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权威/专业/实用/经典



优秀生自测与评估

BLUE HURRICANE ENGLISH SERIES

总顾问: 张正东

本册主编: 蔡章兵



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中国青年出版社
蓝飓风英语国际研究中心



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高一年级（上）

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本册主编：蔡章兵

本册作者：王怀书



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总顾问：张正东

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人民教育出版社

顾问

西南师范大学外语学院 教授

作者简介

- **单先健**，北京外国语大学教授，北京市基础教育教学研究中心外语教研员，北京四中，清华附中外语教学顾问，清华大学科研项目专家顾问，长期致力于中小学外语教学指导工作。
- **孙 锋**，国家级英语骨干教师、黄冈中学英语教研组长。获首届全国中小学外语教师国家级单科最高奖、中国教育学会外语专业委员会会员、全国中学英语教材教法研究会会员。
- **罗炯彬**，国家级英语骨干教师，成都市教育科学研究所英语教研员，英语学科组长。成都市中小学外语教学专业委员会副主任兼秘书长，高三诊断命题负责人。
- **陈 俊**，国家基础教育实验中心外语教育研究中心优秀研究员，中国外语教育研究中心研究员，中国外语学习学研究会理事，省教科研课题鉴定专家，省优秀教师。
- **曹 毅**，考试研究中心特约研究员，教育学会外语学会会员。中考命题人之一，参加了人教社新目标教材的修订工作。获“优秀教师”和“十佳优秀青年”称号，获第三届全国中小学英语教师“园丁奖”。
- **王佩夫**，中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会会员，中学高级英语教师，从事中学英语教学、教研工作20多年，主要研究课题是中考、高考命题与应试方略，英语学习策略等。
- **蔡章兵**，中国外语教育研究中心中小学英语教育研究中心特约研究员，辅导学生获得“全国中学生英语能力竞赛一等奖”，并获“优秀辅导教师”称号。
- **王淑珍**，中学高级教师，在中学任教17年、任中学英语教研员12年。具有教丰富的中学教育教学经验和教强的教育教学研究能力。
- **张同冰**，中学高级教师，国家基础教育实验中心外语教育研究中心成员，长期从事基础教育英语教学与研究。
- **黄胜桥**，中学高级教师，从事英语教学20余年，长期从事研究探索教法和学法。
- **杨俊杰**，中学高级教师、学科带头人、优秀教师、省级骨干教师。
- **顾吉斌**，中学高级教师，国际英语外语教师协会中国分会会员，高考优秀评卷员，多次应邀参加国际学术年会。
- **薛绍兰**，中学高级教师，英语学科带头人，英语教研员。从事中学英语教育教学十多年，其《新〈课标〉要求下英语教学法的学习和运用》一文获世界华人交流协会、世界文化艺术研究中心国际优秀论文奖。

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期“蓝飓风英语”以厚望

因应生存环境的需要,良好的英文能力变得日益重要,我国的英语教学空前发展,中学阶段的英语教学改革更是如火如荼。教育部颁发的义务教育和普通高中两个阶段的英语课程标准(实验稿)已开始进入试验阶段,英语教学也处于“多样并举,多元共存”的转型时期。虽然英语课标在不断完善,但其发展结果仍不致会用一种课标去指导全国的英语教学,从英语课改的发展趋势看,有两点改革是必不可免的:

第一,在“学什么”方面,必然要采用多种教材。

这里的“教材”不仅是课本(textbook),而且还包含课本和非课本的教学材料(teaching material)。当前的国际信息变化极快,英语词语日多一日,但是课本要相对稳定才是知识之本。解决这个矛盾,就必须学习课本以外的多种教学参考材料,从而学到更新、更好用的英语。同时,学习者众,学习目标和学习条件也极不一致,只有多样的学习材料才能满足学习者的不同需要。

第二,在“怎样学”方面,要立足自学,课堂内外都要立足自学。

英语在我国是外语,学习者没有英语环境,加之人多班大,教师水平不一,教学理念和方法各异。并且,教师只能按全班的中等水平施教,极难照顾全班学生的个性化学习需求。所以,学生若不能运用元认知能力来调控自己的学习并选用适合自身特点的学习策略和方法的话,是很难从课堂教学中受益的。至于课外学习必须依靠自学,就更不待言了。这种自学当然也要实现于用多样教材搭建的平台之上。

