

学习上遇到疑难

全解题库帮您全解



GAOZHONG YINGYU QUANJIE TIKU

# 英语全解题库

国标江苏版 必修3·必修4



凤凰出版传媒集团



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普通高中英语课程标准

# 高中英语 全解题库

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必修3·必修4  
(供高中一年级下学期使用)

主 编 霍 耶  
编 者 尚媛媛 余卫星 葛春生等

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## 敬告读者

《全解题库》系列丛书出版至今,销量稳步上升,目前已是广大师生心目中的真正名牌。2004年暑期,我社推出了配合高中国标教材的多个版本的《高中全解题库》。

通过解题,帮助学生巩固所学的知识,增强思维能力,的确是提高成绩的有效手段,但面对茫茫题海,究竟做多少题为宜?做什么题为好?解题后如何进行及时的小结?如何提高举一反三的能力?这些正是这套《高中全解题库》要帮助读者解决的问题。

近年来,新的课改理念深入人心,新的考试题型层出不穷。教师、学生普遍感到难以适应。为此,新版的《高中全解题库》紧扣学生提高学习成绩的两个关键环节——适量的解题训练和及时的回顾小结,并在汇编习题方面坚持“少而精”的选题原则,在设计习题时就考虑增加问题的层次,用两三个小问来引领思维,减轻师生负担。新版的《高中全解题库》力求全面体现当前的课改精神、新课程理念,突出开放性、综合性、探究性等方面的要求;在“提示·全解·说明”方面,提供解题思路或全部的解题过程,为教师的教学活动提供便利,也给学生的自学和家长的辅导创造条件。

《高中全解题库》以题库的形式,兼具题典的优势,向读者提供了够用、适用、顶用的新题好题,具有强大的实用性和针对性。

本书为《高中英语全解题库(国标江苏版 必修3·必修4)》。

欢迎使用本书,并和我们联系,对书中的不足之处提出批评。我们的地址是:南京市马家街31号江苏教育出版社外语编辑室,邮政编码:210009, E-mail: eve@1088.com.cn。

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**Unit 1****单元练习(一)****1. 【单项选择题】**

- ( ) 1 The little baby feels \_\_\_\_\_ of security in its mother's arms.  
A. sense                      B. a sense                      C. the sense                      D. senses
- ( ) 2 This morning John arrived late \_\_\_\_\_ even though he left his dormitory in plenty of time.  
A. as usually                      B. like usually                      C. as usual                      D. like usual
- ( ) 3 We walked eight miles today. I never expected that we would walk \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. this far                      B. that far                      C. as far                      D. such far
- ( ) 4 It's really kind \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of you to say so                      B. for you to say so  
C. of you saying so                      D. for you saying so
- ( ) 5 The students in the class help \_\_\_\_\_ in their studies.  
A. each other                      B. one and another                      C. each and other                      D. one another
- ☆ ( ) 6 — I wish Jack would drive us to the station.  
— He has \_\_\_\_\_ to take us all.  
A. too small a car                      B. a too small car  
C. very small a car                      D. such small a car
- ( ) 7 She immediately called an officer, who in turn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. contacted me by telephone                      B. made a contact with me  
C. had a contact with me                      D. contacted with me by telephone
- ☆ ( ) 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ remember Tennyson's poem "After tempest(暴风雨), there came a day as \_\_\_\_\_ as heaven."  
A. do; silent                      B. still; still  
C. yet; soundless                      D. already; noiseless
- ( ) 9 I know nothing about it \_\_\_\_\_ I have read in the papers.  
A. except                      B. except that                      C. except what                      D. besides
- ( ) 10 \_\_\_\_\_ students are required to take part in the boat race.  
A. Ten strong young Chinese                      B. Ten Chinese strong young



