

目 录

[illegible]

Unit 1

Making a difference



READING

壮心无涯

试想:你 21 岁了,而且是世界第一流大学的很有发展前途的研究生。一天,医生告诉你,你患了不治之症,最多活 12 个月。这时候,你会有什么感受?你又会怎么办?我们中大多数人可能会感到非常悲哀,并因此而放弃对未来的梦想和憧憬。下面是斯蒂芬·霍金的想法:

取得博士学位似乎没有什么意义了,我已经不指望活那么久了。可是,两年过去了,我的病情并没有那么恶化。实际上,我的情况还算好,还和一位名叫简·怀尔德的好姑娘订了婚。不过要结婚,我就得有工作,而要找到工作,就需要有博士学位。

霍金没有自暴自弃,而是继续从事着研究工作,并且取得了博士学位,也和那位姑娘结了婚。他没有让病痛妨碍自己过梦寐以求的生活,而是继续着对宇宙的研究,足迹遍及天下,到世界各地去做报告。2002 年,霍金访问了中国,给杭州和北京的大学生做了演讲。因为疾病而导致的残疾,霍金不得不坐在他那已驰名天下的轮椅上,通过计算机来说话。他给大学生们讲述了自己的理论,并就一些诸如时间是什么,宇宙是怎样起源的,以及黑洞又究竟是什么等重大问题发表了自己的看法。

霍金是 20 世纪 70 年代初期成名的,他那时和美国人罗杰·彭罗斯一道,在宇宙大爆炸和黑洞理论方面有了新发现。此后,霍金一直在进行着关于宇宙本质问题的探究。1988 年,他写了《时间简史》,并很快就成为畅销书。令读者感到惊奇的是,科学家竟能够以普通人理解的方式来阐述自己的工作。

在该书中,霍金解释了做科学家意味着什么以及科学是如何运作的等问题。他向读者讲述了科学发现是如何获得的以及这些科学发现又是如何改变世界的。霍金认为,人们常常对科学产生误解,以为科学讲的就是亘古不变的“确切事实”。霍金写道,从另一个方面讲,科学家知道,他们的工作是永无止境的,即便是最好的理论,都可能被证明是错误的。

科学理论是科学方法的产物。科学家观察世界,试图描述和解释自己所看见的东西。首先,他们仔细地观察自己感兴趣的的东西,为了解释看到的東西,他们创立理论,来阐述事情是如何发生及前因后果。最终,科学家要检验该理论,看它是否跟他们见的东西一致,是否能够预测未来事件。如果他们正在观察的东西可以实际测试,就使用实验的手段;如果跟霍金一样,研究的东西太大、直接观察太困难,就使用模型来测试理论。

人们听霍金讲座有时觉得深奥难懂,因为他的思想观念常常显得和他试图描述的宇宙一样博大。这种深奥难懂并不是由表述他思想的话语计算机造成的。实际上,人们听了电脑合

成的声音经常说,它很像真人在说话。霍金对他的话语电脑很满意。身为英国人的霍金说,“唯一的麻烦是,电脑让我带上了美国口音。”

INTEGRATING SKILLS

Reading

有所作为

要有所作为,不一定非要成为大科学家,有些东西我们可以向世界上顶尖的头脑学习。像斯蒂芬·霍金这样的大科学家,一生总是想了解更多的情况,从来不满足于简单的答案,始终在寻找新的问题。意大利天文学家伽利略·伽利莱的好奇心驱使他使用显微镜和望远镜,以便能够更加仔细地观察大大小小的事物。有好奇心的人通过探询所以然,如何然,设想前因后果,就可以获得新思想、找到解决问题的方案。

如果像弗朗西斯·培根 1597 年曾写的:知识就是力量。那么创造力就是运用那种力量的能力。科学家必须有创造力,始终发挥自己的想像力。中国的天文学家和地理学家张衡想要画天体图时,就不满足简单的纸质地图,而是建立了模型,可以通过其运转来显示季节变化的恒星位置。

我们还必须对自己做的事情有信心,哪怕别人不相信也罢。伽利略也好,张衡也好,都难以让别人相信自己的理论是正确的。张衡刚刚介绍他的地动仪的时候,别人取笑他,直到后来世人才承认他的伟大。伽利略的观测证实了另一位伟大的天文学家哥白尼是正确的,地球围绕太阳转,而不是相反。当时教会认为地球是宇宙的中心,禁止伽利略发表或是讨论自己观察的结果。如今,张衡和伽利略都是公认的科学界先驱,是他们帮助我们更好地认识了世界。

我们如果想要有所作为,更重要的也许是从事自己愿意做,且善于做的事情。认识自我就要达到弄清自己的思路,明白自己的爱好。人人都有自己的专长和兴趣,只有发现自己的专长,我们才有希望达到自己的目标而真正有所作为。



词语详解详析



词语解释

1. imagine

1) to form in the mind 想像、设想

(1) 跟名词

Can you imagine life on the moon?

你能想像在月球上的生活吗?

He's always imagining the dangers that don't exist.

他总是设想着不存在的危险。

(2) 跟从句

Just imagine how happy he was!

请想想他是多么幸福!

As I lie in bed I like to imagine that I am in a spaceship.

当我躺在床上时我喜欢想像我是在宇宙飞船里。

(3) 跟动词的-ing 形式或带有-ing 形式的复合结构

Try to imagine being on the moon.

尽力设想一下在月球的情况。

You can imagine the arguments continuing far into the night.

你可以想像争论持续到深夜。

I can't imagine you doing anything disgraceful.

我不能想像你做任何不光彩的事情。

2) to suppose or have an idea about, especially mistakenly or without proof 以为、想、感觉

Do you imagine they will help?

你以为它们会有帮助吗?

You'll enjoy the film, I imagine.

我想你会喜欢这部电影的。

3) 用于 just imagine (it) [用于惊叹语表示不以为然] 想一想……竟然

This is a despicable fraud. Just imagine he has the effrontery to say so.

这是一个卑劣的诡计。想一想他竟然厚颜无耻地这样说。

2. engage

1) 雇佣、聘用、租用

She refused to nurse the child. She engaged a wet nurse.
她拒绝给孩子喂奶。她雇了一个奶妈。

I engaged a room in the hotel.

我在旅馆里租了一个房间。

He engaged a lawyer to argue his case in court.

他聘请了一位律师为他的案子打官司。

2) (用过去分词作表语) 有事, 有活动

I am engaged tomorrow afternoon.

我明天下午有事。

3) (用过去分词作表语) 订婚 (vt.)

We are engaged, Martin and I.

马丁和我已经订婚了。

John is engaged to Mary.

约翰和玛丽订婚了。

4) to take up attention 吸引

Nothing can engage his attention for long.

没有东西能长久的吸引他的注意力。

5) 用于成语

engage for 担保、对……负责

I will engage for John's good behavior should you decide to employ him.

我担保约翰良好的行为举止会让你决定雇佣他的。

engage in 从事(某活动)、忙于

They engaged in conversation.

他们参与了会谈。

engage upon 开始(某种职业)

engaged upon a new profession 开始了一份新的职业

(be) engaged with 和……有事、从事(某事)

He was engaged with a client just now.