所以,上述英语课改的两点“定向”都集中体现于英语教材的多元并举和多样争新,尤其是课本以外的英语材料必须在规模、品种、功能和结构等方面都要做到不断创新。同时,在知识经济产品个性化的需求下,英语课改也必须立足“以人为本”的理念,充分满足学生在教材和自学两方面的个性化需要。如果非课本教材不突破教辅材料的传统观念而进行开拓创新,不仅本身将会淘汰出局,整个英语课改也势必踏步不前。

有鉴于此,“蓝飓风英语”学习丛书应运而生。这套丛书从中学英语产品入手,紧扣英语教材多样化趋势,以方便自学为主,同时对课堂教学形成很好的补充,为学生开辟了一条提高英语学习效率的最佳路径。

“蓝飓风英语”为自己制定了在变化中不断创新,在发展中不断提高,在自我否定中实现飞跃的出版策略。该丛书根据读者的不同层次,推出了满足学生多元化学习的英语精品系列。研发人员在打造现有精品的同时,还在不断地研制开发新的品种以适应英语教学改革快速发展。为了帮助基础较弱的学生,将推出“蓝飓风加油站”系列;针对不同层次的学生,将推出相应的学习策略和方法的“蓝飓风英语学习法”系列;为帮助学生实现网络学习,将推出“蓝飓风英语网络名师”等系列。最终,将形成适应学生个性化学习和教学改革需要的蓝飓风英语学习体系,并将不断地纳新培精而日新、又日新、日日新。

“蓝飓风英语”带给学生的不仅是知识,还有一代人对下一代人的责任和期待,值得关注!作为从事外语教学研究和实践 50 多年的老兵对“蓝飓风英语”也期以厚望,用是以序。

张正东

2005 年 4 月于重庆北碚
西南师范大学

向 优 秀 生 看 齐 !

语言,从根本上说,只是一个交流的工具。学习任何一门语言,不仅仅是积累大量的词汇,更重要的是学会怎样去运用这门语言。衡量学生是否掌握一门语言,最终也要看他运用得怎么样。英语教学在不断改革,因而学习上也需不断改进方法,学生才能真正实现减负。而减负又不能影响学习效果,因此,提高做题效率也就成了当务之急,这也是每个学生的所企盼的。那怎样提高做题效率呢?我们不妨打开《优秀生自测与评估》。

《优秀生自测与评估》与市场同类练习辅导书相比有三大特点:

第一,目标定位起点高。该套书主要针对基础较好的学生而设置的。它强调以能力立意,让成绩好的学生更好,让中等生向优秀生看齐,使学生的能力保持稳定增长。

第二,题量合适,一周一次的系统拔高练习,既不占用课堂时间,又不影响课余休息,还能让你保持优秀生的感觉。因为对于基础较好的学生来说,再耗费大量时间去巩固课本或做一些基础同步训练题,则有些得不偿失。故本书就精

选了一些学生易出错或与考试关联较大的习题,有针对性地练习。每周专攻某一难点或易考点,力求每周扫除至少一个障碍。每周内容不断延伸,环环相扣。每道题都力求使同学们能够攻下一个单词、掌握一个语法小项目、辨析一个疑难,起到“从量变到质变”的效果。

第三,该书在选材、设题、讲解三方面下足了功夫。材料鲜活灵动,设题科学有序,讲解力求举一反三。从每个题型的选择到搭配,从重难点注释到讲解,都做到了有的放矢。“参考答案”中对每条语句和句型部分的习题都进行了——详解,以便使同学们知道“为什么错了,错在哪里”,真正起到“做一题消灭一个疑问”的效果。

该系列是蓝飓风英语系列丛书中的一套,它带给学生的不仅仅是知识,更多的是一份充满期待的关爱。学生的时间是宝贵的,我们所能做的就是为你节约哪怕一分钟!