- C. Chinese ten young strong                      D. Young strong ten Chinese
- ☆☆ ( ) 11 "Stand \_\_\_\_\_," I spoke to them \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. firm; firmly      B. firm; firm      C. firmly; firm      D. firmly; firmly
- ☆ ( ) 12 How I wish every family \_\_\_\_\_ a large house with a beautiful garden! (2002年上海市春季高考题)
- A. has                      B. had                      C. will have                      D. had had
- ( ) 13 My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me to work extra hard for the exam to get satisfactory grades.
- A. advised                      B. suggested                      C. allowed                      D. helped
- ( ) 14 These days as soon as classes finish, students \_\_\_\_\_ their pockets for cell phones that start ringing and beeping.
- A. arrive at                      B. get to                      C. open                      D. reach
- ☆ ( ) 15 The hours of hard work \_\_\_\_\_ when he became the champion of the game.
- A. paid for                      B. paid off                      C. paid back                      D. paid up

II. 【单词拼写】

- 1 It's unpleasant to be out on a f \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- ☆ 2 The boy's following in his father's f \_\_\_\_\_ and studying to be a doctor.
- 3 The grey streets were d \_\_\_\_\_ as I wondered through the town.
- 4 Here in the north it would be bitterly cold when d \_\_\_\_\_ came.
- 5 She said she didn't like it, but p \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it was very good.
- 6 He opened the door and s \_\_\_\_\_ out into the night.
- 7 The scientist o \_\_\_\_\_ the behavior of the mice after they were given the drug.
- 8 The bicycle just b \_\_\_\_\_ me as it passed.
- 9 My hands—look at them—are r \_\_\_\_\_ with work.
- 10 This is a rather r \_\_\_\_\_ word; one does not often see it or use it.

III. 【词汇练习】

in sight, out of sight, reach out, stare up at, watch out for, set off, come along, with fear, glance at, wish for, be frozen

- 1 There wasn't a house of any sort \_\_\_\_\_. And then we looked for the guide but he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Having said goodbye to their friends, they \_\_\_\_\_ for home.
- 3 —Is your daughter married yet?  
—No, she's still waiting for Mr. Right to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 David \_\_\_\_\_ and took down a book.
- 5 He was shaking a little, but not \_\_\_\_\_, but with indignation(愤怒).
- ☆ 6 You must always \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic here.
- 7 She raised her eyes and \_\_\_\_\_ me in amazement.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ my watch and was surprised to see that it was nearly midnight.
- 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ stiff(僵硬的) after sitting so long and could hardly walk.





10 I keep \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to do something different.

IV. 【单句改错】

- ☆ 1 The amount of rain effects the growth of crops.
- 2 Can you feel the raising dots on the cash?
- 3 With winter come on, it's time to buy warm clothes.
- 4 Some agree with Jim, but the rest of us agrees with Sam.
- 5 The snow lied thick on the ground when I woke up.
- 6 The temperature will decrease to freezing point this evening.
- 7 His entrance examinations to high school began on the followed Monday.
- 8 I cannot offer one hundred and fifty to buy such a white elephant.

V. 【完形填空】

You may go to karaoke or disco clubs with your friends during the summer holidays. But be careful. In these 1 places you may see people selling small, colorful pills. Make sure you do not try them.

The seller 2 say they are safe and can help you enjoy yourself or 3 from sadness. They may even offer you a free 4, and tell you that everybody is using 5.

But you must be alert(警惕的) to the 6 that these drugs could destroy your life.

When you put them into your body, often 7 swallowing, breathing in or injecting(注射), drugs find their way into your brain.

Drugs may either speed up 8 slow down your senses. Their effects are different depending on body size, shape, and chemistry. 9 it can make you feel good at first, a drug can do a lot of 10 to your body and brain.

One of the most popular drugs in nightclubs is the so-called head-shaking or ecstasy(入迷) pill. The drug hits users with a fast high, 11 them feel powerful and full of 12. Heart rate, breathing and blood pressure 13 — risking damage to your nervous system(神经系统).

Marijuana(大麻) is a 14 used illegal(非法的) drug. It is called the gateway drug, because using it sometimes 15 harder drugs. It is mostly smoked in a cigarette.

There is 16 risk related to taking drugs that must be 17. Sharing a needle(针头) to inject a drug puts a user at a very 18 risk of being affected with HIV.

Drugs may appear in many different 19, some with cool names, but taking them could 20 your health forever.

