



江苏省中等职业学校国家审定教材同步教学案

升级版

# 教与学

## 新方案

JIAO YU XUE XIN FANG AN

高二(上)

职业教育考试研究中心组织编写

# 英语

学生用书

丛书主编：凌颂良

权威性  
导向性  
实用性



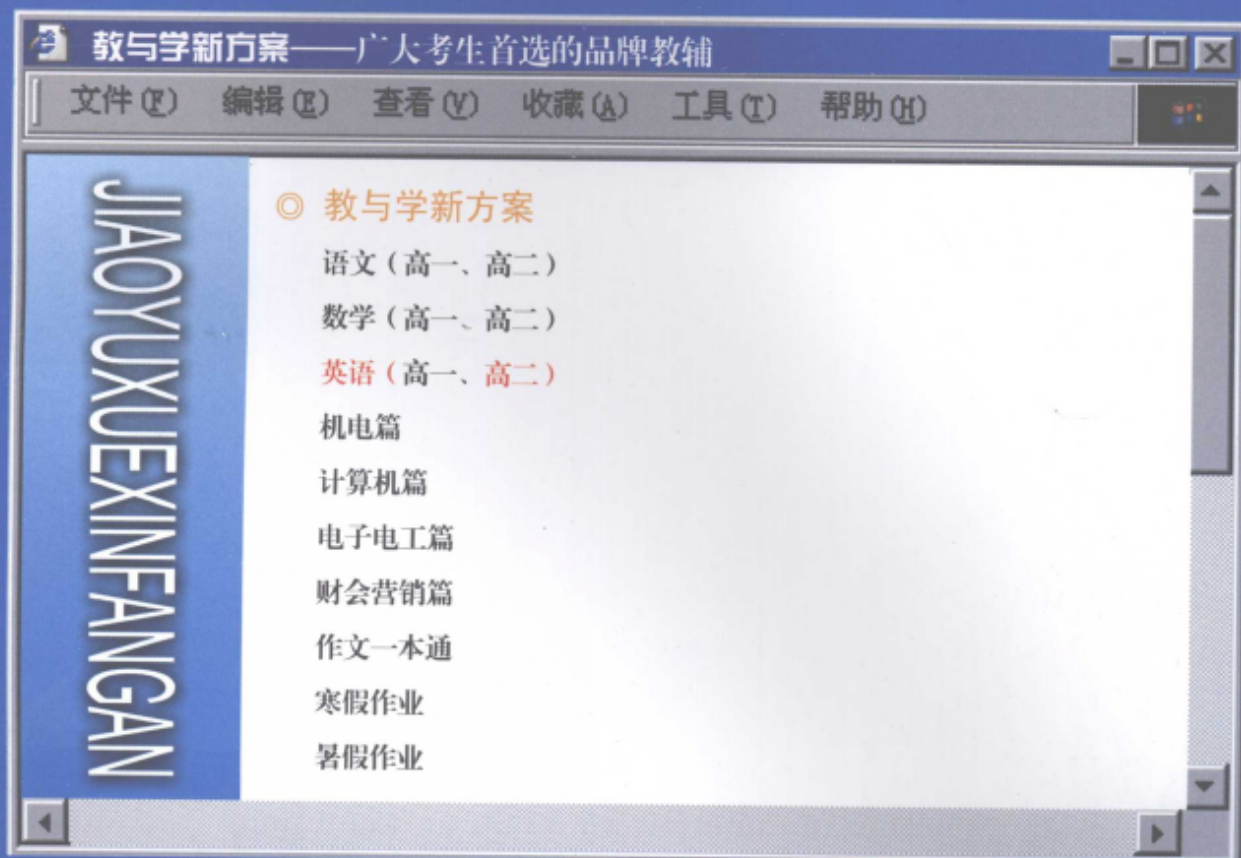
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根据新大纲 新教材编写



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# 致 读 者

面对大力发展职业教育,促进职教与普教“并驾齐驱”的新形势,根据新大纲、新教材,研发合适的配套教辅用书乃当务之急。我们审时度势,在广泛征求权威部门专家意见的基础上,诚邀参加新大纲、新教材编写的部分职教专家及数十位国家级重点职校教学一线的名师精心策划,联合编著了这套《教与学新方案》系列丛书,其所具权威性、导向性、实用性、科学性不言而喻。本套丛书针对职业学校学科特点,分成文化基础课程与专业基础课程两大模块,并突出以下几点。