他刚才和一位客户有事。

engagement *n.* 约会、订婚、承担的责任、雇佣协议

engaging *adj.* 招人喜爱的

3. disable

to make (a person) unable to use his body properly 使残废、严重损坏(使无法使用)

He was disabled in the accident.

一场事故使他残废了。

An accident disabled him from playing basketball.

一场事故使他无法打篮球。

disabled *adj.* 残疾的

disability *n.* 残废、缺陷

4. seek

1) look for; try to find or get 找寻、寻求、设法得到

I made up my mind to seek a favorite aunt of mine.

我决心寻找我最喜欢的一位阿姨。

The cause is not far to seek.

不难找到原因。

seek fame

追求名誉

2) to ask for advice 征求(建议等)

You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter.

你应该就此事征求你律师的意见。

3) to move naturally to 自然流向、指向

Water seeks its level.

水往低处流。

4) 用于成语

be (much) to seek 还(远)没有找到

seek after 寻找、探求

seek out 搜寻出

seeker *n.* 探索者、追求者

5. observe

1) to see and notice; watch carefully 留心到、注意到、看到

(1) 跟名词或代词

He appeared not to observe her entry.

他似乎没有留意她进来。

Lucy began to observe a curious phenomenon.

露西开始注意一种古怪的现象。

(2) 跟复合结构

I observed someone stealing out of that room.

我看到有人从那房间里偷偷地走出来。

Thousands of people observed the ship leaving the harbor.

成千上万的人观看这艘船离开海港。

(3) 可用于被动语态

They were observed entering the bank.

有人看到他们进了银行。

(4) 跟从句

We observed that it had turned cloudy.

我们注意到天转阴了。

2) to act in accordance with (law or custom, rules) 遵守、奉行(法律、习俗、规章等)

We should observe the custom of giving money to carol singers.

我们应该遵循把钱给唱颂歌歌手的习俗。

3) to make a remark; say 发表看法说

(1) 跟从句

He observed that the house seemed to be too small.

他说房子似乎太小了。

(2) 用于插入语中

"Bad weather," the captain observed.

"坏天气,"船长说。

(3) 跟代词

I observed nothing on that subject.

对于这个主题我什么也没有说。

observation *n.* 观察(力)

observer *n.* 观察者

observing *adj.* 注意的、留心的、观察力敏锐的

6. obvious

easy to understand; clear 明显的、显而易见的

It is obvious that he is wrong.

显然他错了。

He was very obvious in his distrust us.

他显然不信任我们。

obviously *adv.* 显然、很明显

7. match

1) to be equal to (a person) (in a quality) 和……**H**、是……对手、和……相比

You can't match him in (his) knowledge of wild plants. 就野生植物方面的知识你不能和他相比。

2) to be like or suitable for use with (something else) 相配、和……相配

The rugs and the wall-paper match pretty well. 这些垫子和墙纸很相配。

I want a tie that will match this suit.

我想要一根领带和这套西装相配。

3) to cause to compete with 和……较量、让……和……比赛

Tom matched his strength against Bob's.

汤姆和鲍勃较量。

I'm ready to match strength against (with) yours.

我准备和你较量。

4) 用于成语

match up 使和……相等

match sth. up to sth. 相配

match up to 跟上……的水平

5) 作名词. a person who is equal in strength, ability, etc. (to another) 对手、敌手

Bill is no match for his brother at chess.

在下棋方面比尔不是他弟弟的对手。

6) 作名词 something like or suitable to something else 相配的东西

The cap is a match for the coat.

这帽子和上衣很相配。

7) 作名词 a game or sports event where teams or people compete 比赛

Do you want to come to watch the football match this afternoon?

今天下午你来看足球比赛吗?

8. predict

to see or describe (a future happening) in advance as a result of knowledge experience, reason, etc. 预言

Some fortune-tellers say that they can predict future events. 一些算命者说他们能预言未来的事件。

I predict she'll be a success at the party.

我预料她在晚会上会成功。

prediction *n.* 预言

predictor *n.* 预言者

predictable *adj.* 可预言的、可预报的

predictive *adj.* 预言性的、预兆的

9. curious

1) eager to know or learn 好奇(想知道)

The boy was curious about everything he saw.

这个男孩对他看到的一切都感到好奇。

They stared at me in a friendly but curious way.

他们很友好但好奇地看着我。

2) odd; strange 古怪、稀奇、奇特

You have a curious influence over me.

你对我有一种奇怪的影响。

She's a woman of a curious temperament.

她是一个性情古怪的女人。

curiously *adv.* 好奇地

curiosity *n.* 好奇心、稀奇的东西

10. turn

1) to move round a fix point 转动

The wheels of history can't be turned back.

历史的车轮不能倒转。

The key turns in the lock.

在锁眼里转动钥匙。

2) to aim in a particular direction 转向

He turned his eyes to the old man.

他把眼光转向这位老人。

3) to change the form or nature 变得

(1) 跟形容词

He turned pale at the thought.

想到这里他脸色变得苍白。

The milk will speedily turn sour.

牛奶变酸很快。

(2) 跟名词(前面多不加冠词)

He used to be a teacher till he turned writer.

在他成为作家之前他一直当教师。

4) become bad 变坏、使变坏

Don't leave the milk out in the sun or it will turn.

不要让牛奶放在太阳底下,它会变坏的。

5) 用于成语

not to turn a hair 不动声色

turn a blind eye (to / on) 视而不见、故意不理睬

turn a deaf ear to 充耳不闻、不听、不理

turn about 向后转

turn against 转而反对

turn around 转回身

turn back 翻回、打退堂鼓

他累了,往回转。

He got tired and turned back.

turn color 改变颜色

In the fall the leaves turn color.

秋天叶子变色了。

turn down 拒不接受、把声音关小

The company turned down the suggestion of shorter hours.

公司拒绝缩短工时的建议。

That radio is pretty loud. Can't you turn it down?

收音机太响了。你不能关小点吗?

turn from 放弃、离开

I am glad to turn from those old ways of thought.

我很高兴放弃了那些陈旧的思考方式。

turn in 交上

I want you to turn in a good history paper.

我希望你交一份好的历史答卷。

turn into 变为

It turned into a nice day.

天气变好了。

turn loose 释放、让随便活动

At the end the army authorities turned the prisoners loose.

最后军事当局释放了犯人。

He turned the horse loose in the field.

他让马在地里溜达。

turn off 关上(收音机、电灯、龙头等)

turn on 打开(收音机等)

turn out (1) 关掉(电灯或煤气)

(2) 结果是……、最后情况是……

(a) 跟形容词或副词

It was cloudy this morning, but it turned out fine.

今天早上天阴了,但后来天晴了。

(b) 跟不定式 to be

The meeting turned out to be interesting.

结果,那个会议很有趣。

(c) 跟从句

He turned out that he is our teacher's father.

结果他是我们老师的父亲。

(3) 生产、制造、造就(人才)

The college turns out a lot of teachers every year.

这所大学每年培养很多老师。



词语辨析

1. illness, sickness 和 disease

这三个词都有“病”的意思,但是有区别,sickness 专指那种“恶心”、“想吐”的病,大多数是由外因引起的。而 illness 则无此意,它往往由病人内部的虚弱或失调而致,故着眼点是内因。在时间上,sickness 往往是短暂的,而 illness 则指一段时间或更长时间的的不适。在使用范围上,sickness 较窄,而 illness 还可指一切心理上的病症,从轻微神经病到严重精神病,均可称之为 illness。

disease 指具体的病,尤指由细菌或病毒所致的“传染病”,如流感、麻疹等等。如:

Rough sea caused much sickness among the passengers.