- ( ) 1 A. boring B. exciting C. noisy D. surprising
- ( ) 2 A. may B. must C. should D. can
- ( ) 3 A. keep B. stay C. escape D. stop
- ( ) 4 A. drink B. try C. cigarette D. taste
- ☆ ( ) 5 A. it B. him C. her D. them
- ( ) 6 A. fact B. problem C. trouble D. reality





- ( ) 7 A. with B. for C. by D. in  
( ) 8 A. and B. so C. but D. or  
( ) 9 A. Although B. Because C. If D. Despite  
( ) 10 A. hurt B. injury C. damage D. harm  
( ) 11 A. driving B. having C. making D. keeping  
( ) 12 A. food B. energy C. hope D. interest  
☆( ) 13 A. develop B. grow C. rise D. increase  
( ) 14 A. deeply B. widely C. strongly D. highly  
( ) 15 A. prevents B. leads C. leads to D. aims at  
( ) 16 A. the other B. other C. others D. another  
( ) 17 A. avoided B. taken C. missed D. interrupted  
( ) 18 A. big B. high C. large D. wide  
( ) 19 A. tastes B. smells C. colours D. forms  
( ) 20 A. kill B. break C. endanger D. ruin

#### VI. 【阅读理解】

It is your sense of smell that quickly tells you there is good food in the kitchen, or that stinky(发臭的) socks need to be washed.

But how do we recognize smells? Particular smells turn on certain groups of brain cells(脑细胞), scientists say.

When your nose catches a whiff(吸) of something, one of 1,000 different types of odour-receiving(气味接受) cells picks it up. These cells send an electrical signal to a special part of the brain.

A group of scientists studied mouse brains using scents(气味) like vanilla(香草), apples, and fish. They looked at thin slices of each mouse's brain to see which brain cells had been turned on by each odour.

The scientists discovered each scent produces a similar pattern of active cells in different mice. So, a certain combination(组合) of cells tells a mouse that it is smelling vanilla, apples, fish, or any one of thousands of other odours.

Scientists could use studies like this to create a map of which parts of the brain are activated(激活) by different smells.

Another smell scientist, however, says that researchers should also study animals that do not live in a lab, that have spent their lives smelling things in the natural world. With more smelling experience, they might show quite different patterns.

- ( ) 1 This passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. explain how our noses recognize smells  
B. prove that human noses are powerful  
C. arouse a heated debate on animal abuse  
D. introduce a group of special scientists
- ( ) 2 Why can we distinguish the smell of socks from that of beef?



- A. Because they look different from the outside.  
B. Because different brain cells are activated by them.  
C. Because they are produced by different objects.  
D. Because one of them reaches our brain earlier than the other.
- ☆ ( ) **3** The underlined phrase “turn on” means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. connect with electricity      B. make someone interested  
C. make something active      D. carry the information to
- ( ) **4** The author seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ about scientists creating the brain map.  
A. quite sure      B. not so sure      C. doubtful      D. indifferent
- ( ) **5** Which of the following statements best supports the view mentioned in the last paragraph?  
A. Animals in nature are smarter than those in labs.  
B. Animals in nature have more noses than those in labs.  
C. Animals in nature have stronger relationships with man than those in labs.  
D. Animals in nature have a wider selection of smells to smell than those in labs.

## 单元练习(二)

### I. 【单项选择题】

- ( ) **1** I was totally \_\_\_\_\_, wondering which choice would be the correct answer.  
A. gone      B. questioned      C. lost      D. done
- ( ) **2** There must be something wrong with my leg. I can \_\_\_\_\_ stand up.  
A. fairly      B. hardly      C. nearly      D. seldom
- ( ) **3** He \_\_\_\_\_ his special talent if he had been schooled in the normal way.  
A. would not have developed      B. would not develop  
C. would not have been developed      D. would be developed
- ( ) **4** The question remains \_\_\_\_\_ we should accept their invitation.  
A. that      B. what      C. if      D. whether
- ( ) **5** Although he is still \_\_\_\_\_, his soul is dead.  
A. living      B. alive      C. lively      D. live
- ( ) **6** A laser beam(激光束) can be turned into a \_\_\_\_\_ weapon.  
A. dead      B. dying      C. deadly      D. deathly
- ☆ ( ) **7** Jane was \_\_\_\_\_ moved by what the teacher said. She decided to work \_\_\_\_\_ into the night to finish her task.  
A. deep; deep      B. deeply; deeply      C. deep; deeply      D. deeply; deep
- ☆☆ ( ) **8** Do you have any idea \_\_\_\_\_ is actually going on in the classroom? (2005年辽宁省高考题)  
A. that      B. what      C. as      D. which
- ( ) **9** If you had told us earlier \_\_\_\_\_ he was, we could have introduced him at the