## 1. 依据大纲,紧扣教材。

丛书在编写过程中以教育部最新颁布的《中等职业学校教学大纲》为依据,紧扣国家审定的规划教材,并充分考虑中等职业教育的实际,体现出中职学生的学习特点和学习需求。丛书注重学法指导,强化基础训练,突出能力培养,构建出完整的教、学、练、测的导学导练体系,以期实现教学目的。

## 2. 结构合理,讲练得当。

丛书针对职校学科教学特点,依据实用、适当、适度的原则,按章节、单元、课时编写,设计栏目有讲有练。“讲”以讲透教材为目标,整体把握教材,系统梳理、提炼每课知识点;“练”以检查学习效果为目标,根据各学科特点,科学设计每份练习;所编单元达标检测、期中期末试卷紧扣教材要求,抓住教学要点、重点、难点,思维逐渐开拓,难度逐渐加深,题量科学、适当。全书结构设计合理,层次分明,栏目原创、新颖,既可作为教师教学参考书,又可作为学生测练作业本。

## 3. 注重实效,提高素养。

丛书始终以有利于教师的“教”和考生的“学”为出发点和着力点,注意贴近高职院校招生考试命题的特点,使广大学生系统积累知识,全面提高应试水平,对复习迎考有着较强的指导作用!

本册《教与学新方案·英语·高二(上)》依据江苏省中等职业学校国家审定的最新《英语》教材,并结合江苏省普通高校单独招生考试特点,与现行教材同步,分单元编写,每单元分为基础知识综述、重点难点解析、单元达标检测三部分。

**基础知识综述:**含词汇、日常交际用语、语法。该部分提纲挈领,让学生站在全单元的高度统领各节。

**重点难点解析:**对每单元的重点难点进行认真分析、科学归纳和精辟讲解。该部分有助于学生掌握重点、攻克难点。

**单元达标检测:**含听力测试、单词拼写、选择填空、补全对话、完形填空、阅读理解、书面表达、翻译等。该部分选题突出重点,便于教师适时检测,利于学生查漏补缺,提高综合运用能力。

在本书策划和编写过程中,得到了各级职教教研部门及有关专家学者的大力支持,我们在此表示衷心的感谢!本书的编写人员来自于教学第一线,具有丰富的理论知识和教学经验,其中几位老师多次参加过教材编写、对口单招的命题和阅卷工作。

一堂好课能点燃你智慧的火花,一位名师能引领你迈进科学的殿堂,一本好书能使你终身受益。使用本书是读者的最佳选择,力求完美是编者的永远追求。

编委会  
2009年6月



## 目 录

Unit 1	Going places .....	1
Unit 2	Growing up .....	13
Unit 3	Cross-cultural communication .....	26
Unit 4	Science and technology .....	39
Unit 5	Wealth and happiness .....	54
Unit 6	Problems of our times .....	68
Unit 7	Animals .....	80
Unit 8	Natural disasters .....	94
期中试卷	A 卷 .....	106
期中试卷	B 卷 .....	115
期末试卷	A 卷 .....	124
期末试卷	B 卷 .....	134
听力材料及参考答案	.....	144





## 基础知识综述



## 一、词汇

ceremony, divide, changeable, situate, harbor, beloved, soul, dawn, castle, complete, narrow, feature, incredible, source, diverse, excellent, numerous, lifeless, insect

fairy tale, be divided into, change from season to season, be set in, pay a visit, such as, be sure to, in search of, as if, be located in, run through, think of sth. as, a variety of

## 二、日常交际用语

1. You are from... , aren't you?
2. It must be... Can you tell me something about it?
3. It seems not big.
4. It sounds great!
5. It has a population of...
6. It has a history of...
7. It is famous/well-known as /for...
8. It covers an area of...
9. It lies in/ at...
10. It is situated/ located in/at...