汹涌的海浪使许多乘客感到恶心不适。

He retired from work after a long period of illness.

他在长期患病后退休。

Many diseases are caused by mosquito.

许多疾病是由蚊子引起的。

2. expect, hope, wish, long, want 和 desire

这几个词都有“希望”的意思。

1) expect“期望”、“指望”、“预料”,认为客观上有可能性。

expect + 名词、代词 / to do / sb. to do / that clause
如:

I'm expecting a letter from my parents.

我盼望着父母亲的来信。

When do you expect him?

你预料他何时来?

I expect to go to Beijing.

我期待着去北京。

We expect him to win the game.

我们指望他打赢这场比赛。

We expect that you will be back soon.

我们希望你尽早回来。

expect 可以用在 than 引导的从句中。如:

你到这比我预想的早。

You arrived earlier than I had expected.

2) hope“希望”,表示可能实现的愿望。

hope + to do / that 从句,而不能说:hope sb. to do sth.

I hope to see you again.

我希望再见到你。

We hope you will be a scientist.

我们希望你能成为科学家。

3) wish“希望”、“但愿”，表示不易实现的愿望。

wish + 名词(双宾语)/ to do/ that 从句(虚拟语气) 如：

I wish you a good journey.

祝你旅途愉快。

We wish you to do the job.

我们希望你干这项工作。

I wish I were you.

我要是你就好了。

4) long“渴望”、“思慕”，强调愿望强烈的程度，以及这种“愿望”目前尚不能实现，是一种持续的愿望。

long + for sth. / for sb. to do / to do 如：

We are longing for peace.

我们渴望和平。

He is longing to find a way to solve the problem.

他渴望找到一个解决问题的办法。

5) want“要”、“想要”、“希望”、“需要”，表示一种愿望，是极常用的词。

want + 名词、代词/ to do / sb. to do / sth. done 如：

Mary wants a toy bear as her birthday present.

玛丽想要一个玩具熊作为生日礼物。

Tom, you are wanted.

汤姆，有你的电话。

My watch wants repairing / to be repaired.

我的手表需要修理了。

6) desire“极想要”、“渴望”，正式用语；在正式场合表示强烈的愿望时，常代替 want, wish。

desire + 名词/ to do / sb. to do / that 从句(有时可用虚拟语气)

而且 desire 可以作定语。如：

We desire health.

我们希望健康。

The children greatly desire to go to Beijing.

孩子们渴望去北京。

To my surprise, we got the desired result.

使我感到惊奇的是，我们收到了预想的结果。

3. method, way 和 means

这三个词都有方法的意思，但含义不同：

method 指理论的或系统的方法；way 是普通的用语，指方式方法；means 指具体的方法、做法。如：

He did it in an easy way.

他用一种简单的方法做这事。

He has a good method of study.

他有好的学习方法。

Mr. Smith was praised for his teaching method.

史密斯因他的教学方法而受到表扬。

He found the means of doing it.

他发现做这事的方法。

He tried every means as a way of exercise.

他用尽各种方法作为锻炼。

4. cause, reason 和 excuse

这三个词都有“理由”、“原因”的意思。

cause 着重指导致某种结果的“原因”、“起因”“缘由”，后面常接介词 of。也常与 effect 连用，表示因果。

reason 侧重指产生某种行为或想法的理由、行为的意图等，给以通情达理、合乎逻辑的解释，后面常接介词 for。

excuse 为免受指责和推卸而找出的理由、借口。如：

Nobody knows the cause of the accident.

没人知道这起事故的起因。

The police said the cause of the fire was carelessness.

警察说这次起火的原因是疏忽大意。

Can you tell me the reason for your being late?

你能告诉我你迟到的原因吗？

I will not listen to any excuse.

我不想听任何借口。

5. seem, look 和 appear

三者都可以表示“似乎”、“看起来”，但含义和用法不尽相同。

1) look 作“好像”“看起来”解，指从外表上看。seem 指内心的“判断”。appear 指给人以外表的印象。如：

他好像病了。(指根据苍白脸色，难受的面目表情等，判断很可能真病了)

He looks ill.

He appears ill.

他好像病了。(指他的样子的印象，但不一定真病了)

He looks like his father.

他看上去像他的父亲。(指其长相看起来两人相像)

He seems to be her father.

他好像是她的父亲。(指说话人一种主观判断)

2) seem 和 appear 后习惯接不定式 to be；look 后接 to be 常用于美国英语，其意义相当于 seem to be，都是“看起来”的意思。如：

He seems to be a bit angry today.

他今天似乎有点生气。

She looks to be a young girl of twenty.

她看起来是一个 20 岁的女孩。

3) seem 和 look 均可以接 as if 引导的表语从句。seem 需要用 it 作形式主语，而 look 的主语可以是形式主语 it，也可以是其他人称代词。appear 则不能。如：

It seems as if it were spring already.

看起来好像已经是春天了。

It looks as if we shall have to walk home.

看来我们得步行回家了。

He looks as if he had heard of it.

看起来他好像听说了这件事了。

4) seem 和 appear 可用于“It seems / appears that...”的结构，而 look 则不能。如：

It seems that he has made some serious mistakes in his work.

好像他工作中出了严重的错误。

It appeared that he was talking to himself.

他似乎在自言自语。

* 这种句型也可以转化为简单句,转换时应注意不定式代替从句的谓语时,时态的相应变化。从句谓语是一般时,不定式用一般式。从句谓语是完成时,不定式用完成式;从句是进行时,不定式用进行式。

如上面的句子可转换为:

He seems to have made some serious mistakes in his work.

He appeared to be talking to himself.

- 5) seem 和 appear 可用于 there 为引导词的句型结构中, look 则不能。如:

There seems (to be) no need to go.

好像没必要去了。

There doesn't seem to have been any difficulty over this question.

解决这个问题好像没有什么困难。

There appeared to be only one room.

好像只有一个房间。

- 6) look 能与介词 like 构成习语,表示“看上去好像”之意,而 seem 和 appear 则不能。如:

He looks like his brother.

他看起来像他的哥哥。

6. observe, watch 和 notice

三者都有“看到、注意到”的意思,但 observe 强调“留心观察”,而 notice 则包含着“偶然看到”的意思,其内涵是看到目的物后要作出反应。如:看到熟人常常打个招呼,看到一件事后在脑中进行判断。watch 表示“观看、监视”的意思,目的物一般处于运动状态。如:

I noticed someone picked up your cotton in the field.

我偶然看到有人在地里摘你的棉花。

Watch the milk for me in case it spills out.

替我看着牛奶,免得溢出来。

We observed her walking with smile.

我们看着她笑着走开的。

7. match, fit 和 suit

match 表示“相配、和谐”,着重指两物搭配在一起协调,配在一起中看或双方的能力难分高低;fit 意为“合适”,主要指衣服、鞋帽等的尺寸、大小与某人的身材合适;suit“对……合适、合身”,则常指气候、食物、颜色、款式和发型等适合某人。如:

I can't match him at chess.