蓝飓风英语研究中心

2005年4月

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相关链接

1. He asked me where _____.
A. is my mother B. my mother is
C. was my mother D. my mother was
2. My teacher told us that practice _____ perfect.
A. makes B. made
C. had made D. will make
3. —Do you know that he has gone to the USA?
— I don't know, _____.
A. I don't care either B. I don't care, too
C. nor do I care D. nor don't I care
4. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave
5. I don't doubt _____ he is honest.
A. that B. if
C. what D. which
6. I ordered them to keep quiet, and _____.
A. they did so B. so they did
C. so did they D. nor did they
7. Mr. White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't turn up.
A. would have arrived B. should arrive
C. should have arrived D. should be arriving
8. —Jim has improved a lot in his spoken English.
— _____, and _____.
A. So he did, so you do
B. So he has, so have you
C. So has he, so have you
D. So has he, so you have

1. 高考对陈述句、疑问句的直接引语和间接引语的考查主要是以宾语从句的形式出现。在解答该类语法题时主要要注意几点:

①注意时态要一致。即当主句时态为过去时,从句相应要用过去时态的一种;但当转述的是客观真理或事实时,从句时态不变。

例 My sister told me that she would go to the countryside the next week.
我姐姐告诉我她下周去乡下。

②从句意上看是否需要连接词 if, whether 或其他疑问词。

例 I wonder if/whether he will go with us next week. 我担心他是否愿意下周和我们一起去。

2. “so+be/情态动词/助动词+主语”是个倒装结构,表示后面所述的情况与前面的情况相同。

例 He has been to the UK. So has his son. 他去过英国,他儿子也去过。

“so+主语+be/情态动词/助动词”结构表示对上面所述的内容的肯定、证实,常用于对话中第二个人对第一个人所说的话表示肯定。

例 —Mary enjoys playing the piano.
玛丽喜欢弹钢琴。

—So she does. 她确实如此。

“主语+did+so.”表示某人按照前一人说的那样做了。

例 I asked him to turn down the radio and he did so. 我让他把收音机声音关小一点,他照做了。

9. My friend asked me _____ I would go to Shanghai by train _____.
 A. that if, tomorrow B. that whether, next day
 C. if, the next day D. that if, the next day
10. _____ get a ticket to the concert, he got up very early.
 A. In order that B. So as to C. So that D. In order to
11. I don't know _____ there.
 A. that he has been B. if he has been
 C. whether has he been D. if he had gone
12. What _____ it is to play chess!
 A. fun B. a fun C. funny D. funs
13. The doctor asked him what _____ with him.
 A. is wrong B. was wrong C. wrong is D. wrong was
14. He asked me _____ during the summer holidays.
 A. what will I do B. how I would do
 C. what I would do D. what would I do
15. He said that he _____, but he didn't.
 A. would come the next day B. will come next day
 C. is coming tomorrow D. was come tomorrow



前车之鉴

下面是同学们常犯的一些错误,看看你是否会犯同样的错误。

1. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be _____ many poor people?
 A. so, so B. such, such C. so, such D. such, so

【解析】 本题考查 so, such 的用法。一般情况下,so 的常见搭配为:so + *adj.* + a/an + *n.* (单数) 或 so + *adj.* + *n.* (复数);such 的常见搭配为:such + a/an + *n.* (单数) 或 such + *adj.* + *n.* (复数)。但当名词被 many, much, few, little 所修饰时,只能用 so,而不用 such。因此,该题的答案应选 D,而不选 B。

2. —Lily's sister is fond of listening to music, but she doesn't like reading.
 —_____.

A. So does Lily B. So Lily does C. So it is with Lily D. Lily is so

【解析】 该题考查如何表达后一人和前一人的情况完全相同。当所述的前一人的情况是肯定时,后一人的情况与前一人相同用“so+be/情态动词/助动词+主语”结构;若是相同情况又是否定时,用“nor + be/情态动词/助动词+主语”结构;如果既有肯定又有否定或是相同的情况是两种以上时用“So it is with sb.”结构。故该题的正确答案为 C。

3. It's nice _____ me with my English.
 A. for you to help B. of you to help
 C. for you helping D. of you helping

【解析】 本题考查 It be + *adj.* (easy/difficult/...) + for sb. to do sth. 和 It be + *adj.* (nice/



kind/cruel/...) + of sb. to do sth. 这两个句型的区别。前者意为“对某人而言做某事……”，后者意为“某人做……(好、善良、残忍等)(常常指品质)”。本题意为“你帮助我学英语，真好。”故答案为 B。