## 三、语法

直接引语和间接引语(一):引语的概念;陈述句和疑问句由直接引语改为间接引语时的变化规律。



## 重点难点解析



1. Discuss with your partner and match each picture with the right country. 与同伴讨论之后给每幅画配上正确的国家。

句中 match 是动词,意思是“和……匹配,使相配;找到能与某物相配合或适应的人或物”。例如:

No one can match the boxer. 没有人能和那位拳击手相匹敌。

We try to match the applicants with appropriate vacancies. 我们尽量给这些申请者合适的空缺。

The curtains and the carpet match perfectly. 窗帘和地毯很协调。

match 还可用作可数名词,表示“比赛;火柴”。例如:

have a match 举行一场比赛

watch a match 观看比赛

Don't strike a match if you smell gas. 如果你闻到煤气味就不要划火柴。



辨析: match, suit 与 fit

match 多指大小、色调、形状、性质等方面的搭配。

suit 多指合乎需要、口味、性格、条件、地位等。

fit 多指大小、形状合适,引申为“吻合,协调”。

The new coat fits me well. 这件新衣服我穿着大小合适。

The People's Great Hall and the Historical Museum match the Tian'an Men beautifully. 人民大会堂和历史博物馆与天安门搭配得极为完美。

Does the time suit you? 这个时间对你合适吗?

2. The city is divided into five parts. 城市分为五个部分。

divide 意为“分开,分成”,指把具有统一性的东西分成几部分,往往含有自然划分之意,并能按比例“划分,分隔”成若干部分。例如:

The fence divides the garden in half. 篱笆把花园隔成两半。

Our class is divided into four groups. 我们班被分成四组。

The shop assistants divided the apples into different classes. 店员把苹果按等级分类。

He divides his time between work and play. 他的时间分别用于工作和娱乐。

辨析: separate 与 divide

separate 指把原来连在一起或靠近的“分离”开来,也可指“离别”。

divide 指把整体“划分,分成”若干份,强调按比例划分,后接 into, among, between, with 等介词。

He separated good apples from rotten ones. 他把好苹果与坏苹果分开。

They talked until midnight and then separated. 他们谈到午夜才分手。

The island is divided into two parts. 这个岛屿被分成两部分。

3. It must be a very beautiful place. 它一定是个美丽的地方。

句中 must 表示肯定的猜测,意为“一定,必定”,此时它的否定式不是 mustn't,而是 can't。表示对过去事情的猜测时要用 must have done。例如:

You must have read or heard about Anderson and his fairy tales. 你一定读过或听说过安徒生和他的童话故事。

He must be joking. He can't have been to America. 他一定在开玩笑,他不可能去过美国。

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚一定下雨了,因为地上是湿的。

His car is still here. He must have gone by bus. 他的车还在这儿,他一定是坐公交车去的。

He can't have been to your home. He doesn't know your address. 他不可能去你家的,他没你的地址。

注意下列各句反意疑问句的构成方法:

You must be from China, aren't you? 你一定来自中国,是吗?

He must have finished the experiment by now, hasn't he? 他此刻一定完成了实验,是吗?

He must have gone to the cinema last night, didn't he? 他昨晚一定看电影去了,是吗?

4. It seems not big. 它看起来不大。

句中 seem 为连系动词。seem 的具体用法如下:

1) 不及物动词,意为“似乎,好像”,后可接动词不定式。例如:





I don't seem to lack anything. 我好像啥也不缺。(一般式)

She doesn't seem to have changed. 她好像没什么变化。(完成式)

It seems to be getting windy. 似乎起风了。(进行式)

2) 连系动词,意为“看来,似乎是”,后面常接形容词、名词、分词、介词短语。例如:

He seems to be clever. 他看起来挺聪明。

She seems a clever girl. 她看起来是个聪明的女孩。

The book seems interesting. 这书看来挺有趣。

That book seems of use to us. 那书对我们似乎挺有用。

3) seem 后可接 as if/though 引导的从句。例如:

It seems as if it is going to rain. 天看起来要下雨了。

4) It seems... 常接 that 引导的从句。例如:

It seems that it will snow. = It seems as if it will snow. 天看起来要下雪了。

注意 seem 的否定式:

She seems not to know that. = She doesn't seem to know that. 看来她不知道那件事。

注意课文中的另一个句子:

It sounds great. 听起来很棒。

句中 sound 也是连系动词。除此之外,常用的连系动词还有 smell, feel, look, taste, smell, appear, prove, get, become, remain, go, turn 等等。

5. Copenhagen is sure to change your mind. 哥本哈根肯定会令你改变主意。

be sure to 一定会;一定要,千万。例如:

If you keep trying, you are sure to succeed. 如果你不断努力,就一定能够成功。

Communism is sure to win. 共产主义一定能够胜利。

Be sure to come early next time. 下次一定要早点来。

Be sure to write and tell me all the news. 一定要写信告诉我所有的消息。

make sure 确保,务必,确定

be sure of / about 一定会,对……有把握

be sure that 确信

be sure of oneself 对自己有信心

for sure 肯定地,有把握地

to be sure 不成问题;当然

as sure as 肯定无疑

sure enough 果不其然

6. In the harbor sits Denmark's best known landmark: the Little Mermaid. 丹麦最著名的标志性建筑——美人鱼就坐落在港内。

此句为倒装句,正常语序为:Denmark's best known landmark: the Little Mermaid sits in the harbor. 句中状语放在句首,是为了强调。句中谓语动词直接放在主语的前面,这类倒装句被称为完全倒装句。引起完全倒装的词有 here, there, now, so, then, neither, nor, hardly, seldom 等以及一些介词短语。例如:

On the wall hang two pictures. 墙上挂着两幅画。

On the east of the city lies a lake. 城的东边有一个湖。

Then came the day we had been looking forward to. 我们盼望已久的那一天终于到来了。

Now comes your turn. 现在轮到你了。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here are some picture books. 这儿有一些图画书。



He didn't turn up. Nor/Neither did his brother. 他没来,他哥哥也没来。

She went to the cinema last night. So did I. 她昨晚去看电影了,我也去了。

7. At twilight or in cloudy weather, the copper-covered spires of old castles and churches give the city a dream-like atmosphere. 在薄暮时分或在多云的天气,古城堡和教堂的铜尖顶给城市笼罩上梦幻般的气氛。

copper-covered 为复合形容词,由名词+过去分词构成,类似的形容词还有:

snow-covered mountain 雪山

air-conditioned room 有空调的房间

state-owned 国有的

radio-equipped 装备有无线电的

Chinese-designed 中国设计的

heart-felt 由衷的

其他含有过去分词或带-ed 词尾的复合形容词的构成:

1) 形容词/副词+动词过去分词:

well-written 写得好的

new-born 新生的

widely-used 广泛使用的

well-known 著名的

widespread 广泛流传的

2) 形容词/数词+名词+ed

white-haired 白头发的

round-faced 圆脸的

three-legged 三条腿的

middle-aged 中年的

absent-minded 心不在焉的

cold-blooded 冷血的

broken-hearted 心碎的

narrow-minded 心胸狭窄的

8. Completed in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, it still houses the royal family. 它于18世纪完工,目前仍是皇家的居住地。

句中 completed 为过去分词作状语(=Although it was completed...). 例如:

Hunted everywhere(=As they were hunted everywhere), the wolves could find no places to hide themselves. 由于到处被追猎,狼无处藏身。

Given another ten minutes(=If he had been given ten minutes), he would have worked out the problem. 要是再给十分钟,他就会解出这道题了。

Napoleon began to inspect his army, followed by his officials(=and he was followed by his officials). 拿破仑开始视察他的大军,后面跟着他的官员。

When asked where he had been the previous night(=When he was asked...), the boy just kept silent. 当被问到头天晚上去了哪里时,男孩就是沉默不语。

另外,句中 house 为动词,意为 be the living place of sb.。

9. At night, the colored night-lights and the beautiful gardens make you feel as if you are in a fairy tale. 到了夜晚,彩色的夜灯和漂亮的花园使你仿佛置身于童话世界。

as if 意为“好像”,通常用来引导状语从句,也可在连系动词后引导表语从句。其引导的从句既可用陈述语气,也可用虚拟语气。例如:

It looks as if it's going to rain. 看来天要下雨了。

She looks as if she is very healthy. 她看起来很健康。

He looked at me as if I were mad. 他看着我,好像我疯了一样。

I've loved you as if you were my son. 我一直把你当亲生儿子来爱护。

We felt as if we had seen the whole thing. 我们感觉就像看见了整个事件。

Why is she looking at me as if she knew me? I've never seen her before in my life. 她为什么像认识我一样看着我? 我从没见过她。

She glanced as if in search of something. 她向四周望了望, 仿佛在寻找什么。

He paused for a moment as if expecting Helen to speak. 他停顿了一下, 好像在等海伦讲话似的。

The boy startled as if awakened from a dream. 这男孩一惊, 仿佛从梦中惊醒来的似的。

10. The Grand Canyon is one of the most spectacular features of the natural world. 大峡谷是自然界最壮观的地质特征之一。

feature 常用作名词, 表示:

- 1) 面貌的一部分。例如:

Her eyes are her best features. 眼睛是她面貌最好的一部分。

His double chin is his most unusual feature. 双下巴是他最显著的面部特征。

- 2) 容貌, 面貌(常用复数)。例如:

Her husband is a man of handsome features. 她丈夫是个相貌英俊的男子。

- 3) 特色, 特征。例如:

Guilin is famous for its special geographical features. 桂林以它特有的地理特征而出名。

The Grand Canyon offers an excellent record of diverse geologic features and rock types, and numerous caves are treasure houses for scientists. 大峡谷为多种多样的地质特征和岩石类型提供了一个绝好的记录, 那儿无数的洞穴更是科学家们研究的宝库。

11. The Grand Canyon is located in the northern region of Arizona close to the borders of Utah and Nevada. 大峡谷位于亚利桑那州的北部地区, 紧靠犹他州和内华达州的边界。

注意 locate 一词的用法:

- 1) 作及物动词, 意为“找出……的位置”。例如:

Please locate your hometown on the map. 请在地图上找出你家乡的位置。

- 2) 作及物动词, 意为“使……坐落于; 在……设置”。例如:

Where shall we locate our new school? 我们把新学校设在哪儿?

The factory is to be located in your town. 这个工厂将设在你们镇上。

be located = lie = be situated 坐落于, 位于。例如:

It is located at the foot of the mountain. 它坐落在大山脚下。

The factory is located near the river. 工厂坐落在河的附近。

locate 的名词形式为 location, 表示“位置, 场所”。

12. In the Grand Canyon, each rock layer can be thought of as a chapter in a book. 在大峡谷内, 每个岩层都可被看做是史书的一个篇章。

think of ... as 意为“把……看作……”。例如:

I always think of him as my best friend. 我一直把他看成最好的朋友。

According to their theory, what we think of as empty space does in fact contain energy in the form of movement. 根据他们的理论, 我们以为空无一物的太空实际上以运动的形式存在着许多能量。

13. The “book” offered by the Grand Canyon tells the long and surprising history of the world. 大峡谷像一本书一样, 给我们讲述着世界的悠久而奇妙的历史。

句中 offered 为动词过去分词作定语, 意思相当于 which/ that is offered.



offer 及物动词,意为“提供,(主动)做,给,出价”。例如:

Many people offered good advice as well as money when we were in difficulty. 在我们的困难时期,许多人不仅出了钱,还提出了好的建议。

She offered me her raincoat. 她把雨衣借给了我。

The government offered a choice of jobs to people out of work. 政府给下岗人员许多工作让他们选择。

She offered to help me (to) learn Japanese. 她提出帮我学日语。

The company has offered a high salary. 公司已提出高薪相聘。

We offered him the house for \$ 20,000. 这所房子我们向他索价 20,000 美元。

He offered 20,000 yuan for my old car. 他出 2 万元买我的旧车。

offer 还可用作名词,表示“提出,提供”。例如:

Thanks for your offer of help. 谢谢你提供的帮助。

14. The Grand Canyon may seem like a lifeless place, but it's actually the home to a variety of plants, animals, insects, and birds. 大峡谷看上去像一个无生命的地方,然而事实上,那儿是各式各样的植物、动物、昆虫和鸟类的家园。

a variety of 意为“种种的,形形色色的,种类,品种”。例如:

The girls come from a variety of different backgrounds. 姑娘们的出生背景各异。

The T-shirts are available in a variety of colors. 各种颜色的 T 恤衫都有。

## 单元达标检测

### 一、听力测试(10%)

A)根据所听对话选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. What does the woman think the man should do?  
A. Place another order.                      B. Call to check on it.                      C. Wait patiently.
- ( ) 2. What's the woman's comment on the man's paper?  
A. The ideas of the paper are not convincing.  
B. Some parts of the paper are not well written.  
C. The handwriting of the paper is not good.
- ( ) 3. What did the man offer the woman?  
A. A lift.    B. A ride.    C. Some advice.
- ( ) 4. Which country did the boss visit first?  
A. France.    B. Britain.    C. Germany.
- ( ) 5. What do we learn from the conversation?  
A. The woman insists on going out.  
B. The woman doesn't like watching TV.  
C. The man promised her a gift on her birthday.

B)根据所听短文选择正确答案。

- ( ) 6. Where did the man arrive?



- A. In Shanghai.                      B. In New York.                      C. In London.
- ( ) 7. By what did he get there?  
A. By bus.                      B. By plane.                      C. By train.
- ( ) 8. How did he speak English to the porter?  
A. He spoke it very carefully and clearly.  
B. He spoke it very clearly.  
C. He spoke it very fast.
- ( ) 9. What did the man think?  
A. In England, different people spoke different English but they understood each other.  
B. Even in Britain, not all the English people could speak English.  
C. Some English people spoke English, some didn't.
- ( ) 10. Do the English people speak English?  
A. Not all of them do.                      B. Of course, they do.                      C. Most of them do.

## 二、单词拼写(10%)

- Last week we had a discussion about whether to keep animals in zoos. Opinions are d \_\_\_\_\_ (分歧) on the question.
- Take an umbrella with you—the weather is c \_\_\_\_\_ (多变的) these days.
- S \_\_\_\_\_ (位于) in the east of the world, China is a great country with a long history.
- The door is too n \_\_\_\_\_ (狭窄的) for a wheelchair to pass through. Thus it needs to be rebuilt.
- When c \_\_\_\_\_ (完工), the museum will be the biggest of its kind in our country.
- Some pop stars will sing at the grand opening c \_\_\_\_\_ (仪式) of the Olympic Games.
- Here I'd like to give thanks to our b \_\_\_\_\_ (亲爱的) teachers, who have helped us make a lot of progress.
- Some scientific inventions sounded i \_\_\_\_\_ (令人难以置信的) at first, but later they turned into reality.
- She is warm-hearted and helpful. Thus she has n \_\_\_\_\_ (许多) friends.
- The Grand Canyon is famous for its special geographical f \_\_\_\_\_ (特征).

## 三、选择填空(20%)

- ( ) 1. In dry weather the flowers will have to be watered if they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have survived    B. are to survive    C. would survive    D. will survive
- ( ) 2. In the botanic garden we can find a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ of plants ranging from tall trees to small flowers.  
A. species                      B. group                      C. amount                      D. variety
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper, the new president will take office next week.  
A. It's reported                      B. Which is reported  
C. It was reported                      D. As is reported
- ( ) 4. He opened his mouth as if \_\_\_\_\_ something.  
A. to say                      B. say                      C. said                      D. says