下棋我下不过他。

The two pieces of furniture don't match.

这两件家具不搭配。

I don't think the coat fits me. It's rather too small.

我觉得这件大衣不适合我,太小了。

Rich food doesn't suit my stomach.

油腻的食物不适合我。

The color of the dress suits her very well.

这件衣服的颜色很适合她。

8. instead of, in place of 和 in spite of

- 1) instead of 是介词短语,表示“代替”的意义时,还含有“对比”的意思,译成汉语时,“代替”两词不一定译出。instead of 常常和 in place of 互换使用,其后常可用名词、代词、动名词。如:

If you have no time, I'll go instead of / in place of you.

如果你没有时间,我愿替你去。

We use plastics instead of / in place of iron.

我们用塑料代替铁。

- 2) 有时候 in stead of 还能起连词作用,常常译为“反而、而不”。如:

Things will be better instead of worse.

事情将更好而不会更糟。

- 3) in spite of 是“不管、不顾、尽管”的意思,后面跟名词或动名词。如:

In spite of all his efforts he failed.

他已竭尽全力,但仍然失败了。

They went out in spite of rain.

尽管下着雨,他们还是出去了。

9. give in, give up 和 give away

- 1) give in 的意思是“屈服、让步、投降”,give in 只用作不及物动词,不接宾语。如:

Tom always gave in to his big brother.

汤姆总是屈从于他的大哥。

He would rather die than give in.

他宁死不屈。

另外,give in 也可接宾语,是“上交、递交”的意思。如:

现在把考卷交上来。

Give in your examination papers now.

老师说:“现在请你们把作文交上来。”

“Please give in your essays now,” said the teacher.

- 2) give up 的意思是“放弃、停止”,可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词。如:

He gave up smoking two years ago.

他两年前戒烟了。

She doesn't give up easily.

她做任何事情都不轻易放弃。

- 3) give away 后接宾语,意思是“赠送、分发、泄露、暴露”。如:

He gave away most of his money to charity.

他把大部分钱都捐献给慈善事业了。

She gave away state secret to the enemy.

她将国家机密泄露给敌人了。

His broad Liverpool accent gave him away.

他那浓重的利物浦口音把他自己暴露了。



跟踪练习

- () 1. Robert suggested Lester _____ the construction of the new building.
A. to undertake
B. undertook carrying out
C. to undertake to carry out
D. undertake
- () 2. We _____ the task of cleaning up the house.
A. understand
B. undergo
C. undertake
D. underestimate
- () 3. As there was not much chance to find good jobs in their homework, many young men now tried to _____ their fortune in cities.
A. find
B. find out
C. seek
D. look at
- () 4. National Day is _____ by seven days of holiday in our country.
A. congratulated
B. observed
C. held
D. cheered
- () 5. It's _____ that the sick child needs food and sunshine.
A. evidently
B. obvious
C. apparently
D. plain
- () 6. To be frank, I don't think the carpets and curtains in your room _____ well.
A. fit
B. suit
C. match
D. go
- () 7. The light was still on after mid- night in the room. He was _____ to know what was happening in it.
A. strange
B. curious
C. anxious
D. interesting

【答案解析】

1. D. 从语境看, undertake 此处用作“从事、承担做某事”讲, 后接不定式; 又因 suggest 后面接复合不定式, 接从句时用 (should) do 谓动词形式。综上所述可得答案。
2. C. 句意为“我们担负起打扫房子的责任。”由此可知所填词含义为“从事、承担”, 只有 C 项含有此意。
3. C. 因为宾语为 fortune, 所以只与 seek 构成固定搭配。
4. B. observe 表示“庆祝”时, 后面可接节日, 而 congratulate 只能接人表示“祝贺”。
5. B. obvious 是形容词, 在句中作表语, 意为“显然的、明显的”, 而 plain 则意为“清晰、易懂的”, 其他两词是副词, 不能作表语。
6. C. match 表示“在大小、颜色、形状、性质等方面的搭配完美、适当与否”。
7. B. 从语境看, 屋子里的灯光半夜之后还未熄灭, 所以他好奇地想知道里面正在发生什么事情。只有 curious 表示“好奇”之意。



课文释疑解难

1. It takes a very unusual mind to understand the analysis of the obvious. 明显事物的分析需要非凡的头脑。

It takes + n. ... to do sth. 做某事需要……

句型中的 it 是形式主语, to do sth. 是真正主语。

1) It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人花多少时间做某事 如:

It takes me two hours to go to work and come back by bus every day.

我每天花两小时乘公交车上下班。

It took the old man three years to write the book.

这位老人写这部书用了三年的时间。

2) It takes + time for sth. / sb. to do sth. 做某事花……时间 如:

It usually takes ten minutes for a taxi to get to the hotel.

出租车通常花十分钟到达那个宾馆。

3) It takes + n. + to do sth. 做某事需要……

It takes unusual courage to make the break with his family.

与他的家庭决裂需要非凡的勇气。

It takes wisdom to settle the quarrel between the two countries.

平息这两个国家之间的争端需要智慧。

2. ... Hawking went on with his research, ... 意为: …… 霍金继续他的研究工作, ……

go on with sth. “继续做某事”, 表示在中断后又继续干下去, 可指一个时刻或一段时间的动作。如:

After a rest, he went on with his work.

他休息后又继续工作。

Compare; go on doing sth. (继续做某事) 表示某事尚未做下去。如:

She went on reading Lesson Nine.

她继续读第九课。

go on to do sth. (接着做另一件事) 表示某事已做完, 接着再干另一件事。如:

He read Lesson Eight and then went on to read Lesson Nine.

他读完第八课后, 接着读第九课。

After learning the new words, we went on to learn the text.

读完生词后, 我们接着学习课文。

3. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamed of. 他也没有让病痛妨碍他过上梦想的生活。

由像 nor 之类的否定词开头的句子, 其结构常用倒装形式。如:

Never did he meet such a strange man.

他从来没有见过如此古怪的人。

stop sb. / sth. (from) doing 表示“阻止某人或某物……”,其中 from 可以省略。如:

The rainstorm stopped them (from) leaving the waiting room in the station.

暴风雨把他们困在车站的候车室。

表示同样意思的类似结构还有 prevent ... (from) doing...; keep... from doing... 等。

4. In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works. 在这本书里,霍金解释了作为一名科学家意味着什么以及科学到底是怎么回事。

1) 句中 it 是形式主语,不定式 to be a scientist 是宾语从句中真正的主语。

2) work *vi.* 运转;起作用,有成效

—The idea won't work. 这个主意行不通。

—How so? 怎么会呢?

I don't think your idea work in practice.

我认为你的想法在实践中行不通。

5. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him. ... 听过霍金演讲的人有时觉得它难听懂。……

句中 it 充当形式宾语,真正宾语是补语后面的不定式短语。其句型结构为“主语 + 谓语动词 + it + 宾补(名词或形容词) + 不定式短语”。能用于这一结构的动词有 feel, find, think, make, consider 等。如:

She feels it her duty to help others.

她感到帮助别人是她的责任。

I find it difficult to learn English well.

我发现学好英语很困难。

He thought it possible for us to travel to the moon.

他想我们到月球上旅行是可能的。

They made it easy to understand.