meeting.

A. which                      B. whom                      C. whoever                      D. who

( ) **10** The first thing I would like to do is to learn to drive, \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for the future.

A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. it

( ) **11** \_\_\_\_\_ was not the most important.

A. If or not he might pass the examination  
B. Whether he passed the examination or not  
C. However he might pass the examination  
D. Though he might pass the examination

☆ ( ) **12** The raincoat is two sizes \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

A. too large                      B. very large                      C. larger                      D. more large

( ) **13** In old days people told the time by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sun.

A. direction                      B. situation                      C. position                      D. station

☆ ( ) **14** The old woman took off her glasses, \_\_\_\_\_ them, and rubbed them with a corner of her apron (围裙).

A. breathed on                      B. breathed in                      C. breathing in                      D. breathing on

☆ ( ) **15** The elderly need special care in winter, as they are \_\_\_\_\_ to the sudden change of weather. (2004年上海市春季高考题)

A. sensitive                      B. sensible                      C. flexible                      D. positive

## II. 【单词拼写】

**1** This work costs us nothing; it's all done by v \_\_\_\_\_.

☆ **2** You shouldn't s \_\_\_\_\_ at this opportunity — you may not get another like it.

**3** He m \_\_\_\_\_ his knife at the table by lifting food with it.

**4** The driver i \_\_\_\_\_ the danger sign and then could not stop the bus on the hill.

**5** I didn't dare to speak aloud or even w \_\_\_\_\_ to her what was in my mind.

**6** When four banks failed in one day, there was a p \_\_\_\_\_ among businessmen.

**7** The headmaster is t \_\_\_\_\_ busy; he will be able to see you in a few minutes.

**8** I was s \_\_\_\_\_ at my work from morning till night.

☆ **9** His loud voice d \_\_\_\_\_ what the girl was trying to tell us.

**10** The bear, when cornered, is one of the f \_\_\_\_\_ of all animals.

## III. 【词汇练习】

be related to, make sense, make the most of, can't help (doing), warm up, make progress, feed... on, work out, ring out, all of a sudden

**1** Their mother can't afford to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ meat and fish every day.

**2** Political news \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ economic and social problems.

**3** The engineers \_\_\_\_\_ a system of getting electricity to the factory.

**4** A sudden shot \_\_\_\_\_ in the night.



- 5 Does it \_\_\_\_\_ to let little children play with matches?
- 6 George studied hard. He wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ his chance to learn.
- 7 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_ with your report?
- 8 It takes an hour or so for some children to \_\_\_\_\_ to strangers.
- 9 When I read the play I \_\_\_\_\_ thinking of my friend.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_, the lights went out, which made the audience in panic.

### IV 【语法专项训练】

A. 填入适当的连接词,并说明在句子中充当的成分。

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ he will refuse the offer is unlikely. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 His excuse for not being able to come on time is \_\_\_\_\_ the train was late. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ they will be able to arrive here on time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ it is true. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 All I ask is \_\_\_\_\_ you should tell the truth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It never occurred to me \_\_\_\_\_ you would object to our decision. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The experiment makes it evident \_\_\_\_\_ air has weight. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☆ 8 Keeping a diary is very helpful to me in \_\_\_\_\_ it is a reminder of my shortcomings.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- ☆ 9 You may rely on it \_\_\_\_\_ everything will be ready by Monday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 News arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the U. S. and Russia would hold another talk next week. \_\_\_\_\_

B. 翻译下列句子。

- 1 真遗憾你没有去看那部电影。
- 2 我觉得那个售货员不诚实。
- 3 他们是否参加我们的实验还没有决定。
- 4 我的意见是这个会议应该取消。
- 5 医生们确信这个病人能在短时间内康复。

### V 【完形填空】

A terrifying example of the sea's power saw 125,000 people die in 12 different countries. The destruction was caused when a very big 1 sent tsunamis(海啸) smashing into Indian Ocean coastlines.