4. Mother asked the boy to take off his coat, and _____.

- A. so did he B. so he did C. he did so D. he did it

【解析】该题考查“so + 助动词 + 主语”，“so + 主语 + 助动词”与“主语 + did + so”区别。“so + 助动词 + 主语”表示前后两个人的情况完全相同；“so + 主语 + 助动词”表示说话人赞同对方所讲的话或对前面所发生的事表示确定；“主语 + did + so”则表示主语按照别人所说的那样做了。因此，该题应选 C，而不选 A 或 B。

5. I don't doubt _____ he can pass the test easily.

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

【解析】考查 doubt 引导的宾语从句。doubt 在引导宾语从句时，如果 doubt 前是肯定的，则用 if 或 whether；如果 doubt 前是否定的，则用 that。如：I doubt whether/if he can finish the work on time. I don't doubt that he will come tomorrow. 因此，该题的答案应为 C。

除了前面提到的易错题外，还有哪些知识点是你认为最容易出错的地方呢？请总结出来吧。

二 完形填空

One of my teachers once told us, “If you make one close friend in school, you will be most fortunate. A true friend is someone who stays with you for life.” 1 teaches that he was right. Good friendship is just not easily 2.

It is possible that we simply do not stay in one place long enough for a 3 friendship to develop. However, there can be no disagreement on the 4 for each of us to think carefully about the 5 of friendship we want.

To most of us, friendships are 6 very important, but we need to have clear in our 7 the kinds of friendships we want. Are they to be close or 8 at arm's

相关链接

1. 英语中“密友；知己”常见的表达方式有两种：a close friend 或 an intimate friend.

例 She is one of my close/intimate friends. There are no secrets between us.

她是我的知己，我们之间没有秘密。

2. no disagreement 为双重否定，表示的意义为肯定。意为“都同意；意见一致”。

例 There is no disagreement between the two brothers.

这兄弟两个的意见完全一致。

length? Do we want to 9 ourselves or do we want to walk on the surface? For some people, many friendships on the surface are 10 enough and that's all right. But at some point, we need to 11 that our expectations are the same as our friends' expectations. The sharing of personal experience including our tears 12 our dark dreams is the 13 only way to deepen friendships. But it must be undertaken and 14 only if there are signs of interest and action in return.

What are some of the 15 of friendship? The greatest is the attraction to expect too much time. Another "16 difficulty" is the selfishness to take actions too soon. Deep relationships 17 one "possesses" the other, including his time and attention. 18, friendships in return. In other words, you must give as 19 as you take. Finally, there is a question of taking care of them. 20 you spend reasonable time together, talking on the phone, writing letters, doing things together, friendship will die away.

1. A. Experience
2. A. realized
3. A. happy
4. A. hope
5. A. length
6. A. considered
7. A. actions
8. A. kept
9. A. care
10. A. easy
11. A. make up
12. A. as long as
13. A. easiest

- B. Knowledge
- C. Success
- B. formed
- C. produced
- B. short
- C. true
- B. wish
- C. need
- B. warmth
- C. value
- B. think
- C. made
- B. hearts
- C. left
- B. share
- C. not
- B. make easy
- C. as soon as
- B. latest

- C. thoughts
- C. stayed
- C. spare
- C. quite
- C. make certain
- C. as much as
- C. surest
- D. minds
- D. remained
- D. spend
- D. just
- D. make sure
- D. as well as
- D. worst

3. at arm's length 本意为“伸直手臂(执持某物)”, keep sb. at arm's length 是比喻意义, 意为“避免与某人亲近; 与某人保持距离”。意思与“keep sb. from”相近。

例 In fact we all want to help him, but he always keeps us at arm's length. 实际上我们都想帮助他, 但他总是和我们保持着距离。

4. in return (for) 意为“作为报答; 回报; 回礼”。

例 He gave me a pen. And I gave him a notebook in return. 她送了我一枝钢笔, 相应地我送了他一个笔记本。

5. 以下四个短语容易混淆:

die away 减低力量; 渐弱

die out 死光; 绝种

die off 先后死去; 一一死去

die down (指炉火等) 渐熄; (骚动等) 渐平息

例 The noise of the motorbike died away.

摩托声渐渐弱下来了。

Many old customs are dying out.

许多老规矩慢慢消失了。

The five children died off in the end.

五个孩子先后都死了。

At midnight the fire in the stove died down.

