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教材完全解读

王后雄学案



高二英语(下)

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：郭 军



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Unit 13 Albert Einstein



重难点聚焦

1. content *adj.* 满足的; 愿意的 *vt.* 使……
满意 *n.* 内容; 目录 (*pl.*)

Are you **content with** your present salary?

你对目前的薪水**满意**吗?

He is **content to stay** in his present job.

他对现在的工作**心满意足**。

We should never **content ourselves with** book knowledge only.

我们不应该**满足于**仅仅有一点书本知识。

The **contents** give details of what is in the book. **目录**列出了书中的具体内容。

2. lead to 导致; 通向

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路**通**罗马(殊途同归)。

It was Jack's careless driving that led to this road accident. 是杰克的粗心驾驶**导致**了这场道路事故。

They thought such a small mistake would perhaps lead to great confusion. 他们认为这样一个小小的错误可能会**引起**极大的混乱。

3. prove *vt.* 证明

He has **proved his courage** in battle. 他已经在战斗中**证明**了自己的勇气。

It was later **proved that** he was the murderer. 后来被**证实**他就是凶手。

Can you prove where you were last night? 你能**证明**昨晚你在哪儿吗?

The play **proved (to be)** very successful. 这出戏**证明**是非常成功的。

4. stick to 坚持, 坚守(决定, 意见等)

I will stick to my decision. 我将**坚持**我的决定。

Don't get depressed. Stick to it! 别泄气! **坚持**到底!

I still stick to what I said at the meeting yesterday. 我仍**坚持**我昨天在会议上所讲的东西。

名师诠释

[考题1] That rich woman is tired of city life, so she is _____ to live in the country.

A. afraid B. unwilling C. content D. tiring

[解析] 从本题前半句看, 那个有钱的女人已厌倦都市生活, 所以她目前很乐意地在乡下生活, 而不是“害怕的、不愿意的以及令人厌烦的”。所填答案构成 **be content to do sth.** (乐意做某事) 词组。注意此时 content 读音为 [kən'tent]。

[答案] C

[考题2] The fault, which they all never thought of, _____ that terrible failure.

A. belonged to B. led to
C. was belonged to D. was led to

[解析] 两个逗号之间是个非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 **fault**, 这部分句意为“他们都从来没有想到的那个失误”, 而后半句句意为“那个惨痛的失败”, 由此可以推出所缺词组含义为“导致”, 用 **lead to** 表示, 且没有被动式。

[答案] B

[考题3] —What are you trying to _____ to the police?
—What I was doing last Sunday.

A. question B. ask C. show D. prove

[解析] 答句只是一个从句, 因此它省略了某些成分, 分析句子结构可知, 它省略的成分应该是 **I am trying to _____ (what I was doing last Sunday) to the police**, 由此可知本题句子大意表示“我正尽力向警方证明(而不是询问, 要求或显示)我上周做了什么事。”

[答案] D

[考题4] _____ your own idea; I take the side of you and I'm sure of your success.

A. Stick to B. Stick to hold C. Lead to D. Lead to hold

[解析] **stick to** 中的 **to** 与 **lead to** 中的 **to** 都是介词, 后面不可接动词原形, 而要接 **v. -ing** 形式、名词、代词或从句。lead to 表示“通向; 导致”, 不合题意。

[答案] A



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5. “继续做某事”的三种表达

go on doing sth. 继续干同一件事

go on with sth. 继续干同一件事

(一般指中断一段时间后)

go on to do sth. 接着干另一件事

[考题5] Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

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

[解析] the other exercise (其他练习), 意味着不同于这个 (this one) 的练习, 故不表示“继续做原来的事情”。又如: The soldiers went on

Though he was very tired, he **went on working** (with his work). 他尽管很累,但继续干着。

He **went on to write** a diary after finishing his homework. 完成了家庭作业后,他接着写日记。

6. close 与 closely 同作副词时的区别

Please come close so that I can see you. 请靠近点好让我看见你。

The door is close shut. 门紧闭着。

You should listen closely to the teacher in class. 在上课时你应该仔细听老师讲课。

He watched closely what the engineer was doing. 他紧紧地观察工程师所做的一切。

We should unite still more closely. 我们应该更紧密地团结在一起。

7. such 与 so 引导倒装句

Such was the story he told me. 这就是他告诉我的故事。

Such were the results. 结果便是这样。

So bright was the moon that the flowers were bright as by day. 月亮是如此之亮以致花儿看起来像白天那样灿烂。

So inviting was the lake that we all jumped into it and had a good swim. 湖水是如此诱人以致我们都跳进去美美地游了一顿。

to dig the fields, after they helped the villagers get in the wheat. 帮助村民们收割完小麦后,战士们继续挖地。做这一题的关键是要从语境来判断前后是一件事还是不同的两件事。

[答案] A

[考题6] It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood _____ to her mother.

