

前言

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有位大学校长曾说过：“我们教育学生就象猎人学打猎一样，要教会他们如何使用猎枪，而不是老让他们带‘干粮’”。教学的根本目的是让学生掌握知识，将知识转化为一种工具，并最终运用这个工具去解决实际问题。如果说“熟练使用猎枪”是猎人生存的基本保证，那么“灵活运用知识”一定是学习成功的必然要求。

修订后的《课程标准》和《考试说明》要求，教学应以教会学生如何学、学会如何用为主要任务，高考以考查学生能力为目标。提高素质，训练能力是新世纪人才培养的基本要求。

“学案”即是以“学”为主的学习辅导方案。它的科学之处在于以学生为本，充分调动学生的学习积极性，发挥学生的主体作用，全面培养学生的学习兴趣，挖掘学生的学习潜能。让学生在主动研究、思考和探索的情境中学习，使学生能准确理解和牢固掌握理论知识，并最终形成灵活运用知识的能力。

《高中同步测控优化设计》系列丛书以其独到的设计理念、对新教材的准确把握和高效实用的性能受到广大师生的厚爱，品牌地位已经确立。策编人员与时俱进，开拓创新，经过共同努力，新版丛书又将呈现出更高的品位和全新的面貌。新版《高中同步测控优化设计》丛书，以“学案”式理论为指导，推广和实施科学、高效的最新学习辅导方略。学习的关键是学生如何学，“教会学生如何学、如何用”是教学的最终要求，也是本丛书策划设计的基本点。

本次修订有以下创新：第一、对原[学习目标]栏目进行改造，由过去对大纲要求的简单陈述，改之以问题的方式设置一些思考性、探索性、实用性的课前问题。第二、“知识梳理”要求将要点内容以框架形式列出，对其重要概念、规律和方法设计成填空或填表，由学生在预习课本，复习教材的基础上完成。第三、根据各学科特点，分别增设“问题探索”、“研究性学习”、“导学诱思”、“自学导引”、“创新训练”、“语篇领悟”、“提纲优化”、“要点扫描”、“学后反思”等自学性、研究性、开放性栏目。

本次修订凸显以下特色：

吸引新成果 创设新模型 传统教辅模式存在“重教轻学”的弊端，栏目设置往往忽视对学生的积极性的培养，缺乏学习方法的研究与指导。本次修订力求保留成熟而稳定的“优化设计”特色，在广泛听取读者建议，吸纳最新教研成果的基础上，成功地将“学案”式教辅理论用于指导丛书的策划和设计，旨在为广大师生提供一套实用、创新、科学和高效的教学辅导精品。

尊重学习规律 精心设置梯度 本丛书力求遵照同步教学的客观规律，在体例设置、内容安排、方法应用、训练考查等方面都充分考虑学生的实际，由浅入深，循序渐进，逐步提高，并适度、战略性地把握高考动向和要求，在同步教学中逐步渗透高考意识。

着眼教学实际 力求科学实用 本丛书紧密结合新教材实际，内容设计、章节划分均符合教学使用习惯，充分体现“同步”意义。各科均增加了课后或章后训练习题，并严格控制各种试题的难度和深度，力求更大程度地满足不同层次学生的训练需求。同时，“1+1”（《学生用书》+《教师用书》）设计模式，为广大教师的课堂教学及课后辅导都提供了有益的参考和帮助。



本书为高二英语上册。本书以单元为编写单位,设置以下主要栏目:

[语篇领悟]要求学生反复阅读课文,并设置充分数量的问题,由学生阅后单独完成。旨在让学生反复领悟整篇语意,正确了解语境,培养语感。

[知识记忆]从词汇积累、知识网络、思维发散等层次全面指导学生的学习,力求系统、高效地掌握各类知识点。

[基础巩固]分汉英翻译、单项填空、介词和副词用法及句型转换等环节加强对课文基础性内容的巩固与训练。

[思路开拓]以基础知识点为线索,展开实际应用性的举例,使学生能将课本知识延伸课外,拓展学习视野。

[能力提升]结合本单元内容,精心编制完整一套练习题,全面检查和训练基础知识,同时更注重对学生应用能力的考查与提升。

[资料选摘]摘选科普、政治、人文、社会及地理等方面的英文作品,增加阅读信息量,提供编题素材。

全体策编人员殷切期待广大读者对丛书提出宝贵意见。无边的学海仍然警示着我们,只有不懈努力,才会不断前进。

编者

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Unit 1 Disneyland



语篇领悟

阅读本单元对话与课文,完成下列各题:

§ 1.1 细枝末节

- 1. Which two places of the following are closer to each other?
- A. Bear Country and the Sleeping Beauty Castle.
- B. The Tomorrow Land Building and Bear Country.
- C. The nearest men's room and the Sleeping Beauty Castle.
- D. The nearest men's room and the Clock Tower.