他们使得这容易理解。

6. By asking why, how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions. 富于求知欲的人总是通过问为什么、怎样、假使……该如何,来发现新的想法和解决办法。

1) 介词短语 by asking why, how and what if 在句中作状语,表示方式,意思是 through the means of (sth. / doing sth.), 即“通过某事/做某事的方式”,该方式状语可放在句首,也可放在句尾。asking... 为动名词短语,作介词 by 的宾语。如:

By working hard he gained rapid promotion.

他努力工作,因而晋升很快。

He earns his living by writing.

他靠写作为生。

2) what if 相当于 what would happen if “要是……又怎么样”。如:

假如下起雨来,我们又没处避雨可怎么办?

What if it rains when we can't get under shelter?

万一谣传真有其事呢?

What if the rumor is true?



跟踪练习

- () 1. We were all surprised when he made it clear that he _____ office soon.
A. leaves B. would leave
C. left D. had left
- () 2. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.
A. It B. As
C. That D. What
- () 3. — _____ we move the picture over there? Do you think it'll look better?
— I can't agree with you more.
A. What you think B. What if
C. Even if D. Only if
- () 4. — Shall we have a talk with her and try to persuade her not to see a movie tonight?
— There is no _____ talking to her. She never listens.
A. good B. value
C. point D. worth
- () 5. Famous _____ a writer, Lu Xun is well-known _____ Chinese _____ his wonderful works.
A. like; for; as B. for; to; as
C. as; to; for D. to; as; for
- () 6. He gave me this strange object for my birthday and I don't know _____.
A. it what to do with B. what to do it with
C. what to do with it D. to do what with it

【答案解析】

1. B. 只要抓住题干中的 soon 这一关键词,便可以确信应该用将来时,由于主句中的谓语动词是 made,故用过去将来时。
2. B. 该题是以 as 引导的非限制性定语从句。
3. B. 根据答语可知上文表示提议:要是我们把画移到那边去,你认为怎样呢? 只有 B 项符合此意。
4. C. 在该句型中,除了 point 以外,还可以用 use 等。good 只适于 It's no good (in) doing sth.。
5. C. 从三个介词后的宾语可知,三处分别表示“作为作家、对于中国人、因为作品”,所涉及的介词应为 as, to 与 for。
6. C. 根据句意和结构,空白处应填“疑问词 + 不定式”结构,作 knows 的宾语。do with 在此处意为“利用、使用”。



语法讲解

1. 动词不定式的用法小结

不定式除了不能单独作为谓语外,在句中可以作主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和补语。不定式符号的省略、不定式内容的省略、不定式语态的变化和不定式时态的变化都是每年高考的热点。

在使役动词 have, make, let 和感官动词 hear, feel, notice, watch, see, observe, listen to 等后面的宾补用省略 to 的不定式充当。但这类动词变为被动语态时,则一律补上省略的 to。

2. 在 had better do, would rather do, would rather do sth. than do sth. else, cannot but do, do nothing but do... , Why not do... ? 结构中省略 to。

3. 不定式语态变化:

当不定式的逻辑主语是不定式的执行者时,用主动式。

当不定式的逻辑主语是不定式的承受者时,用被动式。

在“主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式”和“There be... + 不定式”句型中,一般用不定式的主动式。

4. 不定式时态的变化:

(1)不定式一般式所表示的动作,通常与主要谓语动词所表示的动作(状态)同时(几乎同时)发生,或是在它之后发生。如:

Who hears him say that?

(2)如果谓语动词所表示的动作(情况)发生时,不定式所表示的动作正在进行,这时不定式要用进行时。如:

He is said to having a meeting.

5. 作定语的不定式如果是不及物动词,或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具,不定式后面须有相应的介词。如:

Please give me a knife to cut with.

There is nothing to worry about.

He is looking for a room to live in.

但是,不定式所修饰的名词如果是 time, place 或 way,不定式后面的介词习惯上可省略。如:

He had no money and no place to live (in).

6. 不定式可以与疑问词等连用,在句中起名词作用,可充当主语、表语、宾语等。如:

My question is when to start. (表语)

How to solve the problem is very important. (主语)

He didn't know what to say. (宾语)

注意 在与 why 连接时,只用于 why 或 why not 开头的简单疑问句中,后面紧跟的动词不定式不带 to。如:

Why not have a rest?



跟踪练习

- () 1. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.
A. not make B. not to make
C. not making D. do not make
- () 2. Wang Tao was made _____ in the dishes for a week as a punishment.
A. to wash B. washing
C. wash D. to be washing
- () 3. It's getting dark. We'd better go and find a room _____.

- A. to live in B. to live
C. for living D. to be lived

- () 4. My advisor encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills.
A. for me to take B. me taking
C. for me to take D. me to take
- () 5. You were silly not _____ your car.
A. to lock B. to have locked
C. locking D. having locked
- () 6. —What are you going to do next?
—To write a science story about outer space _____ by Science and Technology Press.
A. to published B. being published
C. to be published D. published
- () 7. Lily's mobile phone was left in a taxi accidentally, never _____ again.
A. to find B. to be found
C. finding D. being found
- () 8. Which do you enjoy _____ your spare time, playing cards at home or taking a walk in the park?
A. spending B. to spend
C. having spent D. to have spent
- () 9. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting
C. to meet D. to have met
- () 10. Little Jim should love _____ to the theatre this evening.
A. to be taken B. to take
C. being taken D. taking

【答案解析】

1. B. 所缺部分作目的状语;(目的是)使生活变得更容易些。再根据一致原则,前面用不定式作表语,后面也应用不定式做表语。
2. A. 不定式在使役动词 make 后作宾补时不带 to,但如果 make 变为被动语态,就需加上 to。
3. A. 此题考查动词不定式作定语, live 是不及物动词, in 不能省略。
4. D. 此题考查动词 encourage sb. to do sth. 的结构。
5. B. 根据非谓语动词的含义,不定式表示具体的事情,而动词的-ing 形式表示经常发生或习惯性的行为,从而可以推知答案是 B。
6. C. next 说明还未做某事,所以用不定式表将来。另外,小说与出版为被动关系。
7. B. 不定式作结果状语时,常常有 never, only, just 等副词提示。
8. B. 实际上本句应该是 you enjoy which to spend your spare time; 不定式在这里作目的状语。
9. C. 动词 agree 后只能接不定式作宾语。
10. A. would like / love 后只能接不定式,一般不能接动名词。Jim 和 take 间存在被动关系,故用不定式的被动形式。



高考习题示例

- () 1. (2004 年·重庆) Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to
C. so as to not D. not so as to
- () 2. (2003 年·全国) A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen.
A. smoke B. smoking
C. to smoke D. smoked
- () 3. (2003 年·上海) I don't know whether you happen _____, but I'm going to study in the USA this September.
A. to be heard B. to be hearing
C. to hear D. to have heard
- () 4. (2004 年·重庆) —Did you have any difficulty catching yesterday's lecture?
—No. The professor spoke very clearly to make his speech easy _____.
A. understood B. to understand
C. understanding D. understand
- () 5. (2000 年·全国) By the time he arrives in Shanghai, we _____ here for three days.
A. have been staying B. have stayed
C. will have stayed D. shall stay
- () 6. (2003 年·北京) _____, I think, and the problems could be settled.
A. If you double your efforts
B. Making greater efforts
C. So long as you keep up your spirits
D. A bit more efforts