Communities in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Malaysia and East Africa have been 2 by the huge waves. Whole towns were simply swept aside by the power of the water. Cars, trains and buildings could not 3, let alone the people who stood 4.

The earthquake 5 9.0 on the Richter scale(里氏震级) and occurred 6 the coast of





Indonesia. It was 7 as the fifth strongest since 1900.

Scientists said the quake was as 8 as a million of the atomic bombs that were 9 on Japan during World War II. "This may be the worst natural disaster in recent history 10 it is affecting so many heavily populated coastal areas," said Jan Egeland, a UN official.

Because such waves 11 happen in the Indian Ocean, there is no system in place to 12 coastal communities they are about to be hit.

Tsunami is Japanese for "harbor wave". They are usually caused by a sudden 13 or fall of part of the Earth's crust under the ocean. Tsunamis often happen in oceans and they are most 14 in the Pacific. Normally a tsunami includes a series of waves.

Tsunamis can be very long—as much as 100 kilometers—and be as far as one hour apart. They are able to 15 entire oceans without losing much energy. One of the most striking 16 about tsunamis is that an earthquake on one side of the Pacific Ocean can cause giant waves and destruction on the other side.

When the ocean is deep, tsunamis can travel unnoticed 17 speeds of up to 800 kilometers per hour. They can cross the entire ocean in a day or less.

The wave may only be a few meters high in the ocean 18 when it is near the shore and reaches shallow water, the wave builds up very quickly in 19. Witnesses(目击者) in some areas of Indonesia reported seeing up to 10-meter high waves crash into the shore.

"Tsunamis travel 20 in all directions from the center of an earthquake and attack coastlines," said Wong Wing, senior scientific officer at the Hong Kong Observatory(气象台). "They can easily suck people out to sea, cause flooding and destroy property."

- ( ) 1 A. storm                      B. hurricane                      C. earthquake                      D. wave
- ( ) 2 A. cut                              B. shook                              C. included                              D. destroyed
- ( ) 3 A. survive                              B. remain                              C. exist                              D. achieve
- ☆☆ ( ) 4 A. in a way                              B. in the way                              C. on the way                              D. by the way
- ( ) 5 A. equaled                              B. measured                              C. matched                              D. valued
- ☆ ( ) 6 A. on                                      B. in                                      C. at                                      D. off
- ( ) 7 A. referred                              B. used                                      C. recorded                              D. marked
- ( ) 8 A. huge                                      B. much                                      C. powerful                              D. many
- ( ) 9 A. fallen                                      B. dropped                                      C. fired                                      D. burst
- ( ) 10 A. if                                              B. though                                      C. as                                              D. unless
- ( ) 11 A. never                                      B. rarely                                      C. often                                      D. always
- ( ) 12 A. warn                                      B. prevent                                      C. protect                                      D. remind
- ( ) 13 A. raise                                      B. increase                                      C. rise                                      D. grow
- ☆ ( ) 14 A. common                                      B. usual                                      C. extraordinary                              D. natural
- ☆ ( ) 15 A. spread                                      B. extend                                      C. cross                                      D. reach
- ( ) 16 A. news                                      B. facts                                      C. stories                                      D. accidents
- ( ) 17 A. in                                              B. on                                              C. at                                              D. for



- ( ) 18 A. but                      B. and                      C. however                      D. or  
( ) 19 A. width                      B. size                      C. height                      D. length  
( ) 20 A. toward                      B. forward                      C. outward                      D. inward

## VI. 【阅读理解】

Have you ever had the strange feeling that you were being watched? You turned around and, sure enough, someone was looking right at you!