答案:D

- 2. If you want to go to the Tomorrow Land Building, you had better first find ____.
- A. Bear Country
- B. the Sleeping Beauty Castle
- C. the nearest men's room
- D. the Clock Tower

答案:B

- 3. Walt Disney was better at drawing ____ than other pictures.
- A. cartoon characters B. ducks
- C. mice D. birds and flowers

答案:A

- 4. Where did Disney live before he moved to the west coast of the USA?
- A. In Kansas City. B. In Chicago.
- C. In Disneyland. D. In Los Angeles.

答案:A

- 5. In Disneyland you can find ____.
- A. strict orders that visitors must follow while visiting it
- B. Walt Disney's different pictures of the mouse he kept
- C. people walking around, wearing very old clothes
- D. all the characters from Walt Disney's films

答案:D

§ 1.2 主旨大意

- 6. Walt Disney failed to find a job in a newspaper office because ____.
- A. children would take no interest in his pic-

tures

- B. his friends there didn't want to offer any help
- C. his pictures didn't interest the people there
- D. he was not a famous artist at that time

答案:C

- 7. The last two paragraphs of the first passage mainly tell us ____.

- A. Disney was not successful as an artist
- B. Disney was pleased with one of his pictures
- C. Disney was a success as a cartoon-maker
- D. Disney showed his films all over the country

答案:C

§ 1.3 推理判断

- 8. How old was Disney when he died?

- A. 66 years old. B. 85 years old.
- C. 65 years old. D. 70 years old.

答案:C

- 9. What should we learn from Walt Disney?

- A. Keep on doing what we want to do and never lose heart.
- B. Try to find a mouse and make friends with it.
- C. Draw cartoon characters that children are fond of.
- D. Try different jobs to find the most suitable one.

答案:A

- 10. According to the text, we know that ____.

- A. Disney was a weak-minded person
- B. Disney's cartoons are especially loved by children
- C. workers in Disney parks can not have long hair
- D. in Disneyland everything is operated by the computer

答案:B



知识记忆

§ 2.1 知识网络

- 1. operate *vt. vi.*

① 运转,操作

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课
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记



The machine is not operating today.

The lift doesn't operate properly.

②经营,管理

The company operates several factories.

③给……动手术

The doctor operated on the injured man.

operation *n.*

The operation of the new machine is hard to learn.

►2. imagine

①imagine sth.

I can imagine the scene clearly in my mind.

We can hardly imagine life without electricity.

②imagine doing sth.

I can't imagine marrying a girl of that sort.

③imagine sb./sb.'s doing sth.

Can you imagine George/George's cooking the dinner?

④imagine sb./sth. (to be) 介词短语

Please imagine yourself (to be) in his place.

⑤imagine sb. + *n.*

I imagined him a big tall man.

⑥imagine that/how...

Just imagine how happy he was.

I can't imagine what has happened.

imagination *n.*

She had a strong imagination.

►3. as far as

①远到……,一直到……

The children walked as far as the lake.

The golden rice fields extend as far as the eyes can see.

②到……程度,尽……,就……,也可用 so far as

I will help you as/so far as I can.

So/As far as I know, that's highly unlikely.

►4. in the hope of 抱有……的希望

也可用 in hopes of/in the hope that

We went there in the hope of getting good news.

He sent his son abroad in hopes of giving him a good education.

Mathilde went back to the Palace in the hope that she might find the necklace.

►5. lose heart 灰心,丧气

Don't lose heart. You'll succeed sooner or later.

lose one's heart 钟情、爱上

He has lost his heart to a very pretty young girl.

►6. Go through the gate and you'll find the en-

trance to Bear Country on the other side. = If you go through the gate, you'll find...

(1) 祈使句 + and + 陈述句 = 条件句 + 陈述句

Hurry up, and you'll catch the first bus.

If you hurry up, you'll catch the first bus.

(2) 祈使句 + or + 陈述句 = 否定条件句 + 陈述句

Hurry up, or you'll miss the first bus.

If you don't hurry up, you'll miss the first bus.

bus.

►7. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

We don't think... 是一种否定前移句型。类似用法的词还有: expect, believe, suppose 等,此类句型应注意英汉表达上的区别。当它们后面跟一具有否定意思的宾语从句时,通常把主句的动词变成否定形式,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定形式。

I don't think it's going to rain tomorrow.

I don't believe he is honest.

§ 2.2 发散思维

►1. score *n.* ①分,比分 ②二十,不可用复数,其后也不能接 of 短语。

The score was 2 to 0 for the home team.

There must have been a score or more there.

She is three score and then.

scores of “大量的”,表示一不确切的数量,此时必须用复数,且后要跟 of,类似的还有:

dozens of, hundreds of, thousands of, millions of

[实例]

① We have two _____ such tall buildings in our city.

A. scores of B. score of
C. scores D. score (答案:D)

② Two _____ died of cold last winter.

A. hundreds of old people
B. hundred old people
C. hundreds old people
D. hundred of old people (答案:B)

►2. be well known as 意为“作为……而著名”,其后的名词多表一个人的身份、职业等,与 well known 相搭配的词组还有: be well known for 意为“因……而著名”,其后多接表某个人或物的特点、特长等方面的词语; be well known to 意为“为……所知道”,其后多接表人的词语; be well known in 意为“在某地很著名”。

[实例]

① Chairman Mao is well known _____ a great leader.

