

普通高中课程标准实验教材

# 优质 课堂

## 1 + 1

### 高中英语

选修 6

浙江教育出版社

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## 1+1

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主 编 孔慧敏

编 者 顾 巧 胡晓冬 任 萍

虞春玲 朱 舫

浙江教育出版社

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联系电话: 0571-85170300-80928

e-mail: zjjy@zjcb.com

网 址: www.zjeph.com

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## 出版前言

为了更好地贯彻新课改的精神,为广大师生提供有较强针对性及操作性的辅导材料,我社组织全省部分优秀教师及教研员,依据《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》以及各学科现行选用教科书的要求,根据一轮新课程的教学实际,在原《随堂纠错超级练》的基础上,精心编写了《优质课堂 1+1》丛书。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科、包括课堂教学和阶段复习各环节的同步实战型丛书。丛书的设计以帮助学生掌握基本理论、基础知识,并提高学生的解题能力为目标,各栏目的设置注重对学生学习思路的拓展和学习方法的培养,适合师生的课堂教学和课后的习题训练之用。

《优质课堂 1+1》充分遵循学生的认知规律,按章节编写。每节包括“课本解读”、“典例剖析”和“同步训练”等三个板块。其中,“课本解读”板块用简练的文字,从知识和能力的角度归纳整理了教科书的主要知识点,揭示重、难点,为学生指点迷津。“典例剖析”选取每节典型例题,讲明分析思路,同时点拨解答此类习题的基本策略和方法。“同步训练”按课时编写,从理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接三个梯度,让学生在课堂学习之后,在对所学的知识进行复习巩固的基础上,适当地拓展提升,同时对高考的能力要求有一个感性的认识。

本丛书的作者均为我省各学科的骨干教师和优秀教研员。他们不仅教学经验丰富,而且在习题的编制与选择方面有着深入的研究。在编写本丛书时,他们充分根据各学科的内容特点以及新课程的教学实际,为学生们提供了科学合理的训练素材,希望学生通过本丛书的学习,能在透彻理解教科书内容的基础上,循序渐进地提高自己的学习能力,掌握良好的学习方法,在高考中立于不败之地。

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2009年4月



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## Unit 1 Art

## 课本解读



## 名师点拨

本单元的主题是“艺术”，通过本单元的学习，可简要了解西方和中国绘画艺术的历史和风格，各时代的著名画家以及他们的作品，从而培养对艺术的兴趣。在听说读写过程中，注意积累有关绘画艺术的词汇，学会表达喜好和偏爱的日常交际用语，并学习一些虚拟语气的用法。

## 知识预览

词 汇	abstract sculpture gallery faith consequent consequently aim conventional typical evident adopt possess possession superb technique coincidence shadow ridiculous controversial attempt predict specific figure clay marble carve delicate café allergic exhibition aggressive scholar flesh geometry bunch avenue preference fragile reputation civilization Egypt Egyptian visual fragrant contemporary permanent district committee signature
	by coincidence a great deal on the other hand in the flesh appeal to
句 型	I'd prefer ... I'd rather ... I'd like ... Which would you prefer, ... or ... ? Would you rather ... ? Would you like ... or ... ?
语 法	虚拟语气(1)

## 知识点拨

## I. 句子

1. Consequently, this text will describe only the most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD. 因此，本文将只谈公元 6 世纪以来的最重要的几种

艺术风格。

consequently 可以和 as a result 通用，意思是“所以，因而”。

I missed the early bus this morning. Consequently, I was late for school. 今天早上我错过了早班车。结果，我上学迟到了。

**拓展** consequence n. 结果，后果

as a consequence 结果，相当于 as a result

as a consequence of 作为……的结果

Many people lost their lives as a consequence of the earthquake. 许多人因地震而丧生。

2. During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those held in the Middle Ages. 在文艺复兴时期，新的思想和价值观逐渐取代了中世纪的和价值观。

(1) replace 代替，相当于 take the place of, 也可说 take one's place, 代替、接替。

It is possible that traditional cameras will be replaced by advanced digital cameras. 先进的数码相机很有可能将替代传统的相机。

If you replace your car with an electric bicycle, the financial and health impact will be substantial. 如果你将你的汽车替换成一辆电动自行车，经济、健康方面的效果(会)是显著的。

**拓展** take place 发生，举办，注意区别于 take the place of

I'll take the place of my father for a while. = I'll take my father's place for a while. 我将暂时代替我父亲。

When did the accident take place exactly? 准确地说，事故是何时发生的？

The wedding took place yesterday. 婚礼昨天举行。

(2) those held = those that were held

## 注 意

hold 表示“举行”时是及物动词，而 take place 则是不及物动词短语。

**试一试** 用 take place, take the place, hold 的正确形式填空

- ① Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in my hometown in the past few years.
- ② The Motor Show is usually \_\_\_\_\_ in October.
- ③ The concert will \_\_\_\_\_ next month.
- ④ Electric trains have now \_\_\_\_\_ steam trains in England.