- ( ) 5. People in the office say that her bright red clothes do not \_\_\_\_\_ her age.  
A. match                      B. follow                      C. take                      D. go
- ( ) 6. The snake's body temperature changes \_\_\_\_\_ the air around it.  
A. after                      B. by                      C. for                      D. with
- ( ) 7. Your voice \_\_\_\_\_ as if you have a cold.  
A. sounds                      B. hears                      C. feels                      D. seems
- ( ) 8. China has \_\_\_\_\_ long history \_\_\_\_\_ over 5,000 years, and it has \_\_\_\_\_ population \_\_\_\_\_ over 1.3 billion.  
A. /; of; /; of                      B. /; to; /; to                      C. the; to; the; to                      D. a; of; a; of
- ( ) 9. In front of the farm house \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lay a peasant boy                      B. laid a peasant boy  
C. a peasant boy lay                      D. did a peasant boy lie
- ( ) 10. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher to teach him how to \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
A. searching; search                      B. in search of; search for  
C. searching for; in search of                      D. search; search
- ( ) 11. Look! That boy is too sleepy to work. He \_\_\_\_\_ up last night.  
A. must stay                      B. must have stayed  
C. need to have stayed                      D. ought to stay
- ( ) 12. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the children into four groups. Each group will have a \_\_\_\_\_ room to sleep in.  
A. divide; divide                      B. separate; divide  
C. divide; separate                      D. divide; separated
- ( ) 13. I \_\_\_\_\_ she isn't telling a lie because she \_\_\_\_\_ an honest girl.  
A. am sure to; looks                      B. am sure that; seems  
C. am sure to; appears                      D. am sure that; sounds
- ( ) 14. Don't talk to them like that \_\_\_\_\_ they were not your parents.  
A. as if                      B. even if                      C. as although                      D. as long as
- ( ) 15. If \_\_\_\_\_, we'll continue our experiment after office hours.  
A. being necessary                      B. be necessary  
C. is necessary                      D. necessary
- ( ) 16. Raining hard, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't it                      B. does it                      C. is it                      D. isn't it
- ( ) 17. —Have you been here long?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, not very                      B. Not much  
C. Yes, only little                      D. No, only yesterday
- ( ) 18. I \_\_\_\_\_ to help her with the work, but she refused politely.  
A. wanted                      B. offered                      C. suggested                      D. said
- ( ) 19. John's score on the test is the highest in the class. He \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. must study                      B. should have studied



- C. must have studied D. is sure to study
- ( ) 20. You \_\_\_\_\_ that letter to James. However, you didn't.
- A. ought to write B. ought to have written
- C. should write D. should be writing

四、补全对话(5%)

- A. Oh, don't forget about those long, hard winters.
- B. But in the fall when the leaves turn color I'm happy to be alive.
- C. What's like in the summer here?
- D. What a wonderful afternoon!
- E. It tends to cool off a little in the evenings.

(It's October. Wang and Zhou have been in Boston for about a month. They're talking with an American friend.)

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ This is even better than San Francisco.

Zhou: According to what I've read about the US, we're lucky to be in New England this time of a year.

John: I'll say! Our winters are generally long and hard. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

John: It's generally not as bad up here as it is down in New York. The days are very hot, but not so humid(湿气重的). \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Zhou: It sounds as though we've picked just the right place to live.

John: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

五、完形填空(10%)

Dear Penny,

I'm really missing you! This summer course should really be called a winter course. It's so \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and it has been raining since I arrived, and there was a terrible storm last night. It's really freezing here and the central heating in the bedroom doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. The only way to keep \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is to drink bottles of German wine. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ much, either — the water is so cold! But I suppose it doesn't really matter, because all the other students look a bit \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_, too. So does the dining-room, but at least the knives, forks and plates are clean — they're all plastic.

I don't think I've learned much during the first week here. There are students from many countries on the course, and most of them \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ their native languages when they are together \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the course, and they are together most of the \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ — the Arabs together with the Arabs, the Italians together with the Italians. The town is probably a nice place when it isn't raining, but I haven't seen much of it yet.

Well, I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ now, because I have to wash my handkerchief. The next time I try to improve my \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_. It will be useful in France, where most Germans spend the summer anyway.

Love,  
Betty



- |                   |           |            |                    |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. hot     | B. cold   | C. warm    | D. wet             |
| ( ) 2. A. work    | B. move   | C. stop    | D. open            |
| ( ) 3. A. quiet   | B. happy  | C. warm    | D. well            |
| ( ) 4. A. walk    | B. swim   | C. drink   | D. wash            |
| ( ) 5. A. cold    | B. dirty  | C. wet     | D. clean           |
| ( ) 6. A. express | B. say    | C. learn   | D. speak           |
| ( ) 7. A. in      | B. at     | C. on      | D. outside         |
| ( ) 8. A. while   | B. time   | C. period  | D. class           |
| ( ) 9. A. start   | B. finish | C. study   | D. read            |
| ( ) 10. A. French | B. German | C. English | D. native language |

#### 六、阅读理解(20%)

##### A

Finland is perhaps the most beautiful and mysterious of the countries of northern Europe. Two-thirds of its surface is covered with thick forests and among them lie lakes, connected with rivers and canals. The northern part of this country is inside the Arctic Circle, where almost no trees can grow because of its cold weather and the people use their deer to transport clothing and food.