【答案解析】

1. B. 本题考查不定式的否定结构在句中作目的状语的用法。作目的状语的否定结构通常避免单独使用 not to do 来表达,而常用 so as not to do 或 in order not to do, 其中 in order not to do 可置于句首或句中,而 so as not to do 则只能置于句中。
2. B. 本题考查复合宾语。本题设空处为句中主语(he = the cook)的补足语,结构较为复杂。原句可转换为我们更为熟悉的主动语态:... if someone finds him _____ in the kitchen. 本题我们分析的就是和这两个动作之间的关系。试比较各选项的不同动词的形式在此结构中的使用情况: A 项: he is found smoke = someone finds him smoke. 这一结构本身不正确, B 项: he is found smoking = someone finds him smoking, -ing 分词作宾语补足语表示动作持续了一段时间,与句意、语境相符,为本题答案。C 项: he is found to smoke = someone found him to smoke, 句中“find sb. to do sth.”的结构不能成立,(只能有 find sb. doing sth.)。D 项: he is found smoked = someone finds him smoked; “vt. + 宾语 + -ed 分词”的结构虽然可以成立,但其中的 -ed 分词结构充当宾补时,宾语是该动词的承受者,此句中显然 him 不是 smoke 的承受者;而且按照题意,本句结构中 smoke 也不是及物动词。该项不能成立。

3. D. 本题考查不定式用法。Happen to 表“恰巧、碰巧”的意思。因为 you 和 hear 是主谓关系,所以首先排除 A。动词不定式的一般时和进行时都表示动作将要发生,此处不适合语意。其完成时表动作(hear)已经发生,对现在的影响就是“是否已经知道”此事。
4. B. 本题考查动词 make 的用法。在这里 make 是使役动词。其用法有: make sb. / sth. do (使某人做某事); make sb. / sth. doing (使某人一直做某事); make sb. / sth. done (使某事被做)。要注意,本句的 make his speech 后有形容词 easy 在这里作宾补,实际上构成了“make sb. / sth. + adj. + to do”结构,这时形容词后应该使用不定式 to do。这是做对这道题的关键。本句的意思是“教授讲得非常清楚,以使他的讲演很容易让人听明白”。所以选 B。那么什么时候能选 A 呢? 很简单将 easy 改为 easily 就成为 make his speech easily understood, understood 作宾补。
5. C. 本题考查时态。注意本题的关键是 by the time, 后面是一个一般现在时表示的将来,意思是“等他到上海的时候”,所以主句应该用将来完成时。意思是“等他到上海的时候,我们已在这儿呆三天了。”例如: By the time he returns, they will have completed the work. (等他回来时,他们将已完成这项工作了。) 本题最具有干扰性的选项是 B 和 D 项。但是通过观察 by 引导的时间状语从句不难看出,单纯使用现在完成时(选项 B)或单纯使用一般将来时(选项 D)都是不对的。选项 A 表“一直”应排除。最佳选项是 C。
6. D. 本题考查祈使句表条件的用法。本题的关键是要看出 I think 是个插入成分,假如将其去掉,本句就是“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”的结构,祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句。本句句意为“我想如果你再努力点,这些问题就可以解决了。”最佳选项为 D。



综合练习

I. 听力练习(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳的选项,并标在试卷的相应位置上。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. Who is Mr. Stone?
A. A doctor. B. A nurse. C. A secretary.
- () 2. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The man will probably go to Canada for his winter vacation.
B. The man will probably go to Canada in summer time.
C. The man will probably stay at home during his winter vacation.
- () 3. Why did the man sell his car?
A. He doesn't like it.
B. He is going abroad.
C. It's too old.
- () 4. Where are the two speakers?
A. At a shop. B. On a bus. C. In their home.
- () 5. When will the man's seashore leave start?
A. In a few days' time.
B. On August 5th.

C. In two weeks.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

- () 6. For how long is each student allowed to use the computer a day?
A. One hour.
B. Several minutes.
C. A couple of hours.
- () 7. How do some students feel about their keeping machines a bit longer?
A. They feel angry.
B. They don't care.
C. They feel happy.
- () 8. What do the speakers plan to do tomorrow?
A. Write a notice.
B. Forbid students to use the computers.
C. Solve the problem.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9、10 题。

- () 9. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Thunder(雷电)and sound.
B. Thunder and lightning.
C. Thunder and science.
- () 10. Why is the man unlikely to see lightning?
A. He is asleep.
B. He is reading a science book.
C. Perhaps lightning is far away.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~13 题。

- () 11. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Mother and son.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Shop assistant and customer.
- () 12. What size does the woman want?
A. Size 39. B. Size 89. C. Size 19.
- () 13. How does the woman pay?
A. By personal check.
B. By cash.
C. By charge.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14~16 题。

- () 14. Why doesn't Joey want to try to play Little League baseball (棒球)?
A. He doesn't like it.
B. He is not certain about himself.
C. Other boys are much better than he is.
- () 15. When did the man's son begin to play baseball?
A. This year.

B. Just now.

C. Two years ago.

- () 16. What is the trainer like?
A. He is patient and always gives boys encouragement.
B. He is very sure about himself and always strict with boys.
C. He is friendly and understanding.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17~20 题。

- () 17. What did the man have to do in the morning?
A. He fed the chickens.
B. He cleaned the bathroom.
C. He carried water for the family.
- () 18. Why did the man go to school on foot?
A. No bus ran in that direction.
B. The school was near.
C. His family was very poor.
- () 19. What did the man do every Sunday?
A. He was taken to church three times.
B. He stayed at home all day.
C. He played in the street.
- () 20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
A. He is a retired teacher of history.
B. He thinks children were happier in the past.
C. He lives on a farm far away from cities.

II. 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 21. —Have you decided to go fishing tomorrow?
—Well, my brother _____, but I'd rather stay home.
A. is wanting me B. is wanting me to
C. has wanted me D. wants me to
- () 22. The water is too hot _____.
A. to drink B. to be drunk
C. to be drank D. for drink
- () 23. When the teacher came in, the children pretended _____ attentively.
A. reading B. to be read
C. being read D. to be reading
- () 24. It's wrong _____ help him.
A. for you to B. for you not to
C. of you to D. of you not to
- () 25. There isn't much work _____ by them.
A. to do B. to be done
C. being done D. which to be done
- () 26. I'm sorry _____ told you about the accident at the time.
A. to have not B. to not have
C. not to have D. not having
- () 27. —Have you got the key _____ the car?

—Yes, I have got it.

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

- () 28. It was only a _____ from my hometown to school.
A. two - hour ride B. two hours' ride
C. two hour's ride D. two - hour - rides
- () 29. She devoted all her life to _____.
A. help the poor B. save the sick
C. teaches the young D. her work
- () 30. Though it looked like rain this morning, it _____ to be a fine day.
A. had changed B. has turned out
C. has turned D. had turned
- () 31. Learning a foreign language doesn't mean just _____ in a class.
A. to work hard B. working hard
C. to working hard D. work hard
- () 32. This problem is _____ to explain.
A. difficulty B. hardly
C. hard D. difficult
- () 33. His parents' wish was that he _____ home immediately.
A. returned B. would return
C. returns D. return
- () 34. He likes _____, but he doesn't like _____ today because it is too cold.
A. to swim; to swim
B. swimming; swimming
C. to swim; swimming
D. swimming; to swim
- () 35. I learned the truth _____ that I will never forget.
A. by means of B. through means of
C. in a way D. by a way

III. 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分;满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was Tom's first visit to England, and he was looking forward to his first journey on London's Underground Railway. Against 36 advice of his friends, he was determined to travel alone.