**3. People began to concentrate less on religious themes ...**  
人们开始较少地关注宗教……

concentrate on 专注于, 全神贯注于

You must concentrate on your study. 你必须专心学习。

This programme has enabled our clients to reduce costs and concentrate on their core business. 这套方案已经让我们的客户节约了成本, 专注于他们的核心业务。

**拓展** focus on 聚焦于, 使……成为兴趣的焦点

I'll focus on the main group of people over there. 我要把镜头对准那儿的一群重要人物。

All the eyes were focused on him. 所有的目光都集中到了他身上。

**4. Rich people wanted to possess their own paintings, ...**  
富人们想拥有自己的艺术品, ……

possess 拥有, 占有

My friend possesses two cars. 我的朋友有两辆车。

**拓展** possession 财产, 所有物

have / in possession of 拥有

take possession of 占有, 占领

in the possession of 为……所占有

**试一试** 单项选择

— Does the man standing there \_\_\_\_\_ the company?

— No, the company is \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle. ( )

- A. have possession of; in the possession of
- B. in possession of; in the possession of
- C. take possession of; in possession of
- D. have possession of; in possession of

**5. When people first saw his paintings, they were convinced that they were looking through a hole in a wall at a real scene.** 当第一次看到他的画时, 人们确信自己正透过墙洞观看着真实的场景。

convince vt. 使相信

He convinced me that the story was true. 他使我相信这个故事是真实的。

He convinced me of the difficulty of the work. 他使我相信这项工作的艰巨性。

He is now convinced of the truth of the report. 他现在相信了这份报告的真实性。

**6. In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal ...** 19 世纪后期, 欧洲发生了巨大变化……

a great deal 也可以说 a good deal, 意思是“大量的, 巨大的”, 该短语可用作名词或副词。

He ate a great deal for supper yesterday. 他昨晚吃了许多。

He ran a great deal faster than I. 他跑得比我快多了。

He has given this question a great deal of thought. 他对这个问题深思熟虑。

**拓展** a great deal of 为形容词, 只接不可数名词; a number of 意思与之相近, 但后接可数名词。

A great deal of money was spent on the project. 那项目耗费了大量金钱。

A number of people came to the meeting from all walks of life. 与会人员来自各行各业。

**7. Naturally, these changes also led to new in painting styles.** 这些变化也自然而然地引起了新的绘画风格。

lead to 导致, 引起, 造成

Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 光干活不休息常常导致生病。

The accident led to many deaths. 这场事故造成了多人死亡。

Hard work leads to success. 努力工作可造就成功。表示“引起, 造成”的还有: cause, bring about, result in 等。

**8. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris.** 在这些摆脱传统油画风格的画家当中, 有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

break away (from) 摆脱, 脱离, 破除

He tried to break away from me. 他想和我绝交。

You should break away from such bad habits. 你应该改掉这样的坏习惯。

Modern music has broken away from 18th-century



rules. 现代音乐已经摒弃了18世纪时的条条框框。

**拓展** break down (车辆等)坏了,(身体)垮了

break in 非法闯入

break out 爆发,发生

He was late because his car broke down halfway. 他迟到是因为半路上他的汽车抛锚了。

Thieves broke in while the family was away. 小偷趁全家人不在时破门而入。

A civil war broke out in this small country. 该小国爆发了一场内战。

**试一试** 用 break away, break down, break in 或 break out 的正确形式填空

- ① His health \_\_\_\_\_ because of lack of enough rest.
- ② The thief \_\_\_\_\_ from the policeman and ran away.
- ③ A big fire \_\_\_\_\_ in the village last night but no one was hurt.
- ④ A stranger \_\_\_\_\_ on the meeting without knocking the door.