午夜时炉火慢慢熄灭了。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 14. A. carried on | B. watched over | C. broken down | D. turned away |
| 15. A. difficulties | B. differences | C. types | D. advantages |
| 16. A. upset | B. hard | C. major | D. rough |
| 17. A. demand | B. depend | C. suggest | D. require |
| 18. A. Luckily | B. Similarly | C. Surprisingly | D. Usually |
| 19. A. many | B. easy | C. much | D. little |
| 20. A. Unless | B. Though | C. However | D. Since |

三

阅读理解

根据短文内容选择正确答案

A

A Dear John Letter

Dear Cigarette,

For the past 17 years, you have been my best friend. You have seen me through difficult times, happy times and just about every phase of my life. You have always been here when I've needed you. Some of my family and friends didn't care much for you, but I always defended you no matter what you did. I always thought you were a great friend to have, and I counted on you at all times.

It's hard for me to tell you this, but in the past few months, I have been seriously thinking about ending our relationship. I've decided that I've just been too dependent on you, and I feel that at the age of 35 it is time that I start being more independent. I thought about just maybe seeing you once in a while, but I don't think that would work. Eventually, I'd start relying on you all the time again. I feel the only way to end our relationship is to end it for good.

I've always included you in everything I've done, but next week, I'm going on a trip, and I've decided not to take you along. I feel this would be a good time to break up. I will be gone a whole week without you and if I can make it on my own for that week, I know I can make it forever.

It is a little sad for me knowing that I won't be able to rely on you anymore, but I think I will be a better person in the end.

Sincerely,
Letty Gogh



NOTES

1. a Dear John letter 起源于第2次世界大战期间,当时有一首非常有名的歌中唱到“Johnnie get your gun”,这样就用 John 来指代“大兵”,由于连年的战争,夫妻两地分居。不少士兵收到家乡妻子或者未婚妻的绝交信。Dear John Letter 就用来指代女子写给男子的“绝交信”。但今天,可以用它指代任何形式的绝交信。例如: He is very sad because he's just got a Dear John letter from Mary.

他非常伤心,因为刚收到玛丽寄来的绝交信。

2. count on, rely on, depend on 三者都可以表示“依赖;依靠”的意思。

例如: Don't worry. You can always depend on/rely on/count on me. 别担心,你还有我可依靠呢!

3. break up 常用的意思有“(指婚姻或关系)结束;(学校等)放寒/暑假;破碎;瓦解”。

例如: The marriage is breaking up. 这段婚姻要破裂了。

4. make it 是一句惯用语,意为“能达到;能做到”。

例如: It's difficult for me to get there at so early a time, but I'll try to make it.

那么早到那里,对我来说有点困难,但我会尽力赶到的。

1. How long have Letty and Cigarette been friends? _____
A. For seven years. B. For seventeen years.
C. All their lives. D. We don't know.
2. How old is Letty Gogh? _____
A. 17 years old. B. 30 years old.
C. 35 years old. D. The passage didn't tell us.
3. What did Letty Gogh most probably want to do? _____
A. He wanted to giving up smoking. B. He wanted to stop working.
C. He wanted to make a new friend. D. He wanted to run away from his best friend.
4. Which of the following statements is not true? _____
A. Letty Gogh will go on a holiday.
B. He has depended on Cigarette for many years.
C. None of his family members and friends like Cigarette.
D. Letty Gogh can become better without Cigarette.

B

Astronomy is the oldest science known to man. Thousands of years ago man looked at the stars and wondered about the sky. But man was limited by what he could see within eyes alone.

The Greeks studied astronomy over 2,000 years ago. They could see the size, colour, and brightness of a star. They could see its place in the sky. They watched the stars move as the seasons changed. But the Greeks had no tools to help them study the sky.

Each new tool added to the field of astronomy helped man reach out into space. Until there were telescopes, man knew little about the moon. He did not know that the planet called Saturn (土星) had rings around it. His sight was so limited that he could not see all the planets. In the early 1700s, people thought there were only six planets, Pluto (冥王星), the last nine planets to be discovered, was not seen until 1930.

Today, astronomy is a growing science. We have learned more in the last fifty years than in the whole history of astronomy.