He 37 the station shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. This is a bad time to travel in London, because crowds of people go home from work 38 this hour. He had to join a long 39 of people who were waiting for tickets. When at least his 40 came, he had some difficulty in making himself 41 by the man selling tickets. However, he got the right ticket 42 the end and, by asking people the 43, he also found the right platform. It was packed tight 44 people. He did not 45 to get on the first train, but he was 46 to move nearer the edge of

platform so as to be in a better 47 to get on the next one. When this train came in, Tom was 48 forward on to the train by the push of people from behind. The doors closed and the train 49 off. He was unable to see the names of the stations where the train stopped, but he knew that the station he wanted was the sixth 50 along the line. When the train reached the sixth station, Tom 51 off, feeling glad that his journey had been so easy. But he suddenly 52 that he had come to a station he had never heard of. He explained his difficulty 53 a man who was standing on the platform. With a smile on his face, the man 54 Tom that he had caught a train going in the opposite 55.

- () 36. A. an B. some C. any D. the
- () 37. A. arrived B. entered C. got D. reach
- () 38. A. on B. in C. at D. by
- () 39. A. group B. team C. queue D. crowd
- () 40. A. turn B. term C. time D. occasion
- () 41. A. understand B. understood
C. understanding D. understandable
- () 42. A. in B. at C. by D. on
- () 43. A. route B. track C. way D. path
- () 44. A. for B. of C. in D. with
- () 45. A. manage B. succeed C. fail D. possible
- () 46. A. able B. sure C. easy D. way
- () 47. A. position B. state C. mood D. way
- () 48. A. hurried B. crowded C. forced D. swept
- () 49. A. began B. drove C. ran D. moved
- () 50. A. pause B. stop C. place D. rest
- () 51. A. pushed B. put C. got D. set
- () 52. A. followed B. realized
C. thought D. recognized
- () 53. A. with B. in C. though D. to
- () 54. A. explained B. said
C. told D. advised
- () 55. A. direction B. path
C. route D. journey

IV. 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Bush declares "national tragedy"(悲剧).

The worst attack on US soil since Pearl Harbor tore George W. Bush from what should have been a routine education event Tuesday and threw him into the crisis (危机) of his young presidency (任期).

The US leader was reading to schoolchildren at an elementary (初级的) school when his chief staff, Andrew Card, interrupted him and whispered into his ear. The president's face clouded but he said nothing.

"We'll talk about it later," he told reporters and he

walked out of Sandran Kay Daniels' second-grade class, where he also listened to 18 smiling young pupils go through routine reading and pronunciation drills.

Card's intervention came after a plane slammed (撞击) into one of New York's twin World Trade Center towers, but before a second plane crashed into the other landmark office building.

The president spoke out after the second incident, aborting another education-themed event and declaring “a national tragedy” and vowing an all-out hunt for the authors of what he called “an apparent terrorist(恐怖分子) attack”.

Bush said he had “ordered that full resources of the federal government go to help the victims and their families and to conduct a full-scale investigation on hunt down and to find those folks that committed this act (干坏事). Terrorism against our nation will not stand”.

“Today we’ve had a national tragedy. Two airplanes have crashed into the World Trade Center in an apparent terrorist attack on our country. I have spoken to the Vice President, to the Governor of New York, to the Director of the FBI, ” he said.

- () 56. When did Bush definitely learn the attack news from his chief of staff, Andrew Card?
- A. Soon after the first plane crashed into one of New York's twin World Trade Center.
- B. In the middle of two attacks.
- C. Just after another plane crashed into the other landmark office building.
- D. On his journey to his office.
- () 57. In “aborting another education - theme event”, the word “aborting” share the same meaning with _____.
_____.
- A. putting off B. delaying
- C. postponing(推迟,延期) D. stopping
- () 58. Which of the following steps Bush administration (行政部门) will take is not true?
- A. To find out the incident - maker.
- B. To help the victims and their families.
- C. To declare the attack day as a national tragedy.
- D. To put off the - education - theme event.

B

Try to take part in activities. Call your friends. Plan to do something. The worst feeling is staying home alone, because it makes you feel even more lonely.

Try to make new friends. Choose friends carefully not just because you think they're popular. And remember, making good friends takes time. Choosing a popular person to be friend with is okay, if they are nice.

Be yourself. If you want to become friends with someone who's popular, don't make yourself into someone you are not

just to impress that person.

Be nice. Be friendly. Be outgoing (对人友好的). But don't overdo (夸张) it. Talk to trusted friends if you are feeling really bad. Or you might want to write it down in a journal (杂志, 航海日记) or diary.

Do something special for yourself. You could take pictures of your friends, or collect their school pictures, and take a good one to hang on your wall. This will remind you, when you are feeling unpopular, that you really do have friends.

Think up your own ideas. These suggestions might not work for everyone. What to do if you have a problem with your teacher?

Talk to your parents, or another adult who will listen to you and perhaps can help. Talk to your friends. Maybe they have had problems with the same teacher, too.

Don't give the teacher a reason to have problems with you. Do your work, complete your task, attend the class seriously, and take notes. Maybe you just need to give the teacher a chance.

Try to find out what the problem is.

Talk to the teacher if you feel comfortable doing this.
Don't be nasty (威胁的). But express your concerns (关注).
Listen to the teacher as well.

Just accept the fact that you're not going to love all your teachers.

- () 59. What do we mean by saying “not feeling popular”?
- A. Not liked by our classmates or workmates.
- B. Not doing what we want.
- C. Not showing any interest in anything.
- D. not so happy.
- () 60. According to the writer, if we overdo what he says in the article, we ____.
- A. will make too many friends too easy
- B. will sometimes pretend to be a nice, friendly person who is also outgoing.
- C. will feel really too bad
- D. will not listen to any advice from others
- () 61. The writer ____.
- A. believes that your friend will help you out if you take their pictures
- B. suggests that you discuss the reason of problem with your teacher when you feel uncomfortable
- C. wants you to know that students usually hates teachers
- D. is not too sure if his advice will certainly work on you
- () 62. What's the best title of this passage?
- A. Why We have Problems at School?
- B. Always be Yourself.
- C. How to Handle Problems at School.

D. Don't Be Afraid of Problems With Others.

C

Christmas was a quiet affair when I was growing up. There were just my parents and me. I wished that someday I'd marry and have six children, and at Christmas my house would be full of energy and love.

I found the man who shared my dream, but we had not expected the possibility of infertility. So we applied for adoption (收养) and, within a year, he arrived.

We called him our Christmas boy because he came to us during that season of joy, when he was just six days old. Then nature surprised us again. In rapid succession (连续) we added two biological children to the family—not as many as we had hoped for, but compared with my quiet childhood, three made an entirely satisfactory crowd.

