____ that she won't be coming after all.
A. She seems B. She looks C. It looks D. It appears
- He _____ as if he had been hit by lightning.
A. seemed B. appeared C. looked D. liked
- The weather man says it'll clear up this afternoon, but it doesn't _____ like it.
A. seem B. appear C. look D. see
- Very soon _____ began to appear that the research was not progressing smoothly.
A. it B. that C. there D. he
- We have to make it clear _____ all of a sudden.
A. is why the machine stopped B. why did the machine stop
C. why the machine stopped D. the machine why stopped
- I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.
A. this B. that C. it D. its
- People in the west make _____ a rule to buy Christmas presents for their relatives and friends.
A. that B. it C. this D. as
- By the time his mother comes back, he _____ his homework.
A. will finish B. has finished C. had finished D. will have finished
- By the time I left the school, I _____ English for ten years.
A. had taught B. taught C. have taught D. teach
- He'll be an astronaut by the time he _____ thirty.
A. is B. had been C. will be D. is going to be
- By the time the war _____, most of the people had left.
A. was began B. was broken out C. broke out D. had been broken out
- Larry is often absent from school, isn't he?
—Yes, that's _____ he is in bad health.
A. why B. the reason C. because D. how
- I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.
—Is that _____ you had a few days off?
A. why B. when C. because D. where
- _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interested in her lessons.
A. What; why B. That; what C. What; because D. Why; that
- Did he die a natural _____, or was he murdered?
A. dead B. deadly C. dying D. death
- She smiled a warm and friendly _____, and said, "Welcome! Nice to meet you."
A. word B. smile C. voice D. sound
- Whether ways will be found to stop pollution or not is just _____ worries the public.
A. why B. which C. that D. what
- He didn't go to school today, did he?
—No, that's _____ he had to stay at home to look after his sick mother.
A. because B. why C. how D. whether
- _____ it is going to snow.
A. It looks that B. It looks as if C. It appears if D. It seems if