A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing

[解析] 由动词 stand 可知空白处缺副词。close 与 closely 均可作副词,前者表示“靠/接近”,暗示表示(本义)距离上的“近”,后者表示“亲密地;仔细地”,与距离上的远近无多大关系,可以看成是其比喻义的使用。本题中小玛丽为了取暖,站得离妈妈很近,要用表示距离远近的 close。

[答案] A

[考题7] _____ Nathalie didn't dare to make a sound.

A. So absorbed he was that

B. So that he was absorbed

C. He was absorbed so that

D. So absorbed was he that

[解析] 从句意看,本题表达“如此……以致”含义,可以用 He was so absorbed that Nathalie didn't dare to make a sound. 表示,也可以用 so 引导倒装句表示。其句意为“他是如此地全神贯注以致娜塔莉不敢弄出一声声响。”

[答案] D

综合·创新拓展

8. work out 的一词多义

They worked out ways to solve the problem. 他们想出了解决问题的方法。

I can't work out these algebra problems. 我解不出这些代数题。

Has the travelling plan been worked out? 旅游计划拟订好了吗?

We were pleased to see that things had worked out all right. 我们高兴地看到情况发展不错。

9. $\begin{cases} \text{take (one's) sides (in/with) 支持;参加} \\ \text{take the side of 支持……一方} \\ \text{be on the side of 袒护(=on one's side)} \end{cases}$

John didn't take sides (= join) in the quarrel between Tom and Jack. 约翰没有介入汤姆与杰克之间的争吵。

He didn't know which side he should take. 他不知道站在哪一边。

The UK entered the war on the side of the USA. 英国参战以支持美国。

10. 名词性从句作主语考查热点

(1) what 和 that 的选用

what 和 that 都能够引导名词性从句,但是在名词性从句中,that 只起连接作用,无词义,不

[考题8] It won't be long before we _____ a way to overcome the difficulties.

A. work out B. make out C. turn out D. bring out

[解析] 四个选项分别表示“(A略);弄清楚;证明/结果是;出版,显示”,而题意体现出来的含义是:“想出一个办法来克服困难”。work out 还可以有如下含义:(1) I work out (做大量运动锻炼) every day to keep fit. (2) I've never been able to work her out (了解某人的禀性)。

[答案] A

[考题9] If your suggestion is good, I'll _____ you.

A. take sides in

B. take the side

C. take sides on

D. stand the side of

[解析] 从左栏可知,表示“支持”有三种形式,这三种形式均是约定俗成的,不可随意更改其中的任何部分。由此 B 中缺少 of, C 中 on 应改为 in, 无 D 项这种汉语式表达。

[答案] A

[考题10] (1) _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

A. If

B. Whether

C. That

D. Where

[解析] 分析句子结构可知,本题缺主语从句的引导词。if 不可引导主语从句,that 引导的从句表示肯定的含义,where 表示地点,如果说“到哪里去野营取决于天气”,是不合逻辑的,且不是本题的中心内容(是否外出野营取决于天气)。

充当句子成分;而 what 在名词性从句中既起连接作用,又充当主语、宾语或表语,意思是“所……的东西(事情)”。

What surprised me most was that such a little girl could play the violin so well. 使我最惊讶的是如此小的女孩小提琴拉得这样好。

(2) whether 能引导主语从句,而 if 不能。

(3) 根据主语从句中的具体意义,正确地选择 when, where, how, why 等连接词。

(4) 有时候为了避免头重脚轻,主语从句会移至句末,而用 it 作形式主语。

(2) _____ this text can be used for listening has not been decided yet.

A. Which B. If C. Whether D. As

[解析] 分析句子结构可知,has not been decided 是句子的谓语部分,所以前面部分是主语从句,if, which 与 as 不可引导主语从句而被排除。句意为“这篇课文能否用于听力还未定下来”。

[答案] (1) B (2) C

能力题型设计

[预测 1] It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey.