A. as B. for C. to D. in (答案:A)

② Guilin is well known _____ its beautiful



mountains and rivers.

- A. as B. for C. to D. in
(答案:B)

- ▶ 3. bring on 使发生、引起、端上; bring in 引来, 吸收; bring out 取出, 说出

[实例]

- ① Going out in the rain _____ a fever.
A. brought on B. brought out
C. took along D. had (答案:A)
- ② We also _____ some words from English.
A. brought on B. brought out
C. brought in D. brought
(答案:C)

- ③ _____ the meaning more clearly.
A. Bring on B. Bring out
C. Bring in D. Bring (答案:B)

- ▶ 4. 常见问路的句型:

Excuse me, can/could you tell me the way to ... ?

Excuse me, how can I get to ... ?

Excuse me, where's ... ?

Excuse me, which is the way to ... ?



基础巩固

§ 3.1 汉英翻译

- ▶ 1. 怀着……的希望 _____
答案: in the hope of
- ▶ 2. 随身带着 _____
答案: take along
- ▶ 3. 失去信心; 灰心 _____
答案: lose heart
- ▶ 4. 日复一日地 _____
答案: day after day
- ▶ 5. 用这种方式 _____
答案: in this way
- ▶ 6. 有趣的事 _____
答案: something of interest
- ▶ 7. 以艺术家著称 _____
答案: be well-known as an artist
- ▶ 8. 在……西海岸 _____
答案: on the west coast of...
- ▶ 9. 不知道 _____
答案: have no idea of...
- ▶ 10. 看到奇妙的景象 _____
答案: get a wonderful view
- ▶ 11. 直到……那么远 _____
答案: as far as...
- ▶ 12. 由计算机操纵 _____
答案: be worked by computer

§ 3.2 单项填空

- ▶ 1. He knew he had some friends _____ in the

office there and he _____ get a job.

- A. to work; must B. working; might
C. work; would D. who work; could

[解析] 此处 working 为分词作定语; 后面 might 指有某种可能性。

答案: B

- ▶ 2. I'll _____ at the corner at three; don't be late.

- A. pick you up B. take you away
C. look for you D. pick you out

[解析] pick up sb. 接某人, 代词放中间; take away 带走; look for 寻找。由题意知选择 A。

答案: A

- ▶ 3. It is known _____ us all that Disney's success _____ a cartoon-maker is that he drew many cartoon characters.

- A. to; as B. for; to
C. to; of D. for; in

答案: A

- ▶ 4. _____ this street to the end. You can't miss the post office.

- A. Go B. Ride C. Take D. Drive

[解析] “沿这条街走到头”, 用 “take this street...”。

答案: C

- ▶ 5. Disney's wish _____ a famous artist didn't come true until the 1920s.

- A. to be B. being C. as D. for

[解析] “迪斯尼想成为一位名艺术家的希望直到 20 世纪 20 年代才成为现实”。此处 “to be” 是不定式作定语, 修饰 wish。如用 as, 则违背原意, 成了 “作为一位有名的艺术家, 他的愿望……”, 故不选。

答案: A

- ▶ 6. In the future shopping can be _____ by the computer.

- A. went on B. made
C. worked D. done

答案: D

- ▶ 7. —Is there anything _____ in today's newspaper?

—Yes. Two places _____ have just been opened to the public in Xi'an.

- A. of interest; of interest
B. interesting; of interests
C. interested; interesting
D. interesting; of interesting

[解析] place of interest 名胜古迹; anything of interest 相当于 anything interesting 有趣的事 (东西)。

答案: A

- ▶ 8. Cartoons _____ be shown in cinemas before

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the invention of television.

- A. are used to B. used to
C. got used to D. will be used to

[解析]“be used to + v.”意为“被用来做某事”;“be used to v-ing/n.”意为“适应于,习惯于……”,used to 指过去时间里常发生的事或常做的动作。

答案:B

- 9. When he saw a mouse _____ on the table, he stopped drawing, _____ it.

- A. play; watched B. playing; watched
C. playing; watching D. to play; watching

[解析]“see sb. doing”指“看见某人正在做某事”,第二个 v-ing 指的是伴随动作。

答案:C

- 10. Boy students are not allowed to _____ long hair in our school.

- A. wear B. dress C. grow D. raise

[解析]“男生不准蓄长发”,强调的是状态,不是动作,因此用“wear”而不用“dress”。“grow”常表示“蓄须”,而 raise 只表示“喂养”,意义不符,故不选。

答案:A

- 11. When he left for the sea, he _____ nothing but some food and water.

- A. took along B. brought on
C. took down D. brought up

[解析]“take along”为一固定词组,意为“随身带着”。

答案:A

- 12. Disney tried hard to find a good job in the newspaper office, but he had no _____.

- A. chance B. luck C. time D. money

答案:B

- 13. Generally speaking, little girls prefer to be _____.