9. There are scores of modern art styles... 现代艺术风格已经有好几十种……

score 二十,分数(可数), scores of 很多

My total score was five hundred. 我的总分是500分。

There must have been a score or more there. 那儿一定有20个或更多了。

I have heard that scores of times. 那件事我已听过很多遍了。

### 注意

scores of 前不能加数词;数词+score,有时加of,有时不加of。

Scores of people attended the special performance. 很多人参加了这场特殊的演出。

A score of people were present at the party. 有20人参加了这场聚会。

Two score of those people wanted to fly there. 那些人中有40人想乘飞机去那儿。

10. ... the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes ... 画家并不打算把我们肉眼所见的东西如实地画出来……

attempt v. 尝试,企图(+动词不定式或+at, on)

The second question was so difficult that I didn't

even attempt it. 第2道题太难了,我连试都没有试。

The criminals attempted to escape. 犯人企图越狱。

I attempted to speak but was told to be quiet. 我想开口说几句,但有人叫我别做声。

11. Many art lovers would rather visit this small art gallery than any other in New York. 许多艺术爱好者宁愿参观这间艺术小画廊,也不愿参观纽约的其他画廊。

would rather ... than ... 宁愿……也不愿……,表示主观愿望,即在两者之中选择其一。

I would rather stay at home than go out. 我宁愿待在家里也不愿出去。

如果在两者中进行取舍,表示“宁愿……也不愿……,与其……宁可……”的意思时,则可用 would rather ... than ... 或 would ... rather than ... 的句型。

I would watch TV at home rather than go to the cinema. 我宁可在家看电视也不愿去看电影。

He would rather drink wine than beer. 他宁愿喝红葡萄酒也不愿喝啤酒。

**拓展** would rather 宁愿,宁可,最好,还是……为好,后接动词原形,常省略为'd rather,其否定形式是 would rather not do sth.

Mr Zhang would rather not listen to rock music. 张先生不愿意听摇滚音乐。

would rather+从句,是一个常用的虚拟语气句型,谓语一般用过去时表示现在或将来。引导从句的 that 常省略。在谈到过去的动作时,谓语则用过去完成时。

I would rather he came to see me tomorrow than today. 我宁愿他明天来看我而不是今天。(句中 came 不是表示过去,而是表示将来)

I would rather you had not done that. 我真希望你没有做那件事。

### 注意

使用 would rather ... than ... 句型时要注意“平行结构”,即在 than 的前后要用两个同类的词或短语,如两个名词、两个不定式、两个介词短语等。

I would rather go to work by bike than by bus. 我宁愿骑自行车也不愿乘公共汽车去上班。

I would rather talk with his mother than with his father. 比起他爸,我宁愿和他妈说话。

12. This covers more than 5,000 years of civilization from many parts of the world... 它的艺术品收藏涵盖了 5000 多年来世界上许多国家的文明史.....

cover 除常见的“覆盖”意思之外,还有下列常用意思:

They covered twelve miles yesterday. 他们昨天走了 12 英里。

The city covers 500 square kilometres. 这个城市占地 500 平方千米。

No dictionary covers all the idioms. 没有一本词典会包括所有的习语。

The best journalists were sent to cover the event. 最好的记者被派去就这一事件进行采访。

How many pages of the book have you covered? 这本书你看了几页?

I wonder how I'll cover all the expenses. 我不知怎样支付这些费用。

## II. 语法:虚拟语气(1)

### 1. wish 后的宾语从句

(1) 针对现状表达愿望(与现在事实相反),动词用过去式。如:

I wish I could help you, but I don't know how to. 我但愿能帮你,但不知该如何去做。

You are so kind to me that I wish I were your daughter. 你对我那么好,但愿我是你的女儿就好了。

I wish I had a little lab of my own. 但愿我能有一间属于我自己的实验室。

(2) 对过去发生的事情表示遗憾或后悔,动词用过去完成时。如:

I wish I had been to Europe with my parents. 我真希望我和我的父母一起去过欧洲。

He wishes he hadn't divorced her. 他但愿没有和她离婚。

I wish you had let me know earlier. 你早些让我知道就好了。

(3) 针对将来表达愿望(虽然可能性极小,但有实现的可能),动词用“should / would / could / might + 动词原形”。如:

I wish I could live in another planet in the future. 我真希望将来能住在另一个星球上。

He wishes his neighbour would turn down the music. 他真希望他的邻居会把音乐的音量调小。

She sincerely wished that she might do something to comfort him. 她真希望能做点什么来安慰他。

### 2. 表示现在 / 将来情况的虚拟条件句

含义	从句谓语动词形式	主句谓语动词形式	例句
与现在事实相反	过去式 (be 动词用 were)		If I had time now, I would read it carefully. 如果有时间的话,我会仔细阅读它的。
与将来事实相反	过去式 (be 动词用 were) should / were to + 动词原形	would / should / could / might + 动词原形	If he should (were to) come, I would ask him for help. 如果他会来的话,我会请他帮忙。 If I got the information tomorrow, I should let you know first. 如果我明天得到消息的话,我会第一个通知你的。

### 试一试

用括号内动词的正确形式填空

- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) clever enough to work out the problem.
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you yesterday.
- The boss said to me, “If you are late again, you \_\_\_\_\_ (dismiss).”
- If John \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here tomorrow, he would bring you what you have been expecting to have.
- I'll lend Peter the money if he \_\_\_\_\_ (need) it.
- If it should rain any longer, our crops \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) away.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) his lecture, you would know what is happening in our country.
- They are quarrelling. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) them about it.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I would not go there alone.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us if he were here.

### 典例剖析

**例 1** Without the air to hold some of the sun's heat, the earth at night \_\_\_\_\_, too cold for us to live. ( )

A. would be freezing cold

B. will be freezing coldly

C. would be frozen cold

D. can freeze coldly

**解析** 该题考查的是虚拟语气的用法,假设条件是 without the air to hold some of the sun's heat, 这个介词短语相当于一个 if 引导的条件句,由于是对现在情况的假设,主句时态应用 would + 动词原形,并且 be freezing cold 表示与主语 the earth 是主动的关系。

**答案** A

**例 2** We were in \_\_\_\_\_ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets. ( )

A. a rush so anxious

B. a such anxious rush

C. so an anxious rush

D. such an anxious rush

**解析** such 后接名词或名词短语,so 修饰形容词或副词。当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,不定冠词应放在形容词之后。所以要么说成 such an anxious rush,要么说成 so anxious a rush。

**答案** D

**例 3** The Parkers bought a new house, but \_\_\_\_\_ will need a lot of work before they can move in. ( )

A. they

B. it

C. one

D. which

**解析** it 可指代前面的事物 a new house。该句如果没有连词 but,则应选择 which。

**答案** B

**例 4** Because the shop \_\_\_\_\_, all the T-shirts are sold at half price. ( )

A. has closed down

B. closed down

C. is closing down

D. had closed down

**解析** 此题语境为现在, sell 与 close down 都与现在有关。A 项为已经倒闭, C 项表示在某一段时间内 close 这个动作正在进行,现在进行时可以表示将要进行的事。

**答案** C

**例 5** — Excuse me, but I want to use your computer to type a report.

— You \_\_\_\_\_ have my computer if you don't take care of it. ( )

A. shan't

B. might not

C. needn't

D. shouldn't

**解析** 在 shall, might, need 和 should 4 个情态动词中,只有 shall 可以用于主语为第二、三人称的陈述句中,表示警告或承诺。

**答案** A

## 同步训练

### 理解巩固

#### I. 根据英语解释写出相应的单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ a room or building for the display of works of art
- \_\_\_\_\_ take into one's family through legal means and raise as one's own child
- \_\_\_\_\_ have as property; own
- \_\_\_\_\_ art of making representations in stone, wood or metal by carving
- \_\_\_\_\_ likely to cause argument
- \_\_\_\_\_ deserving to be laughed at
- \_\_\_\_\_ a learned person, a specialist in a given branch of knowledge
- \_\_\_\_\_ tell in advance
- \_\_\_\_\_ purpose, goal
- \_\_\_\_\_ effort to do sth

#### II. 翻译

- 中世纪 \_\_\_\_\_
- 19 世纪后期 \_\_\_\_\_
- 非常值得参观 \_\_\_\_\_
- 世界闻名的 \_\_\_\_\_
- 感觉好像 \_\_\_\_\_
- 顶楼 \_\_\_\_\_
- 艺术品 \_\_\_\_\_
- 门票价格 \_\_\_\_\_
- 每隔 1 年 \_\_\_\_\_
- 抽象派艺术 \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 根据首字母提示,写出符合句意的单词

- What kind of paintings have you seen in g \_\_\_\_\_ or in books?
- I like a \_\_\_\_\_ art better than realistic art because it makes you see things in a new way.
- Some of the children's paintings are now on e \_\_\_\_\_ at the school.