Parapsychologists (超心理学家) say that humans have a natural ability to sense when someone is looking at them. To research whether such a “sixth sense” really exists, Robert Baker, a psychologist at the University of Kentucky, performed two experiments.

In the first one, Baker sat behind unknowing people in public places and stared at the backs of their heads for 5 to 15 minutes. The subjects (受试者) were eating, drinking, reading, studying, watching TV, or working at a computer. Baker made sure that the people could not tell that he was sitting behind them during those periods. Later, when he questioned the subjects, almost all of them said they had no sense that someone was staring at them.

For the second experiment, Baker told the subjects that they would be started at from time to time from behind a two-way mirror in a laboratory setting. The people had to write down when they felt they were being stared at and when they weren't. Baker also found that the subjects were no better at telling when they were stared at than if they had just guessed.

Baker concludes that people do not have the ability to sense when they're being stared at. “If people doubt the outcome of my two experiments,” said Baker, “I suggest they repeat the experiments and see for themselves.”

- ( ) 1 The purpose of the two experiments is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. explain when people can have a sixth sense  
B. show how people act while being watched in the lab  
C. study whether humans can sense when they are stared at  
D. prove that humans have a sixth sense
- ( ) 2 In the first experiment, the subjects \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were not told that they would be stared at  
B. lost their sense when they were stared at  
C. were not sure when they would be stared at  
D. were uncomfortable when they were stared at
- ( ) 3 The underlined word “outcome” in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. value                                      B. result  
C. performance                              D. connection
- ( ) 4 What can be learned from the passage?
- A. People are born with a sixth sense.  
B. The experiments support the parapsychologist's idea.  
C. The subjects do not have a sixth sense in the experiments.  
D. People have a sixth sense in public places.





## 单元综合练习

### I. 【单项选择题】(15%)

- ( ) 1 While \_\_\_\_\_ the book on the top shelf, you need to be very careful.  
A. to reach      B. reach      C. to reach      D. reaching
- ☆( ) 2 The manager has got a good business \_\_\_\_\_, so the company is doing well.  
(2003 年北京市春季高考题)  
A. idea      B. sense      C. thought      D. thinking
- ☆( ) 3 John is very lazy. He falls \_\_\_\_\_ behind in his studies. (2005 年广东省高考题)  
A. very      B. far      C. more      D. still
- ( ) 4 Sometimes it was a bit boring to work there because there wasn't always \_\_\_\_\_ much to do.  
A. such      B. that      C. more      D. very
- ( ) 5 The solution \_\_\_\_\_ social and political reform.  
A. lies      B. lay      C. lies in      D. lied in
- ( ) 6 It is impossible to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being much affected      B. to be much effected  
C. much to be affected      D. be much affected
- ( ) 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of us like to drink beer, but those who drink \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.  
A. The most; the most; the least      B. The most; most; least  
C. Most; the most; the least      D. Most; most; least
- ( ) 8 The police \_\_\_\_\_ the fingerprints on the gun \_\_\_\_\_ these on the floor.  
A. compared; to      B. compared; with      C. compared; in      D. compared; on
- ( ) 9 She was very angry when her husband \_\_\_\_\_ her hat \_\_\_\_\_ a pudding basin.  
A. compared; to      B. compared; with      C. compared; in      D. compared; on
- ( ) 10 The water in this well is not fit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to drink      B. to be drunk      C. to be drunken      D. to eat
- ( ) 11 He had studied \_\_\_\_\_, and it was nearly time for breakfast.  
A. lately      B. latter      C. late      D. later
- ☆☆( ) 12 The old lady's hand shook frequently. She explained to her doctor \_\_\_\_\_ this shaking had begun half a year before, and \_\_\_\_\_, only because of this, she had been forced to give up her job. (2005 年重庆市高考题)  
A. when; how      B. how; when      C. why; why      D. how; how
- ☆( ) 13 Danby left word with my secretary \_\_\_\_\_ he would call again in the afternoon.  
(2005 年浙江省高考题)  
A. who      B. that      C. as      D. which
- ☆( ) 14 — Don't you think it necessary that he \_\_\_\_\_ to Miami, but to New York?