A. while B. if C. that D. for

[预测 2] Hard work _____ success and failure often _____ laziness.

A. lies in; leads to B. leads to; lies in C. lies to; leads to D. leads in; lies in

[预测 3] It is sleeping late in the morning that _____ being late for work.

A. devotes to B. sticks to C. refers to D. leads to

[预测 4] _____ surprises me most _____ that she doesn't know where the difference between the two lies.

A. What; are B. That; are C. What; is D. That; is

[预测 5] Premier Zhou _____ to be unforgettable in the hearts of Chinese people.

A. proved B. regarded C. thought D. considered

[预测 6] Those who are not _____ with the progress they have made will have greater success.

A. proud B. afraid C. popular D. content

[预测 7] No matter what you say, I shall _____ my opinion.

A. carry out B. keep up C. insist on D. stick to

[预测 8] The problem is not so hard. I think you can _____.

A. work on it B. work out it C. work it on D. work it out

[预测 9] —What shall we do next, Mr Guo?

—_____ Exercise Two if you've finished reading.

A. Go on to do B. Go on doing C. Go on with doing D. Go on

[预测 10] The performance was so wonderful that the little boy moved and stood even _____ to the stage.

A. close B. closer C. more closely D. more close

点击考点

测试要点 10

NMET1992

测试要点 2

2002 黄冈题

测试要点 2

2002 荆州题

测试要点 10

2001 黄冈题

测试要点 3

作者自拟题

测试要点 1

作者自拟题

测试要点 4

作者自拟题

测试要点 8

作者自拟题

测试要点 5

2003 黄冈题

测试要点 6

作者自拟题

思路提示·标准解答

1. C it 代替 that 引导主语从句。

2. B lead to 表示“导致”, lie in 表示“在于”, 都是固定短语。

3. D 句意表示“导致”, 而其他三项分别表示“奉献、坚持、所指”。

4. C what 作主语, 且引导主语从句; 从句作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

5. A prove 作“证明是”, 无须用被动; 若选 B、D, 均要使用被动形式。

6. D 句意表示“那些不满足于已取得成绩的人才会取得更大胜利”。

7. D 句中空白处表示“坚持”, 而其他三项分别表示“执行、保持、坚持(后不接观点类词)”。

8. D work on 表示“从事”, work out 表示“计算出”, it 为代词, 应位于动词与副词之间。

9. A go on to do sth. 为接着做另外一件事, 符合语境读书与做练习是两件事。

10. B even 为副词, 表示“更”, 应修饰比较级; 表示距离上的“近”, 用 close 而不用 closely。

教材课后习题解答

LESSON 49 1 1 Mao Zedong 2 Abraham Lincoln 3 Albert

Einstein

- 2 1 Who will go to the station to meet you
- 2 Which team will win the game/match
- 3 Whether he can get the air tickets for us
- 4 How we can improve our work
- 5 What he told me last night
- 6 When they will start the project
- 7 Why we stopped publishing that magazine

LESSON 50 2 1879; He was born in Germany.

From 1895 on; He studied at university in Switzerland.

1905; He received a doctor's degree.

1921; He won the Nobel Prize for Physics.

1933; He and his family left Europe for the USA.

1940; He took American nationality.

1955; He died in the USA.

- 3 1 I can do everything at home except cooking.
- 2 She helps with cooking and washing besides looking after the child.
- 3 All of us, except Wang Ling, will go to the evening party.
- 4 Three other people also won the prize besides Li Dong.
- 5 She is fond of arts and music besides sports.
- 6 He is all right with all his lessons except maths.
- 4 1 received 2 accepted 3 accept 4 received 5 received 6 receive 7 accept

LESSON 51 1 True; 2 3 5 7

False; 1 4 6 8 9

- 2 1 whether it is worth doing or not
- 2 that I forgot / have forgotten her address
- 3 why she doesn't want to see you
- 4 where he was born
- 5 what we always worry about / we are always worried about
- 6 that we can't afford (to buy) the big house
- 7 how we can reduce the noise
- 8 that they should improve their own spoken English first
- 3 1 that / which 2 who 3 where 4 whom / who 5 which / that 6 when 7 whose 8 whom / who 9 where 10 when