4. They built a p\_\_\_\_\_ monument to the hero.
5. This is a new edition of *Longman Dictionary of C\_\_\_\_\_ English*.
6. The weatherman p\_\_\_\_\_ rain for tomorrow.
7. The lion is often used as a s\_\_\_\_\_ of courage.
8. Jack c\_\_\_\_\_ me that Howard was innocent.
9. In this picture the tree is throwing a s\_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.
10. The villagers lost most of their p\_\_\_\_\_ during the earthquake.

#### IV. 根据句意, 选择恰当的词并用其正确的形式填空

belief   aim   concentrate   possession   convince  
 attempt   predict   break   tip   shadow

1. Your \_\_\_\_\_ gets longer as the sun sets.
2. He was a poor man with few \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Nothing can shake my \_\_\_\_\_ in his honesty.
4. The factory must \_\_\_\_\_ at increasing production.
5. In the past ten months many people have \_\_\_\_\_ on the problem.
6. He gave her some \_\_\_\_\_ about the care of her new car.
7. I was more \_\_\_\_\_ than ever that he knew the truth.
8. I'd rather not \_\_\_\_\_ to guess what their reaction will be.
9. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ that the patient would be walking again in a week.
10. It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ away from a habit.

#### V. 在不改变原句意思的情况下, 改写下列句子

1. People became focused more on humans and less on religion.  
People began \_\_\_\_\_ more attention upon humans and less on religion.
2. I regard this movie as the worst I've ever seen.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ this movie \_\_\_\_\_ the worst I've ever seen.
3. The garden of this lovely mansion is well worth a visit.  
The garden of this lovely mansion is also \_\_\_\_\_ a visit.
4. If it rained tomorrow, we would not go outing.  
If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we would not go outing.
5. It is said that the book has been translated into

other languages.

The book is said \_\_\_\_\_ been translated into other languages.

#### VI. 根据中文提示完成句子

1. 我多希望能像他那样说一口流利的英语啊!  
How I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ speak English \_\_\_\_\_ fluently \_\_\_\_\_ he!
2. 如果我是你的话, 我就不会那样干。  
If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I \_\_\_\_\_ not do it like that.
3. 现代艺术以印象派画家为开端。  
Modern art \_\_\_\_\_ the impressionists.
4. 这些艺术品并非同时展出。  
These works of art \_\_\_\_\_ displayed at the same time.
5. 你想喝什么, 茶还是咖啡?  
Which \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_, tea or coffee?



#### I. 单项选择

1. He worked very hard, \_\_\_\_\_ going to a key university. ( )  
A. aiming to      B. aimed to  
C. aiming      D. aiming at
2. — What are you going to do this afternoon?  
— I'll probably go for a walk later on \_\_\_\_\_ it stays fine. ( )  
A. so long as      B. as far as  
C. even if      D. as if
3. Eating too much fat can \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease and cause high blood pressure. ( )  
A. result from      B. attend to  
C. lead to      D. devote to
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ which direction are you going, north or south?  
— I'm heading north. ( )  
A. To      B. For      C. In      D. At
5. He got himself into such a situation \_\_\_\_\_ he would easily \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. in which; hurt      B. which; be hurt  
C. where; get hurt      D. that; hurt
6. By the time the tour ends, the football team \_\_\_\_\_ twenty matches in five countries. ( )  
A. will play      B. will have played



- C. will be playing      D. will have been playing
7. \_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days in Hangzhou. ( )
- A. Attracting      B. Attracted  
C. To be attracted      D. Having attracted
8. \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, what should we do? ( )
- A. If it rains      B. Should it rain  
C. Would it rain      D. Were it raining
9. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people \_\_\_\_\_ to eat more fruit and vegetables. ( )
- A. persuade      B. will persuade  
C. be persuade      D. are persuaded
10. She would gain weight but she \_\_\_\_\_ much. ( )
- A. didn't eat      B. hadn't eaten  
C. doesn't eat      D. hasn't eaten

## II. 完形填空

The four famous rock stars were due to airport at any moment and a large crowd of young people had gathered at the airport to welcome them. The police found it difficult to keep crowd under 1 after the plane landed and the performers appeared. They smiled and waved 2 at everybody. Dressed in pink shirts and light blue trousers, and with their long hair and their musical instruments 3 their shoulders, the four young men looked very much alike.