— I agree, but the problem is \_\_\_\_\_ he was refused to. (2005年江苏省高考题)

- A. will not be sent; that                      B. not be sent; that  
C. should not be sent; what                      D. should not send; what

( ) 15 How close parents are to their children \_\_\_\_\_ a great effect on the characters of the children.

- A. have                      B. to have                      C. having                      D. has

**II. 【完形填空】(20%)**

When I was thirteen, my family moved from Boston to Tucson, Arizona. 1 the move, my father 2 us in the living room on a freezing January night. My sisters and I sat around the fire, not 3 that the universe would suddenly change its course. "In May, we're 4 to Arizona."

The words, so small, didn't seem 5 enough to hold my new life. But the world changed and I awoke on a train moving across the country. I watched the 6 change from green trees to flat dusty plains to high mountains as I saw strange new plants that 7 mysteries(奥秘) yet to come. Finally, we arrived and 8 into our new home.

9 my older sisters were sad at the loss of friends, I 10 explored(探索) our new surroundings.

One afternoon, I was out exploring 11 and saw a new kind of cactus(仙人掌). I crouched(蹲) down for a closer look. "You'd better not 12 that."

I turned around to see an old woman.

"Are you new to this neighborhood?" I explained that I was, 13, new to the entire state.

"My name is Ina Thorne. Have you got used to life in the 14? It must be quite a 15 after living in Boston."

How could I explain how I 16 the desert? I couldn't seem to find the right words.

"It's vastness(巨大)," she offered. "That vastness 17 you stand on the mountains overlooking the desert—you can 18 how little you are in comparison with the world. 19, you feel that the possibilities are limitless."

That was it. That was the feeling I'd had ever since I'd first seen the mountains of my new home. Again, my 20 would change with just a few simple words.

"Would you like to come to my home tomorrow? Someone should teach you which plant you should and shouldn't touch."

- ( ) 1 A. During                      B. Until                      C. Upon                      D. Before  
☆( ) 2 A. gathered                      B. warned                      C. organized                      D. comforted  
( ) 3 A. hoping                      B. admitting                      C. realizing                      D. believing  
( ) 4 A. going                      B. moving                      C. driving                      D. flying  
( ) 5 A. good                      B. simple                      C. big                      D. proper  
( ) 6 A. picture                      B. ground                      C. scene                      D. area  
☆( ) 7 A. suggested                      B. solved                      C. discovered                      D. explained



- ( ) 8 A. settled B. walked C. hurried D. stepped
- ☆ ( ) 9 A. If B. After C. Once D. While
- ( ) 10 A. bitterly B. easily C. proudly D. eagerly
- ( ) 11 A. as well B. as usual C. right away D. on time
- ( ) 12 A. move B. dig C. pull D. touch
- ☆ ( ) 13 A. of course B. in fact C. after all D. at least
- ( ) 14 A. desert B. city C. state D. country
- ( ) 15 A. luck B. doubt C. shock D. danger
- ( ) 16 A. found B. examined C. watched D. reached
- ( ) 17 A. why B. when C. how D. where
- ☆ ( ) 18 A. prove B. guess C. sense D. expect
- ( ) 19 A. However B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. Meanwhile
- ( ) 20 A. idea B. life C. home D. family

### III. 【阅读理解】(40%)

#### A

You either have it, or you don't—a sense of direction, that is. But why is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map while others can lose themselves in the street?

Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, but it is not properly understood how it works. One theory is that people with a good sense of direction have simply worked harder at developing it. Research being carried out at Liverpool University supports this idea and suggests that if we don't use it, we lose it.

“Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around,” says Jim Martland, Research Director of the project. “However, if they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they never develop the skills.”

Jim Martland also emphasizes that young people should be taught certain skills to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

If you are using a map, turn it so it relates to the way you are facing.

If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree. Note landmarks on the routes as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along the same route.

Simplify the way of finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a town, streams, or walls in the countryside to guide you. Count your steps so that you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as tower blocks or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you need never get lost again!

- ( ) 1 Scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some babies are born with a sense of direction
- B. people learn a sense of direction as they grow older
- C. people never lose their sense of direction