The Finnish history began in the Middle Ages. In about 1155, Finland was conquered by its western neighbor Sweden. After a period of rule by Denmark in the 14th century, the Swedes won back independence and power in 1523 under their brave king. During the Napoleon Wars (1804-1818) Finland was passed finally from Sweden to Russia. The opportunity came in 1917, when the Russian Revolution brought foreign rule of Finland to an end. Shortly after Soviet Russia made peace with Germany, 1919 saw the founding of the Finnish Republic.

The years between the forest and Second World War were years of progress and growing development. Finland has no coal or oil, and the nation's wealth lies in the timber from its forests, which supplies material for paper and furniture making, and in the electric power from its water.

- ( ) 1. From this passage, we learn Finland \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lies inside the Arctic Circle      B. is next to the countries of northern Europe  
 C. lies in the east of Sweden      D. is entirely covered with forests and lakes
- ( ) 2. In the history, Finland was sequentially( 相继地 ) ruled by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Sweden, Germany, Denmark and Russia  
 B. Sweden, Denmark, Sweden and Russia  
 C. Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Germany  
 D. Sweden, Russia, Denmark and Russia
- ( ) 3. Finland must have been under the control of \_\_\_\_\_ for as long as one hundred years or so.  
 A. Russia      B. Denmark      C. Sweden      D. foreign countries
- ( ) 4. Among natural resources, the Finnish people benefit mainly from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. coal and oil      B. forests and water  
 C. paper and furniture      D. timber and power industry
- ( ) 5. The underlined word "conquered" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 侵略

B. 影响

C. 控制

D. 征服

B

Everyone has an ambition(志向) to travel. But those who cannot do so themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency, arranging journeys for other people. Brian Lawlen does this, working in a small agency in an industrial city. Most of this work is concerned with(与……有关) holidays, both at home and abroad. Every autumn, the agency sends out hundreds of booklets(小册子) full of attractive, colored photographs, describing the holidays that their customers will be able to have next year. Soon, people begin to come into the office to book their holidays: perhaps a week's skiing in Austria in January, perhaps a cruise(巡游) to the Caribbean(加勒比海) in February, perhaps a seaside holiday in Spain in May, or a tour of North Africa. Brian often has to advise people on what holidays will be suitable for them, and they always have a lot of questions. Last year, for example, a lady of eighty-two wanted to book for a mountaineering holiday in the Alps, and Brian had great difficulty in persuading her that it would not be suitable. In the end, she decided to go for a Mediterranean cruise instead.

Arranging journeys for people who have to travel abroad on business is often very complicated, but Brian enjoys this work. For example, last spring Mr Perry, a director of a local chemical firm, went on a business trip, and Brian arranged it all for him. First Mr Perry traveled to London by train, and stayed overnight in a hotel near the airport, because his plane left early the next morning. He flew to Frankfurt, in Germany, where he spent the morning discussing business. Then he went on by train to Zurich, where he stayed for the night. After a meeting the next morning, he caught a plane for Tokyo, and spent three days there before going on to America. He had business in Seattle, Chicago and New York, and stayed some time in each of those places. From New York, he flew back to London and then home by train. The next day he telephoned the agency to thank Brian for arranging everything so well for him.

- ( ) 6. When do the customers come into the office to book their holidays?  
A. Early in the morning. B. Every year.  
C. In January. D. Shortly after receiving the booklets.
- ( ) 7. Those who cannot travel themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. arranging trips for other people B. arranging trips for themselves  
C. booking tickets for other people D. describing the holidays for other people
- ( ) 8. Mr Perry telephoned the agency to thank Brian because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr Perry arranged everything so well for Brian  
B. Brian arranged everything so well for Mr Perry  
C. the agency sent Mr Perry abroad on business  
D. Brian helped him in the travel agency
- ( ) 9. How was Mr Perry's journey arranged?  
a. Fly to Tokyo. b. To Frankfurt by plane. c. Back home by train.  
d. Fly back to London. e. To Zurich by train.  
f. Have business in Seattle, Chicago and New York. g. To London by train.