LESSON 52 1 1 go on with 2 get along with 3 lead to 4

stuck to 5 work out 6 fighting for 7 be fond of 8 took sides

9 From that time on 10 taken away

2 1 shy 2 content 3 Peace 4 prove 5 ruled 6 respect 7 advanced 8 technical 9 bookmark 10 courses

Revision 1 1 work out 2 stick to 3 led to 4 go on with

5 fond of 6 content with 7 content to

2 Line 1: famous——was famous

Line 2: German——Germany

Line 3: accepted——received

Line 4: to the USA——for the USA

Line 5: However——Although

Line 6: to money——in money

Line 7: It said——It was said

Line 8: were missing——was missing

- 3 lead; peace; Professor; respect; leading; advanced; education; scientific; technical; worldwide

听力理解

EX. 1 1 He wanted to write about Einstein's life in the college magazine.

2 Yes.

EX. 2 1 20 years.

2 He was offered a good job as professor; life was becoming very dangerous for Jews in Germany in the 1930s.

3 It is very quiet. He can get on with his research. He has a lot of visitors. There are lots of good things about his life there.

4 Music.

5 He helps her with her arithmetic homework.

6 Little cakes.

EX. 3 1 How long have you been in Princeton?

2 Why did you choose Princeton?

3 What made you decide to come to America?

4 What you like about living in Princeton, Professor?

5 What other interests do you have?

6 And do you have any special friends?

完形填空

Unit 13 1 C 此处需一个否定词, 所以答案为 C。

2 B 前后两句为并列关系。“不知该怎么写, 并且也永远不可能再学”。

3 C 没学好法语是因为把时间浪费在森林和田野里玩。

4 B 作定语修饰 the days。

5 D 对过去本应学习, 而却专门顾玩的指责, should have done 对过去的责备。

6 A 后一句“now seemed to me like old friends”暗示此处也用 seem, 意为“看上去令人厌倦的”。

7 C when = at that time “正在那时”。

8 D 听见自己的名字被叫。

9 C 轮班、轮流做某事。“It's sb.'s turn to do sth.”

10 C wish 后用虚拟语气。

11 C 小地点用 at。

12 C 介词 without 后接 v. -ing 形式。

13 A 听见某人正在做某事。hear sb. doing sth.

14 D “我不会骂你的”表将发生的动作, 用 shall。

15 D “已受到足够的惩罚”。

16 D 除今天外, 以前每一天都这么说, 动作已完成。

17 D 现在已发生了什么, 而不是正在发生, 表动作已完成。

18 C 谈论关于法语的事情。

19 B 现在分词作伴随状语, 谈论法语时正说的内容是……。

20 C and 并列 saying 后的宾语从句。

最新5年高考名题诠解

1. (上海2003年高考题) It is pretty well understood _____ controls the flow of carbon dioxide in and out of the atmosphere today.

A. that B. when C. what D. how

【解析】 what 引导主语从句,且在句中作主语。that 引导主语从句时不作任何成分;when 表示时间,在主语从句中作状语;how 表示方式,也作状语。答案为 C。

2. (上海2003年春季高考题) _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.

A. What; because B. What; that C. That; what D. That; because

【解析】 第一空引导词引导主语从句且作主语,只有 what; 表语从句中因为表述的是事实,所以由只起连接词作用的 that 引导。答案为 B。

3. (上海2002年春季高考题) _____ fashion differs from country to country may reflect the cultural differences from one aspect.

A. What B. That C. This D. Which

【解析】 分析题意可知,“时髦因国家不同而不同”表述的是事实,所以要用引导词 that 引导表语从句。答案为 B。

4. (2000年上海高考题) _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.

A. What; why B. That; what C. What; because D. Why; that

【解析】 主语从句中的 understand 缺少宾语,所以第一空要由 what 引导。第二空中,既然不理解,必然是有疑问的东西,所以应由 why 引导。答案为 A。

5. (上海1999年高考题) _____ has helped to save the drowning girl is worth praising.

A. Who B. The one C. Anyone D. Whoever

【解析】 whoever 引导主语从句表示强调某人;who 虽然也可以引导主语从句,但表示强调某事。the one 和 anyone 均不能引导主语从句。答案为 D。

6. (NMET2001年高考题) We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well.