- A. beautifully dressed
B. dressing beautiful
C. dressed beautiful
D. beautifully dressing

[解析]be dressed 被装扮,被打扮;dressed 可表状态,用副词来修饰,故选 A。

答案:A

- 14. Crusoe searched the woods carefully, _____ finding some food to keep himself alive.

- A. in the hope of B. in this way
C. in order to D. hoping

[解析]“in the hope of”期望,以期……;in this way“用这种方式”,搭配不当,in order to 加动词不定式;hoping 跟从句 that …。

答案:A

- 15. If your coat wore out in less than a year it certainly was poor value _____ money.

- A. with B. of C. for D. to

答案:C

§ 3.3 介词、副词填空

- 1. He would sit there _____ an hour sometimes, doing nothing _____ all.

答案:for;at

- 2. Put the meat and fruit _____ the fridge; _____ this way you can keep them fresh.

答案:in;in

- 3. He went _____ that big city _____ the hope _____ finding a job there.

答案:to;in;of

- 4. The young man has been known _____ a doctor; he often helps others _____ his spare time.

答案:as;in

- 5. Our headmaster is strict _____ himself and _____ his work.

答案:with;in

- 6. The boy left home _____ a hurry and forgot to put _____ his coat.

答案:in;on

- 7. When I reached the top of the mountain, I was worn _____ and quite _____ _____ breath.

答案:out;out;of

- 8. —Do you think this problem easy to solve?
—No, actually it took me _____ least four hours to work it _____.

答案:at;out

- 9. The Summer Palace in Beijing is a favourite place _____ visitors _____ every part _____ the world.

答案:for;from;of

- 10. Go _____ the entrance and you'll find what has happened _____ them.

答案:by;to

§ 3.4 单词拼写

- 1. G _____ are places where people keep their cars.

答案:Garages

- 2. Our teacher is not only s _____ with us but also kind to us.

答案:strict

- 3. There are three c _____ in the play, Father, Mother and their son.

答案:characters

- 4. The machine is o _____ by electricity.

答案:operated



- 5. I considered the park was good v _____ for the money.

答案: value

- 6. Press the b _____ and the recorder will work.

答案: button

- 7. After several times, he was _____ (成功) in doing the experiment.

答案: successful

- 8. Go _____ (直) ahead till you see the tower.

答案: straight

- 9. The Great Wall is a _____ (最喜爱的) place for visitors to China.

答案: favourite

- 10. Can you _____ (想象) life without electricity?

答案: imagine

§ 3.5 句型转换

完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意思相同或相近。(每空一词)

- 1. A. If you think hard, you'll find a way.
B. _____, and you'll find a way.

答案: Think hard

- 2. A. Thousands of young people go to Hainan each year, hoping to find better jobs.
B. Thousands of young people go to Hainan each year _____ finding better jobs.

答案: in the hope of

- 3. A. I don't think your book will interest anybody.
B. I don't think there's anything _____ in your book.

答案: of interest

- 4. A. You cannot think of any better result than this.
B. This is the _____ you can _____.

答案: best result; imagine

- 5. A. What I know is that this book will be used as a textbook.
B. _____ I know, this book will be used as a textbook.

答案: As far as

§ 3.6 单句改错

下列句子均有一处错误(或多一词;或缺一词;或错一词), 请找出并加以改正。

- 1. I don't like the way by which you speak to her.

答案: by 改为 in

- 2. It's a few minutes ride from here.

答案: minutes 改为 minutes'

- 3. "Sit straightly", the teacher said to the students.

答案: straightly 改为 straight

- 4. He is well-known for a pop singer.

答案: for 改为 as

- 5. The book is of great helpful.

答案: helpful 改为 help

- 6. Water pollution often brings up diseases.

答案: up 改为 about

- 7. This house costs among \$ 1 000 and \$ 3 000 to build.

答案: among 改为 between

- 8. Hurry up; it looks like raining.

答案: raining 改为 rain

- 9. He is friendly with me.

答案: with 改为 to

- 10. Using your head, and then you'll find a way out.

答案: Using 改为 Use



思路开拓

实战类别

- 1. _____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.

A. When left B. Leaving
C. If you leave D. Leave

[解析] 本题考查“祈使句+and+陈述句”结构。“祈使句+and+陈述句”=“条件句+陈述句”, 但两者不可混用。若前面是祈使句, 则必须加 and 再加陈述句; 若前面是条件句, 决不能加 and。故答案为 D。

又如: Think hard and you'll find a way. 类似的结构还有: “祈使句+or+陈述句”。如:

Hurry up _____ you'll miss the train.

A. or B. and C. then D. so

(答案: A)

答案: D

- 2. Professor Smith has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.

A. the best B. well C. better D. the most

[解析] 本题考查 well known 的比较级。题意为“史密斯教授写了一些短篇小说, 但他更以写剧本而闻名”, 应用比较级。well known 的比较级是 better known。故答案为 C。

答案: C

- 3. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A. sail B. to sail
C. sailing D. to have sailed

[解析] 本题考查 imagine 的用法。imagine 后接动词的-ing 形式, 不能接动词不定式。故答案为 C。

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类似用法的动词还有 consider, advise, enjoy, finish, practise, suggest 等。如:

Most men enjoy _____ sports while women prefer singing.