In spite of the large number of policemen 4, it was clear that the group would not be able to get to their waiting car 5. Word had got out that they had written a new song which would be 6 when they performed at the grand hall that evening. They were now greeted with cries of "Play something! Play your new song!"

Even the police looked 7 when the young men unfold their instruments and prepared to do one of their numbers as the 8 for getting out of the airport. The crowd settled down and listened to the first 9 of the new song. As soon as it was over, there was a great burst of applause and then everyone started 10 and shouting like crazy. Several young women fainted and had to be carried away by the 11 unit which was standing by. Greedy for more, the crowd

12 a repeat performance. Once again the performers gave in, but when the crowd requested still another song, the group cheerfully but firmly refused. Now, closely surrounded by the police, they put away their instruments and started towards their car which was some distance away. The crowd pushed forward, but the policemen, 13 arm in arm, prevented anyone from getting through. It took the singers a long time to reach their 14. Finally, however, they got in and were just about to drive away when a young woman, who had somehow 15 to get past the police, jumped onto the roof of the car. She shouted loudly as two policemen dragged her away and the car began moving slowly through the cheering crowd.

1. A. control      B. power  
C. rule      D. care
2. A. straight      B. cheerfully  
C. seriously      D. directly
3. A. behind      B. over  
C. across      D. at
4. A. present      B. strict  
C. pleasant      D. careful
5. A. happily      B. cheaply  
C. properly      D. easily
6. A. received      B. kept  
C. known      D. heard
7. A. surprised      B. pleased  
C. worried      D. puzzled
8. A. excuse      B. thanks  
C. price      D. present
9. A. scene      B. performance  
C. sound      D. sight
10. A. jumping      B. running  
C. singing      D. dancing
11. A. fire      B. work  
C. club      D. rescue
12. A. made      B. suggested  
C. demanded      D. waited
13. A. stood      B. walked  
C. looked      D. locked
14. A. hotel      B. theater  
C. top      D. car
15. A. managed      B. failed  
C. planned      D. started

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

*Popeye the Sailor* first became a popular cartoon in the 1930s. The sailor in that cartoon ate lots of spinach (菠菜) to make him strong. People watched him, and they began to buy and eat a lot more spinach. Popeye helped sell 33 percent more spinach than before! Spinach became a necessary part of many people's diets. Even some children who hated the taste began to eat the vegetable.

Many people thought that the iron in spinach made Popeye strong, but this is not true. Spinach does not have any more iron than any other green vegetables.

People only thought spinach had a lot of iron because the people who studied the food made a mistake. In the 1890s, a group of people studied what was inside vegetables. This group said that spinach had ten times more iron than it did. The group wrote the number wrong, and everyone accepted it.

Today, we know that the little iron there is in spinach cannot make a difference in how strong a person is. However, spinach does have something else which the body needs — folic acid.

It is interesting to point out that folic acid can help make a person strong. Maybe it was really the folic acid that made Popeye strong all along.

1. A good title for this reading passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Popeye the Sailor  
 B. The Truth about Spinach  
 C. A Mistake with Numbers  
 D. Folic Acid Makes You Strong
2. Why did many people eat spinach after they saw *Popeye the Sailor*?  
 A. They thought spinach made them strong.  
 B. They thought Popeye was funny.  
 C. Spinach had a lot of iron.  
 D. People liked folic acid.
3. A research group told people that spinach \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. made Popeye strong  
 B. was a green vegetable  
 C. had less iron than other green vegetables  
 D. had more iron than other green vegetables

4. The reading passage says that perhaps Popeye got his strength from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. iron  
 B. folic acid  
 C. spinach  
 D. exercise
5. Folic acid is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. something in food  
 B. a vegetable  
 C. dangerous  
 D. a certain kind of spinach

#### B

When I opened my e-mail the other day, a pretty woman named Rachel appeared on my computer screen. She greeted me by name and started talking with great enthusiasm (热情). Every now and then she stopped to smile at me or blow a kiss. She was reading to me an e-mail from my brother, and a lot of it was about the trouble he had getting the phone company to give him a high-speed Internet connection. It was pretty cool.

Rachel was there thanks to a new technology called Facemail. Facemail lets you send an e-mail that gets read to the recipient (收件人) by an attractive male or female form or by a clown (小丑). The software, which is free, can be downloaded at [www.facemail.com](http://www.facemail.com).

Facemail faces are lifelike, and they simulate (模拟) emotions based on emotions — for example, — that you put in your text. Type in: -X, and Rachel blows a kiss.