A. went on B. tried out C. worked out D. carried on

【解析】 try out 表示“试用某人/物”,go on 指“(时间)过去,流逝;发生,继续”;carry on 表示“继续(做);把……进行下去”,均与句意体现出来的“结果(进展良好)”不符。答案为 C。

7. (2003上海春季高考题) By the end of last year, another new gymnasium _____ in Beijing.

A. would be completed B. was being completed C. has been completed D. had been completed

【解析】 by the end of last year 是时间状语,“在去年年底之前”,表示“过去的过去”,谓动词因此需要用过去完成时。答案为 D。

8. (2003北京春季高考题) —How long _____ at this job.

—Since 1990.

A. were you employed B. have you been employed C. had you been employed D. will you be employed

【解析】 这是考查动词时态的题,由答语 since 1990 可知,问句要用现在完成时,即 I have been employed at this job since 1990. 答案为 B。

9. (2003上海春季高考题) Equipped with modern facilities, today's libraries differ greatly from _____.

A. those of the past B. the past C. which of the past D. these past

【解析】 为了避免重复代词前面提到的名词时,those 代替复数名词,that 代替不可数名词,故选 those of the past, of the past 作定语修饰 those,即“过去的那些图书馆”。答案为 A。

10. (NMET2003年高考题) Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

A. unless B. since C. although D. when

【解析】 根据句意表示的条件关系可以选 when,“当需要(帮助)时不要害怕求助。”答案为 D。

Unit 13 知识与能力同步测控题

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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 scientist is content _____ here but he isn't content _____ this small success.
A. to work; to B. working; to
C. to work; with D. working; with
- He worked hard but only earned a little money. _____ his fate.
A. So was B. Such is
C. Such was D. So is
- The policy the Chinese government stuck to _____ correct.
A. proving B. proved C. be D. being proved
- He was very pleased _____ the Nobel Prize _____ Physics.
A. to be won; of B. to have won; for
C. having won; on D. to win; at
- We are told that blindly copying others might very well _____ losses.
A. cause to B. lead to C. refer to D. stick to
- You look nice in green. Green _____ you.
A. suits B. fits C. matches D. satisfies
- The suit fitted him well _____ the color was a little bright.
A. except for B. except that C. except when D. besides
- _____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have.
A. What; what B. What; that C. That; that D. That; what
- I firmly believe that _____ told you that was telling a lie.
A. those who B. anyone C. whoever D. who
- It was obvious _____ young artist's latest work was much better than any other work in the exhibition.
A. that who B. because the C. but because D. that this
- On the long journey, Peter _____ a most interesting guide. We all had a wonderful time.
A. practised B. led C. proved D. expected
- If the meeting is put off, _____ notice will be given.
A. other B. any C. further D. farther
- He is disappointed. He appears _____ what has happened to his competition.
A. knowing B. to know
C. having known D. to have known
- We should never _____ ourselves _____ what we have achieved.
A. satisfy; by B. satisfy; with
C. content; with D. content; by
- He received world wide _____ his scientific research; though he won the Nobel _____ physics, he cared little _____ money.

- A. prize for; Prize for; for B. prize for; Praise for; to
C. praise for; Prize for; for D. praise for; Prize in; for

二、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16-35各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

Everyone will laugh at you if you don't know about Pele(贝利), the most famous football player in Brazil. Because of his great devotion(贡献) to the _____ 16 _____ of football, he is always _____ 17 _____ as the "King" by football fans worldwide.

Pele _____ 18 _____ his genius(天赋) for football in his _____ 19 _____, When he was thirteen, _____ 20 _____ perfect skills he _____ 21 _____ Santos(桑托斯), a very important football _____ 22 _____ in Brazil.

In 1958, Pele was _____ 23 _____ to play for Brazil in the Sixth World Cup Competition. _____ 24 _____ he was sixteen, he was the best player _____ 25 _____ the field. _____ 26 _____ to Pele, Brazil _____ 27 _____ the world championship for the first _____ 28 _____.

Pele played for Brazil in the World Cup Competitions from 1958 to 1970.

In one famous match, the fans were _____ 29 _____ the exciting _____ 30 _____ when Pele would score his thousandth goal when the referee(裁判) gave Santos a penalty(点球) _____ 31 _____. Pele walked up to _____ 32 _____ it. The opposing goalkeeper(对方守门员) had no _____ 33 _____ with the hard and accurate(准确的) _____ 34 _____. Pele had scored his thousandth goal! The crowds cheered: "Pele, Pele..." That is a record which is as valuable in sports as a thousand goals.