- A. to watch B. watch
C. watching D. watched
(答案:C)

答案:C

- 4. Although they failed many times, they did not lose _____.

- A. their hearts B. their heart
C. heart D. the heart

[解析]本题考查习惯用语。lose heart 意为 be discouraged; lose one's heart 意为 love sb., 根据题意可知答案为 C。

答案:C

- 5. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures, _____?

- A. do we B. don't we
C. is there D. isn't there

[解析]本题考查反意疑问句。I think, I believe, I am sure 等后接 that 从句时,后面的反意疑问句的主谓语要与从句保持一致。又因此句是否定词前移,故答案为 C。

又如:

I don't believe he is honest, _____?

- A. do I B. is he
C. don't I D. isn't he

(答案:B)

答案:C

能力提升

§ 5.1 听力测试

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置上。每段对话仅读一遍。

W: I'm ready to leave now. Will you bring down my suitcase?

M: Sure. It is certainly heavy. Are you carrying rocks?

- 1. What did the woman want?

- A. Her suitcase.
B. Some rocks.
C. The leaves.

答案:A

M: Can you tell me when the next bus leaves for Cambridge?

W: The next bus leaves in ten minutes. If you run, you might catch it.

- 2. What will the man probably do?

- A. Catch a cold.
B. Hurry to get the bus.
C. Sit next to the bus-stop.

答案:B

W: Would you like to come mountain-climbing with us?

M: That's the last thing in the world I ever want to do.

- 3. What does the man mean?

- A. He went mountain-climbing last year.
B. He liked climbing mountains.
C. He does not want to go at all.

答案:C

M: Tell me about your trip to Paris.

W: Well, we walked a lot, visited some interesting places and finished up at a good restaurant.

- 4. What is the woman talking about?

- A. A trip she has already taken.
B. A restaurant she owns.
C. A trip she will take.

答案:A

M: How are you doing today?

W: Fine, thanks.

- 5. What is the man doing?

- A. Learning how to do something.
B. Asking the woman's advice.
C. Greeting the woman.

答案:C

第二节

听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试题的相应位置。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第六段对话,回答 6~7 题。

W: Excuse me, Mr Green. But I'd like to take a few days off.

M: What's the matter, Alice?

W: My mother is ill. I'll have to take care of her.

M: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Is there anything I can do to help you?

W: No, thanks. My mother has caught a bad cold and coughs day and night. She has to be in hospital for a few days. And I would like to be with her.

M: I understand. How long will you be away?

W: I hope to be back next Wednesday.



M: That's all right. But you must write a note for permission to be away.
 W: Thank you, Mr Green. That's very kind of you. I'll write it at once.
 M: Don't worry about your lessons. I'll certainly help you with them.

►6. What's the relation between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
 B. Worker and boss.
 C. Daughter and father.

答案:A

►7. When will the woman be back?

- A. A week later.
 B. Next Wednesday.
 C. Two days later.

答案:B

听第七段独白,回答8~10题。

I took a wonderful trip with my family when I was eleven years old. I remember it well. My aunt, uncle and cousins lived in a little farm in the country outside London and they invited us to join them. Our trip to visit them a long time ago was quite different from our trip there now.

It was a Saturday morning when we left home. We got up early in the morning before the sun rose. We were sleepy, but we were excited and ate breakfast quickly. We left home at 5:30 in order to get an early start. It took us three hours and a half to get there in my father's old car.

We stayed for two days and had a wonderful time. We played outside all day and helped uncle feed the chickens. He taught us how to make wine. At night, we listened to the grown-ups tell stories about their childhood.

As I look back, that trip was a long time ago. My aunt and uncle are both dead; my cousins are living in Miami. The time is different now.

►8. Where did the speaker's aunt live?

- A. In Miami.
 B. In London.
 C. In the countryside outside London.

答案:C

►9. When did they get up that day?

- A. At 5:30.
 B. Before 5:30.
 C. After 5:30.

答案:B

►10. How did they go there?

- A. In an old car.
 B. By bus.
 C. By train.

答案:A

§ 5.2 单项填空

►1. It's the party's policy that has brought _____ today's great changes.

- A. down B. out C. up D. on

[解析] bring on 带来,使发生,相当于“cause”的意思。

答案:D

►2. _____ through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

- A. Walking B. Walk
 C. If you walk D. When walking

答案:B

►3. Carl _____ San Francisco and is now working at Disneyland.

- A. is leaving B. left
 C. has left D. will leave

[解析] 表示动作已完成且造成一定的影响,用完成时。

答案:C

►4. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high-rise is that you can get a good _____.

- A. sight B. scene C. view D. look

答案:C

►5. The workers of the company, who have very strict orders, must have their long hair _____ while at work.

- A. tied back B. to tie back
 C. tying back D. tie back

[解析] have sth. done 固定搭配,此处意为“将头发扎于脑后”。

答案:A

►6. But the studios which Disney started are still busy today, _____ more and more films _____.