NOTES

1. limit 作动词时,意为“限制;限定”。limit 的过去分词 limited 可作形容词用,意为“少的;有限的”。常用的搭配有:be limited by 受到……的限制

limit sb./sth. to sth. 限制……;作为……的界限

例如: Our social knowledge is limited by our living surroundings.

我们的社会知识受我们的居住环境限制。

2. reach out 意为“伸出;延展开”。

例如: He reached out his hand for the book. 他伸出手抓那本书。

3. field 除了作“田野;田地;场地”讲外,还可作为“(学术或活动的)范围;领域”讲。

例如: the field of medicine 医学领域

5. Thousands of years ago, man knew _____ about astronomy .

A. the size of the moon

B. seven planets

C. about fifty planets

D. only what they could see with their eyes

6. What does the underlined word at the beginning of the passage mean?

A. 地质学

B. 天文学

C. 星象学

D. 环境学

7. This passage is mainly about _____ .

A. the invention of the telescope

B. discoveries in astronomy

C. six planets

D. Saturn and Pluto

8. Which statement does the story lead you to believe?

A. Telescopes were discovered by the Greeks 2000 years ago.

B. More discoveries in astronomy may be made.

C. All the stars can be seen with the eyes alone.

D. Telescope was made by Chinese.

C

Tom Hanks ranks as one of Hollywood's most popular actors. Moviegoers eagerly expect the opening of his new pictures. If you are a Hanks fan, you don't have to wait much longer. Hanks' newest film *Cast Away* opens this winter.

Tom Hanks plays Chuck Noland, a FedEx executive who lives by the clock. He carefully schedules every minute of both his professional and personal life. But on his way home for the holidays, the small plane he's on crashes on a tropical island and he begins a battle for survival. In the process, his views of success and life itself change dramatically.

The role may be the most physically challenging of Hanks' career. The actor lost 55 pounds (25 kilos) for the part he played. Director Robert Zemeckis shot the first section of the film with Hanks weighing more than 225 pounds (102 kilos). Then filming took a break for a year while Hanks lost weight. To take off the pounds, Hanks ate little and exercised a lot.

The movie may surprise some of Hanks' fans. It's not an upbeat comedy like *Sleepless in Seattle* or *You've Got Mail*. In fact, Hanks does not speak in a large part of the movie. After all,

who is there to talk to when you are alone on an island?



1. rank 作名词有“等级; 科属”之意, 作动词意为“占有……地位”。
2. play 除了表“打(球); 弹(乐器); 玩耍”外, 还可以表“扮演(角色)”之意, 相当于 play a/the role of。
例如: He plays the role of a king in that film. 他在影片中扮演一位国王。
3. shoot 可指“(电影)拍摄(一景); 摄影”。
4. upbeat 原意指“(音乐)上拍; 弱拍”, 用在这里指节奏“欢快的”电影。

9. Which do you think is the best title for this passage? _____
 - A. Cast Away Opens Soon
 - B. Tom Hanks All Alone
 - C. Tom Hanks—A popular film star
 - D. Cast Away Review (评论)
10. What do you think the expression “live by the clock” mean in the text? _____
 - A. To behave according to the rules of the books.
 - B. To make money by selling clocks.
 - C. To work very quickly in order to finish a job before a certain time.
 - D. To put one’s whole life on a schedule (时间表).
11. How long did it take to film Cast Away? _____
 - A. A year.
 - B. More than one year.
 - C. Half a year.
 - D. We don’t know.
12. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage? _____
 - A. Chuck Noland goes home to spend his holidays.
 - B. All the passengers but Chuck survived the air crash.
 - C. While living on the island, Chuck greatly changes his view of life.
 - D. The part of Chuck Noland requires Tom Hanks to lose a lot of weight.

D

There was once a large, fat woman who had a small, thin husband. He had a job in a big company and was given his weekly pay every Friday evening. As soon as he got home on Fridays, his wife used to make him give her all his money, and then she used to give him back only enough to buy his lunch in the office every day.

One day the small man came home very excited. He hurried into the living-room. His wife was listening to the radio and eating chocolates there. "You will never guess what happened to me today, dear," he said.

He waited for a few seconds and then added, "I won ten thousand pounds on the lottery! "

“That’s wonderful! ” said his wife delightedly. But then she thought for a few seconds and added angrily, “ But wait a moment! How could you afford to buy the lottery ticket? ”