Pele was always _____ 35 _____ to the spirit of the sport as a professional(职业) player. He always played a fair game and behaved modestly(谦虚) with a cheerful smile.

He is held in high respect, and now he is the Minister of Physical Education in Brazil.

- A. reason B. cause C. event D. affair
- A. honored B. thought C. looked D. said
- A. gave B. expressed C. showed D. asked
- A. home B. school C. family D. childhood
- A. in B. for C. to D. with
- A. became B. joined C. turned D. changed
- A. factory B. club C. cinema D. ground
- A. wanting B. eager C. anxious D. chosen
- A. But B. Therefore C. So D. Although
- A. in B. on C. by D. for
- A. Thanks B. Reported C. Helping D. Getting
- A. defeated B. beat C. struck D. won
- A. day B. time C. present D. place
- A. asking B. waiting C. paying D. looking
- A. man B. player C. moment D. gift



31. A. throw B. pull C. draw D. kick
32. A. take B. pick C. throw D. prevent
33. A. chance B. time C. promise D. idea
34. A. shot B. aim C. plan D. thought
35. A. likely B. faithful C. great D. respective

三、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项

A

Einstein was the greatest scientist of his age. But he was almost as strange as his *Theory of Relativity*(相对论).

Once, while riding a street car in Berlin, he told the conductor that he hadn't given him the right change. The conductor counted the change again and found it to be correct, so he handed it back to Einstein, saying, "The trouble with you is, you don't know your figures."

Einstein said that there were only twelve people living who understood his *Theory of Relativity*, although a good many books had been written to explain it.

He himself explained relativity in this very simple way: When you sit with a pretty girl for an hour, it seems like a minute; but when you sit on a hot stove(烤炉) for a minute, it seems like an hour.

He had nothing but contempt(轻视) for the things most people set their hearts on — for fame and money. He didn't want money or praise. He made his own happiness out of such simple things as his work and playing the violin and sailing his boat. Einstein's violin brought him more joy than anything else in life.

He led a very simple sort of life, went around in old clothes that needed pressing, seldom wore a hat. He shaved(刮胡子) with the same soap that he used for his bath. The man who was trying to solve the most difficult problems of the universe said that using two kinds of soap made his life completely too complicated(复杂的).

36. From this passage we know Einstein was _____.
A. the greatest scientist of his age
B. a strange man
C. a simple but noble man
D. all of the above
37. From the 2nd paragraph we know _____.
A. Einstein didn't care about money at all
B. Einstein didn't know his figures
C. Einstein met with a trouble in figures
D. Einstein didn't get along well with the conductor
38. In this passage Einstein took an example to explain _____.
A. the relationship between a boy and a girl
B. the relationship between a man and a thing
C. relativity
D. time
39. Einstein's happiness came from _____.
A. fame and money B. money and praise
C. simple things D. work

40. "...using two kinds of soap made Einstein's life completely too complicated" suggests that _____.
A. Einstein wanted to live a simple life
B. Einstein was a man of humor
C. Einstein didn't listen to others
D. Einstein has his own freedom of choice

B

Edmond Halley was an English scientist who lived over 200 years ago. He studied the observations of comets which other scientists had made. The orbit of one particular comet was a very difficult mathematical problem. He could not work it out. Neither could other scientists who dealt with such problems.

However, Halley had a friend named Isaac Newton, who was a brilliant mathematician. Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but he could not find the papers on which he had done it. He told Halley that the orbit of a comet had the shape of an ellipse.

Then Halley set to work. He figured out the orbits of some of comets that had been observed by scientists. He made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1607 and 1682 all had the same orbit. Yet their appearances had been 75 to 76 years apart.

This seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets followed the same orbit. The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought that there had not been three different comets, as people thought. He decided that they had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again.

It was an astonishing idea! Halley felt certain enough to make a prediction of what would happen in the future. He decided that this comet would appear in the year 1758. There was 53 years to go before Halley's prediction could be tested. In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky. Halley did not see it, for he had died some years before. Ever since then that comet had been called Halley's Comet in his honor.