- A. produced; of great interest
 B. producing; of great interest
 C. to produce; very interesting
 D. produce; very interested

[解析] producing 现在分词作伴随状语; of 结构作后置定语。

答案:B

►7. Is this the way _____ you worked out the physics problem?

- A. where B. by which
 C. 不填 D. in that

[解析] 此处 the way 与后面句子为同位关

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系,省略关系词 that.

答案:C

- 8. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.

A. how they were excited
B. how excited they were
C. how excited were they
D. they were how excited

[解析]how 修饰形容词,放在形容词前,且 imagine 后为宾语从句,用陈述句语序。

答案:B

- 9. Father told Mike and Tom not to lose _____ and encouraged them to study even harder.

A. their heart B. the heart
C. heart D. their hearts

[解析]lose heart 灰心;lose one's heart 爱上,喜欢。

答案:C

- 10. He made a sign _____ me and asked me to come behind the sign _____ the parking.

A. for;for B. to;to
C. to;for D. for;of

[解析]make a sign to sb. 向某人做了一个手势;sign 后面加介词 for,表示……的标志。

答案:C

- 11. —Where is the Children's Palace?
—_____ 100 metres _____ from here and you'll find a gate to it.

A. Go on;through B. Go;straight ahead
C. Take;down D. Get;over

[解析]straight 是副词“径直地”。

答案:B

- 12. Some college graduates went to Hong Kong _____ finding a good job.

A. in search of B. hoping to
C. in the hope of D. for

答案:C

- 13. From the top of the Tiger Head Hill nearby we can get a wonderful _____ of the whole town.

A. look B. sight
C. view D. picture

[解析]view “风景;景色”。

答案:C

- 14. The students didn't _____ and they decided to improve their English.

A. lose their hearts B. fall behind
C. lose heart D. be lost

[解析]lose heart 中 heart 没有变化形式。fall behind 意为“落后,输给别人”。

答案:C

- 15. The students were given two days to _____ the coming examination.

A. prepare B. prepare for
C. take D. make preparation for

答案:B

§ 5.3 完形填空

If you travel in some areas in India, you will be lucky enough to be waited on by special guide-monkeys. 1 in waistcoat(马甲), these monkeys are always 2 to be of service to you. Hungry, you only have to point to your own 3 and they will lead you to the restaurant. 4, you put both your hands behind your head and monkeys will take you to the 5. If you want to drink, monkeys will send you to a bar. But do not 6 when they put out their hairy hands 7 the service is done. They're just 8 for a little money as a tip. After that, they 9 their hands as if they were saying good-bye to you.

10 it or not, the monkeys are from the School for Monkeys in India, 11 they were trained for one year to 12 their diplomas(毕业证). They're not the only monkey students in the world. Some are now being trained 13 nurses in an American medical college. These monkeys are about to look after patients and help them with housework after 14.

A three-year-old monkey named Helen has learned to 15 on and off the light use a recorder and open doors and windows when he is 16 to. In the tropical(热带的) Malaysia where coconut trees 17 high up to the sky, monkeys would jump to the top and 18 off the coconuts for people. 19 the job is done, they would rush to their master, hoping to get some wild 20 as rewards(奖赏).