Life FX, the company that develops the Facemail, is sure there are broad business uses. The reason why e-business is not popular, the company says, is that buying over the Internet lacks the human touch. But what if you went to the Nike website and Michael Jordan greeted you by name, waited on you and personally closed the sale? And it is talking with Whirlpool (惠而浦公司) about using the technology in a computer screen on a fridge. Then if Mom can't be home when the kids get back from school, she can leave a note with voice and image telling them what there is to eat.

Facemail could get hot fast. Personally, I'm a fan. But Facemail should be used with care. The clown looks lively and funny at first. But if you select the

clown, put a few rude words in an e-mail and add some angry emotions, you've got Psycho-mail (疯人型电子邮件).

6. The pretty woman that appears on the writer's computer screen was \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
  - A. a woman working on the Internet
  - B. his brother's girlfriend
  - C. not a real person
  - D. the picture of his pen-friend
7. The main advantage of Facemail is that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
  - A. you can hire a beautiful woman to read the e-mail to you
  - B. you can see the person who sends you the e-mail
  - C. you can put your own emotions in the e-mail as you like
  - D. e-mail can be read in a more lovely way
8. We can infer from the passage that Facemail \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
  - A. is likely to be used in other aspects (方面) of our daily life
  - B. can destroy your e-mail if not properly used
  - C. can be downloaded free of charge
  - D. will take the place of the e-mail system
9. The writer mentioned Nike website and Michael Jordan to show that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
  - A. famous people like Michael Jordan also like to use Facemail
  - B. Facemail can make shopping on the Internet more interesting
  - C. Nike company is increasing its sales through the fame of Jordan
  - D. Michael Jordan will serve you himself on Nike website
10. What is the writer's attitude towards Facemail? ( )
  - A. He thinks it needs further improvement.
  - B. He thinks it cool and funny.
  - C. He thinks it a danger to the Internet.
  - D. He thinks people should be careful with Facemail.

### C

In the dining room of my grandfather's house stood a

massive grandfather clock. Meals in that dining room were a time for four generations to become one. The table was always spread with food containing love as the main ingredient (成分). And that grandfather clock stood like an old family friend, watching over the laughter that was a part of our lives.

As a child, the old clock fascinated me. I watched and listened to it during meals. Even more wonderful to me was my grandfather's ritual. He wound (上发条) that clock with a special key carefully each day. That key was magic to me. It kept our family's magnificent clock ticking and chiming. I remember watching as my grandfather took the key from his pocket and opened the hidden door in the clock. He inserted the key and wound — not too much, nor too little. He never let that clock wind down and stop. He showed us grandchildren how to open the door and let us each take turns winding the key. I remember the first time I did it I was so excited to be part of this family ritual.

After my grandfather died, it was days after the funeral before I remembered the clock! "Mama! The clock! We've let it wind down." The tears flowed freely when I entered the dining room. The clock stood there quiet. It even seemed smaller without my grandfather's special touch.

Some time later, my grandmother gave me the clock and the key. The old house was quiet. No laughter over the dinner table, no ticking or chiming of the clock — all was still. I took the key in my shaking hand and opened the clock door. All of a sudden, I was a child again, watching my grandfather with his silver-white hair and blue eyes. He was there, winking at me, at the secret of the clock's magic, at the key that held so much power.

I stood, lost in the moment for a long time. Then slowly and carefully I inserted the key and wound the clock. It sprang to life. Tick—tock, tick—tock, life and chimes were breathed into the dining room, into the house and into my heart. In the movement of the hands of the clock, my grandfather lived again.

11. The best title for the passage can be \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. My Grandfather
- B. My Family





- C. That sounds great D. Have a nice time
3. (2007 • 天津卷) One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bills B. expenses  
C. prices D. charges
4. (2006 • 广东卷) I was still sleeping when the fire \_\_\_\_\_, and then it spread quickly. ( )
- A. broke out B. put out  
C. came out D. got out
5. (2007 • 江西卷) Scientists are convinced \_\_\_\_\_

the positive effect of laughter \_\_\_\_\_ physical and mental health. ( )

- A. of; at B. by; in  
C. of; on D. on; at
6. (2007 • 天津卷) If Newton lived today, he would be surprised by what \_\_\_\_\_ in science and technology. ( )
- A. had discovered  
B. had been discovered  
C. has discovered  
D. has been discovered