41. Edmond Halley figured out the orbit of _____.
A. some different comets appearing several times
B. the same comet appearing at different times
C. three different comets appearing three times
D. several comets appearing at the same time
42. Halley made his discovery _____.
A. by doing experiments
B. by means of his own careful observation
C. by using the work of other scientists
D. by chance
43. Halley made a surprising but correct prediction in the year _____.
A. 1704 B. 1705 C. 1706 D. 1707
44. This passage in general is about _____.
A. Halley and other scientists
B. the orbit of a comet
C. Newton and Halley
D. Halley and his discovery



45. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage ?

- A. Edmond Halley was an American scientist.
- B. Halley made his discovery by doing experiments.
- C. Isaac Newton was a famous mathematician.
- D. The orbit of a comet had the shape of a round.

C

Phyllis Persil was born in Britain in 1907. She stayed there until she left school. Then, she travelled around France. She earned money by painting people's pictures and writing for a newspaper in Paris. She married an artist and went with him to paint in Spain.

In the 1930s, she left Spain and returned to London. She worked for her father's company and made maps of the world. She thought there was a need for new street maps of London and started working on a book of maps. She collected a lot of information. She walked along every street in London and wrote down the names, the important buildings and even the house numbers. She kept the information about the streets on cards in small boxes. One day a box with cards on all the streets beginning with "Tr" fell out of her window. She found most of her cards, but some landed (落在) on top of a bus and she never saw those cards again. When she sent everything to the painter, someone asked her, "Why isn't Trafalgar Square in your book?" It was because she had lost the card! She called her book A to Z. The first A to Z was in the shops in 1936 and sold very well. Now it is the most popular book of London street maps. Besides the street names, it shows important buildings like government offices, museums, theatres and schools; parks and public gardens; sports facilities; train and underground stations.

Later Phyllis Persil returned to the streets of London to paint pictures of many of the city's famous buildings.

46. When did Phyllis travel a lot?

- A. In her teens. B. In her 20s.
- C. In her childhood. D. In her 30s.

47. What nationality was Phyllis?

- A. Spanish. B. British. C. French. D. American.

48. What does her father's company make?

- A. Books. B. Photos.
- C. Maps. D. Newspapers.

49. How did Phyllis get to know about roads so well?

- A. By getting first-hand information.
- B. By making cards.
- C. By falling out of her window.
- D. By taking pictures.

50. What's an A to Z?

- A. It's a map. B. It's a book of maps.
- C. It's a map of theatres. D. It's a map of buildings.

D

Zhang Zhiming, a man who retired from Jinan Iron and Steel Company, has made up his mind to ride a tricycle (三轮车) around China to promote (宣传) Beijing's 2008 Olympic bid.

Zhang set off last September from his home city - Jinan in

Shandong province - for a tricycle journey around the country.

He shows the aim of his cycling trip with a flag on the back of the tricycle which reads "Millions with one heart; support Beijing's Olympic bid". A small dustbin fixed to the front of the tricycle shows Zhang's other aim. "Some people throw rubbish on the streets without realizing it is a shame. My dustbin is to remind them not to do that," he explains. "I'm cycling not only for the Olympic bid, but also to call for cleaner living conditions."

So far Zhang has travelled around Shandong and Northeast China. He is now in Beijing. He gives speeches in schools, in army quarters, in house for the elderly and on streets. Wherever he goes, people receive him warmly.

After talking with Zhang or listening to his speeches, they are encouraged by his actions and many like to support him. People have given him free haircuts, treated him to meals, bought photo films for him, and even tried to give money.

In Dandong of Liaoning Province, a laid-off woman worker whose monthly income is only 100 yuan insisted on giving half of that to Zhang. She said she could not do anything big to support Beijing's bid, but she hoped the money could help. Her money was refused by Zhang. "But the warm-heartedness of all those people and their enthusiasm for Beijing's bid inspire me to move on and on," he says.

Zhang has met many foreigners on his journey. He never passes up chances to promote Beijing's bid to them because "we need to win more support from foreign countries."

Determined to reach Hainan Province by 2008, Zhang says he won't give up the trip even if Beijing fails in the bid, for "promotion of conditions protection and a healthier life style should never stop."

51. From the passage, we know Zhang Zhiming is a citizen of _____.

- A. Shenyang B. Dandong C. Beijing D. Jinan

52. Up to now, Zhang Zhiming has travelled around _____ provinces.

- A. two B. three C. four D. five

53. "Where he goes, people receive him warmly." The main reason is _____.