- 1. A. Acted B. Dressed C. Offered D. Put

[解析]“dressed in…”穿着……;此处 dressed 为过去分词作状语,表状态。

答案:B

- 2. A. afraid B. against
C. busy D. ready

[解析]be ready to,准备好做……。

答案:D

- 3. A. body B. food
C. head D. stomach

[解析]根据常识,若有人饿了,肯定要指其胃,故选 stomach。

答案:D

- 4. A. Angry B. Sorry
C. Thirsty D. Tired



[解析]与上句保持平衡结构,用单个形容词作状语,且根据后半句意义可推知用 tired。

答案:D

- 5. A. hotel B. restaurant
C. school D. shop

答案:A

- 6. A. be angry B. doubt
C. feel puzzled D. surprise

[解析]若选择答案 D,要用 be surprised,表示吃惊。

答案:C

- 7. A. after B. before
C. since D. till

[解析]在服务完以后,表示时间上“在……之后”,故选 after。

答案:A

- 8. A. asking B. caring
C. looking D. waiting

[解析]ask for,固定搭配,要求。

答案:A

- 9. A. close B. show
C. spread D. wave

[解析]离别时挥手,用 wave one's hand,猴子亦如此。

答案:D

- 10. A. Believe B. Guess
C. Suppose D. Think

[解析]Believe it or not,习语,信不信由你。

答案:A

- 11. A. when B. where
C. which D. who

[解析]此处 where 引导定语从句,作地点状语。

答案:B

- 12. A. accept B. buy
C. get D. win

答案:C

- 13. A. as B. for
C. like D. with

[解析]as,作为,当作……。

答案:A

- 14. A. class B. graduation
C. school D. teaching

[解析]猴子们上完学(受完训练),才可以被分去照看病人等,故用 after graduation(毕业后)。

答案:B

- 15. A. close B. make
C. open D. turn

[解析]turn on 打开,turn off 关上。

答案:D

- 16. A. allowed B. forced

- C. praised D. told

[解析]当它被告知 (be told to), told 为过去分词,表被动。

答案:D

- 17. A. arrive B. measure
C. reach D. stand

答案:C

- 18. A. give B. pick
C. take D. turn

[解析]pick off 采摘,摘取之意。

答案:B

- 19. A. Although B. Because
C. Once D. Since

[解析]once 连词,一旦,相当于 as soon as。

答案:C

- 20. A. animals B. birds
C. fruits D. plants

[解析]有 wild 修饰,再根据猴子的天性(爱食野果),可推知此处填 fruits。

答案:C

§ 5.4 阅读理解

A

Millions of people pass through the gates of Disney's entertainment parks in California, Florida and Japan each year. What makes these places an almost universal attraction? What makes foreign kings and queens and other important people want to visit these Disney parks? Well, one reason is the way they're treated once they get there. The people at Disney go out of their way to serve their "guests", as they prefer to call them, and to see that they enjoy themselves.

All new employees, from vice presidents to part-time workers, begin their employment by attending Disney University and taking "Traditions (传统) I". Here, they learn about the company's history, how it is managed, and why it is successful. They are shown how each department relates to the whole. All employees are shown how their part is important in making the park a success.

After passing "Traditions I", the employees go on to more specialized training for their specific (具体的) jobs. No detail (细节) is missed. A simple job like taking tickets requires four eight-hour days of training. When one ticket taker was asked why it took so much training for such a simple, ordinary job, he replied, "What happens if someone wants to know where the restrooms are, when the parade starts or what bus to take back to the campgrounds? ... We need to know the answers or where to get them quickly. Our constant aim is to help our guests enjoy the par-

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ty.”

Even Disney's managers get involved in the daily management of the park. Every year, the managers leave their desks and business suits and put on special service clothes. For a full week, the bosses sell hot dogs or ice cream, take tickets or drive the monorail(单轨车), and take up any of the 100 jobs that make the entertainment park come alive. The managers agree that this week help them to see the company's goals more clearly.

All these efforts to serve the public well have made Walt Disney Productions famous. Disney is considered by many as the best mass service provider in America or the world. As one longtime business observer once said, “How Disney treats people, communicates with them, rewards them, is in my view the very reason for his fifty years of success... I have watched, very carefully and with great respect and admiration, the theory and practice of selling satisfaction and serving millions of people on a daily basis, successfully. It is what Disney does best.”

- 1. The first day they come to Disney parks, all new employees _____.
A. begin by receiving on-the-job training
B. must learn several jobs
C. begin as ticket takers
D. have already attended Disney University

[解析]该题考查细节,由“All new employees ...by attending Disney University and taking “Traditions I”可知,新员工先要进行岗前培训。

答案:A

- 2. The main objective of the Disney employees is to _____.
A. learn all parts of the business
B. see that their guests enjoy themselves
C. be able to answer all kinds of questions
D. keep their important guests happy

答案:B

- 3. Each year, managers wear special service clothes and work in the park to _____.
A. set a good example for employees
B. remind themselves of their beginnings at Disney
C. gain a better view of the company's objectives
D. replace employees on holiday

答案:C

- 4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Tourists learn the history of Disney in its entertainment parks.
B. Disney attracts people almost from all over the world.
C. Parades are regularly held in Disney's entertainment parks.
D. Disney's managers are able to do almost all kinds of work in the Disney parks.

[解析]该题考查综合判断推理能力,迪斯尼乐园以其众多的游乐节目吸引世界游客,从副总裁到一般职员均受过专业培训,故均能胜任各项工作,游客在此可尽兴玩耍,但却不能在游乐中学到该乐园的历史,该题可以用排除法得知答案。

答案:A

- 5. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. how Disney employees are trained
B. the history and traditions of the Disney enterprises
C. why Disney enterprises make a lot of money
D. the importance Disney places on serving people well

[解析]该题考查文章主旨大意,文章主要讲述了迪斯尼乐园成功经营的秘诀,由此可知答案。

答案:D

B

Most painters discover a style (风格) of painting that suits them and stick to that, especially if people admire their pictures. But Picasso, the great Spanish painter, was like a man who had not yet found his own particular style of painting. He kept on struggling to find the perfect expression till his death in 1973.

Some of Picasso's paintings are rich, soft coloured and beautiful. Others are ugly and cruel and strange. But such paintings allow us to imagine things for ourselves. They force us to say to ourselves, “What does he see that makes him paint like that?” And we begin to look beneath the surface of the things we see.

Picasso painted thousands of pictures in different styles. Sometimes he painted the natural look of things. Sometimes he seemed to break them apart and throw the pieces in our faces. He showed us what the mind knows as well as what the eye sees. At the age of 90 he remained as curious about the world as he had been when he was young. That is why people have called him “the youngest painter in the world”.

- 1. In the passage the writer wants to tell us _____.

- A. about some pictures which have different styles
 B. about Picasso's style of painting
 C. it is not easy for a painter to find his own style
 D. that Picasso had not found his own particular style

[解析]此题考查综合判断能力。纵观全文,可知作者的写作目的——介绍毕加索的绘画风格。

答案:B

- 2. The ugly, cruel and strange paintings by Picasso _____.
 A. make us try to notice something latent(潜在的) in the things
 B. allow us to ask questions about them
 C. force us to question anything we see
 D. cause us to think what Picasso saw was different from what we see

[解析]此题考查细节事实。从第二段的末尾可知。

答案:A

- 3. The sentence "sometimes he seemed to break them apart and throw the pieces in our faces" means _____.
 A. sometimes he tore his pictures into pieces
 B. he broke something he was painting and threw them away
 C. sometimes he showed some broken pictures to others
 D. things in some of his pictures seemed to be in disorder

[解析]此题考查推理判断。从文章的第三段及我们对毕加索的了解可知,本句指的是他的抽象的绘画风格。

答案:D

- 4. Why have people called Picasso "the youngest painter in the world"?
 A. Because he looked young when he was old.
 B. Because he observed things with the eye and the mind.
 C. Because he never stopped painting even when he was old.
 D. Because he never gave up looking for something new.

答案:D

- 5. What do you suppose the writer thinks of Picasso's paintings?
 A. He doesn't understand some of them.
 B. He thinks some of them are valuable, some are not.

- C. He admires them, including the ugly ones.

- D. He doesn't like some of them, but he admires the painter.

[解析]此题考查作者本人对毕加索作品的态度。纵观全文,可知其非常敬慕毕加索,并能对毕加索的实物作品及抽象作品作番剖析,故作者对这些作品亦应为赞赏态度。

答案:C

C

Charlton Heston, the Hollywood actor who has played such roles as Ben Hur and Moses, was once asked if it was destiny that got him where he is today.

Heston replied that destiny should be discounted. To him, his success was due to knowing what he wanted, having a bit of luck and working hard.

He summed up his attitudes to life and achievements: "Never give up! Never give up!"

In every important aspect of our life, never giving up is the right approach. Never give up believing in yourself and what you can do for yourself and others. Never give up trying to make your career a success. Never give up trying to learn useful things you have always dreamed about.

Never give up making marriage a success. Never give up on your slow learning or disabled children. Never give up trying to spend quality time with your family and friends.

Never give up when you are trying to change your character for the better but are constantly tempted to go back to your old bad ways. Never give up when you are chasing a piece of business.

Imagine yourself setting on a vacation journey that would take you probably half a day's ride. This is the holiday that you and your family members have been looking forward to.

On this journey, certain things might happen that might discourage you from sticking to your plans. There could be massive traffic jams. Your bicycle or car might have a punctured tyre. The weather might change and become too hot or too wet.

Imagine another situation. If you and your family are in a boat and an accident happens, would you give up staying afloat, one way or other, until help comes?

You may ask whether it is realistic to never give up your goals. Well, you can give up a piece of your plan but not your goal if you are sure that

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your goal is important and right.

- 1. Charlton Heston _____.
A. is a successful Hollywood actor
B. is successful not only in his career but also in life
C. was once asked some questions when acting the role as Moses
D. is lucky and hardworking

答案:A

- 2. Charlton Heston's motto is _____.
A. to marry only once in a person's life time
B. that success means having a bit of luck and working hard
C. "never give up"
D. "never give up making marriage a success"

[解析]该题考查细节推理,本文通过引述名人 Charlton Heston 成功的经验,从而引出论点——永不言弃,由此可知答案。

答案:C

- 3. If you try to change your character for the better, _____.
A. you need continuous effort
B. you must go back to your old bad ways
C. you should remember that that isn't easy
D. you must pay attention to your attitudes

答案:A

- 4. What of the following will you not meet on a vacation journey?
A. Certain things.
B. Massive traffic jams.
C. Apunctured tyre.
D. Bad weather.

[解析]该题考查细节,由文中“...There could be massive...too wet”可知答案。

答案:C

- 5. If you are in a boat and an accident happens, _____.
A. you can't swim
B. you would give up staying afloat
C. you are not able to run your boat
D. you would try your best to stay afloat

答案:D

D

If we are asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we might have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and written in it account(陈述) of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question.

It is the same in history. Many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep record of the important happenings in their country, but

often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For example, we know a great deal about the people who lived in China 4 000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned to write.

Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. They have heard about it from older people, and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings, and those have been sung and acted and told for many generations(代), for most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call “remembered history”. Some of it has now been written history, because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

- 1. Which of the following ideas is not talked about in the passage above?
A. “Remembered history” is less reliable(可靠的) than written history.
B. Written records of the past play a most important part in our learning of the human history.
C. A written account of our daily activities (活动) helps us to answer some questions.
D. Where there are no written records, there is no history.

答案:D

- 2. “Remembered history” refers to _____.
A. history based on a person's imagination(想象)
B. stories of important happenings passed down from mouth to mouth
C. songs and dances about the most important events(事件)
D. both B and C

答案:D

- 3. “Remembered history” is regarded as valuable only when _____.
A. it is written down
B. there is no written account
C. it proves to be true
D. people are interested in it

[解析]根据文末一句话 But where there are