- A. he is the first man to travel across the whole country to promote 2008
- B. people show sympathy for such an old man traveling alone
- C. people are inspired by what he is doing
- D. people in China are kind to each other, especially to the old

54. The underlined phrase "pass up" here refers to _____.

- A. give in B. give up C. reduce D. make use of

55. What do you think the most important thing(s) the old man has got is/are _____.

- a. money and photo film
- b. free meals
- c. warm-heartedness
- d. people's enthusiasm for Beijing's bid

- A. a B. ab C. cd D. abcd

四、短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

During the summer holiday, I think I should do something
 meaningful instead touring. So I got a job at a fast
 food restaurant and worked there for a cleaner. I worked 7 hours a
 day
 for three weeks. The job was hard and bored and seemed endless,
 it made me so tired that I nearly left it half way through the
 summer.
 In the end, I stuck it with determination. Every day I started
 off for work early in the morning and got to home late in the
 evening. Final, I finished the job before the new school term
 began. Now, I understand that labor means. I think it was really
 a successful experience, which is worth remembering for ever.

五、书面表达(满分25分)

学校英语俱乐部拟于10月20日举办一个“戏剧之夜”,你班在选择剧目时遇到了困难。请你根据以下信息给某大学外教 Professor Taylor 写一封信,请他给你们一些建议。

1. Professor Taylor 是英国戏剧方面的专家;
 2. 剧本不应太难,内容应与校园生活相关;
 3. 表演时间在40分钟左右。
- 注意:1. 信的开头已为你写好。
 2. 词数:100左右。
 3. 参考词汇:戏剧—drama.

September 19, 2002

Dear Professor Taylor,

We're students from No. 2 Middle School. Our teacher, Ms Wu, told us that we may write to you for help. Here's the problem.

Sincerely yours,
 Li Hua

思路提示·标准解答

1. C be content to do sth. 愿意干某事;乐意干某事。be content with sth. 对……满足。
2. C such 位于句首,主谓要倒装,意为“这,这些”。
3. B prove 用作及物动词,意为“证明,证实”,后接名词,代词或从句,也可接复合结构。prove 还可作系动词,意为“证明是;后来事实表明是”,后接形容词、名词、动词不定式等。
4. B be pleased to do sth. “很高兴做某事”。如果强调动作的完成,不定式后用完成时,即 to have done sth.;“获某项奖”表示为“win prize for sth.”。
5. B 无 cause to,但有 cause sb. to do sth. lead to “导致,引起”,refer to “提到,涉及”,stick to “坚持,遵守”。
6. A fit 指大小吻合,不能用于颜色;match 意为“匹配”;satisfy 意为“使(某人)满意”;suit “适合”,多指衣服在颜色、款式、质地上适合,穿起来协调、好看。
7. B besides “除了……之外(尚有)”;except “除了……之外(不包括在内)”;except for 后接名词;except that 后接从句。
8. A 从句中 get 和 have 缺的都是宾语,意为“我们得不到的似乎比拥有的要好些”。
9. C A 项主谓不一致;B 项 anyone 后加 who 也行;D 项 who told you that 表示一件事,不能引导主语从句。
10. D it 作形式主语,引导后面的 that 引导的主语从句;因为 artist 为单数可数名词,所以前面要用冠词或物主代词修饰。
11. C 句意表示“彼得证明是一位十分有趣的导游”,所以我们度过了一段愉快的时光。
12. C 句意表示“进一步的^{通知}”,而 farther 表示距离上的“更远”;表示引申义的“进一步”时,用 further,又如“further education(进修)”。
13. D appear 后不可接 v. -ing 形式;“了解”这个动作发生在“他失望”之前,因此不定式后要用完成式。
14. C content oneself with sth. 为习语,表示“用某物使某人满足”。
15. C praise 为“赞扬”,prize 为“奖金,奖项”,care for 为“在意,喜欢”。
16. B cause 此意为“事业”。
17. A be honored as 为固定搭配,“被尊为”。
18. C 根据句意此处为“显示出”足球的天赋。
19. D 从下文的 thirteen 看应为 childhood。
20. D with 表示“具有”。
21. B 根据常识可知“桑托斯”是一家著名的足球俱乐部,此处应为“加入”到该俱乐部,成为其中一员,所以用 join。
22. B 见上句。
23. D 为世界杯踢球的人员,需要进行“挑选”。