As our Christmas boy grew, he made it clear that only he had the expertise (专门技术) to select and decorate the Christmas tree each year. He rushed the season, starting his gift list before we had even finished the Thanks-giving turkey. He pressed us into singing carols (颂歌), our froglike voices contrasting with his musical (悦耳的) gift of perfect voice. Each holiday he stirred us up, leading us through a round of merry chaos (混乱).

Our friends were right about adopted children not being the same. Through his own unique heredity (遗传), our Christmas boy brought color into our lives with his good cheer, his wit (智力, 才智). He made us look and behave better than we were.

Then on his 26th Christmas, he left us as unexpectedly as he had come. He was killed in a car accident on an icy street, on his way home to his young wife and infant (婴儿) daughter. But first he had stopped by the family home to decorate our tree, a ritual he had never given up.

Grief-stricken, his father and I sold our home, where memories clung to (依附) every room. We moved to California, leaving behind our friends and church.

() 63. The underlined sentence suggests that the author ____.

- A. married a man who also wanted to have many children
- B. married a man who longed for the quietness of their family
- C. found a man who was willing to be the author's child
- D. found a suitable child and immediately adopted him

() 64. According to the passage, the author decided to adopt a child because ____.

- A. her husband insisted on doing so
- B. the couple were unable to give birth at first

C. she loved other people's children.

D. she thought an adopted child could make her happier

() 65. The adopted boy was named according to ____.

- A. his ability of decorating Christmas trees
- B. his fondness of the Christmas season
- C. the joy he brought to the family
- D. the time he came to the family

() 66. By saying "the nature surprised us again", the author indicates that ____.

- A. she gave birth to two children
- B. the family had to move away
- C. the adopted boy was unique one
- D. the adopted boy was killed in an accident

() 67. After the author's adopted son grew up and got married, ____.

- A. he was still the only one to bring cheer to the family on Christmas
- B. he was still living with the author along with his wife and his baby daughter
- C. he left the author and lived in another city with his wife and child
- D. he quarreled with the author and moved away, never returned

D

In the past, American families tended to be quite large. Parents raising five or more children were common. Over the years, families have become smaller. One reason for this is an increase in the cost of living.

Generally children attend school for more years than they used to, making them financially depend on their family longer. Besides, children now are better dressed, and have more money to spend on entertainment (娱乐). The parents are usually responsible for all the expenses. And families are less close than they used to be. More and more American mothers work away from home. The break up of family appears when the parents divorced (离婚). A lot of children grow up in the USA live part of the young lives with only one parent. Children grow up feeling unsettled as they are moved back and forth between. Usually one parent is responsible for raising the children. These single parents must take care of the children's emotional (情感的) and psychological (心理的) needs while also supporting them financially (财政上). This leaves very little time for the parents' own personal interests. Single parents often marry other single parents. In this type of family, unrelated (无关的) children are forced to develop brother or sister relationship.

The situation of many American families today is not good. However, recently signs show that things are getting better. Perhaps Americans have learned how important

families are.

- () 68. According to the passage we can infer that the cost of living was _____.
 A. lower in the past than now
 B. higher in the past than now
 C. as low in the past as now
 D. as high in the past as now
- () 69. All the expenses in the passage refer to the expenses of _____.
 A. schooling B. clothing
 C. entertainment D. all of above
- () 70. The children feel _____ when they grow up with a single parent.
 A. worried B. satisfied
 C. unhappy D. unsettled
- () 71. What makes the single parents have little time for their own interests?
 A. The increasing cost of living.
 B. More money on entertainment for the children.
 C. The children's moving back and forth between.
 D. The children's emotional and psychological needs besides the financial supports.
- () 72. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Parents raising five or more children are common in the US now.
 B. American families used to be closed.
 C. A lot of children in the US are living with a single parent.
 D. The situation of American families are getting better.

E

Anxious parents in the areas around Washington, US, accompanied(陪伴) their children to school, or kept them at home, after a middle school student became victim(受害者) No. 8, in a series of shootings in the area. The shootings started on October 2.

The 13-year-old youth, an eight-grader, was struck in the chest by a high powered bullet on October 7. He was hit as he was being dropped off in front of his school by his aunt on October 7.

"I can't stop going to work, the children can't stop going to school," said Henry Ollie, 48. He led his 12-year-old son, Charles, to the front door of the school, where the latest shooting happened. Ordinarily, Charles takes the bus.

Some buses arrived at schools carrying fewer students than usual. And schools where parents usually line up their cars to drop off youngsters had no traffic problems because so many parents had kept their children at home.

The middle school boy is still in bad condition after having about two and a half hours of operation on the night of the

shooting. He is the youngest of the nine victims, including one who was shot dead on October 9.

All the victims, seven dead and two wounded, were in public place doing ordinary things. They were working at grass, filling a gas tank or walking into a supermarket.

"All of our victims have been defenseless, but to kill children is one step too far. Our children don't deserve this," said Police Chief Charles Moose.

根据短文内容,从每题所给的四个选项(A,B,C和D)中,选出最佳答案。

- () 73. How many victims had been killed in the series of shootings around Washington before October 7th?
 A. Seven. B. Six.
 C. Nine. D. Eight.
- () 74. Why did many parents keep their children at home?
 A. Because the shooting made them frightened.
 B. Because the school asked them to do so.
 C. Because the children were afraid of the shooting.
 D. Because the parents were worried about the safety of their children.
- () 75. The phrase "drop off" in the passage means _____.
 A. fall off something.
 B. get away from the driver.
 C. send sb. off a car or a bus.
 D. send the children to school.

V. 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该词右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

If you take care notice in some places, you will

76. _____

see the fact most smokers are young people and even

77. _____

some are middle school students. It is said that

78. _____

in China the number of the people smoked is about

79. _____

45%. Why is so many people smoke? Some

80. _____

think that smoking is pleasure, some believe that

81. _____

they can refresh themselves by smoking. In a fact,

82. _____

smoking is a bad habit, that does great harm to
83. _____
people's healthy. The study of smoking shows that
84. _____
many kinds of disease have nothing to do with smoking.
85. _____

VI. 书面表达(满分 25 分)

用英语拟写一个举行英语晚会的通知。

内容:学唱英语歌曲,欣赏美国流行音乐。

时间:本周五晚上 7 点。

地点:图书馆的阅览室。

参加对象:凡对此感兴趣的师生均欢迎参加。

要求:准时参加。

英语学法指导

如何做单项选择

单项选择一直是英语高考试卷中的重要部分。虽然从题量来看出现逐步减少的趋势,在目前的高考试卷中,单选题只占 15 题,为全卷中分值的 10%,反映了我国英语测试中的一项重大改革。但是从测试内容的重要性上看,是以更加能力化的形式去测试语法和词汇的内容,所以在考前的复习过程中更应该引起我们的高度重视。

从题干形式上看,单句选择题逐渐让位于篇章试题,语言知识测试题渐渐让位于语言运用能力测试。用对话来创设情景的题目占较大比重,而且难度也在逐渐增强。

从语言点的分布来看,一直保持“覆盖面宽,重点突出”的特点。

首先说明一点,语法和词汇知识是语言遣词造句行文的基本规则,也是学会以及正确运用一门语言的基础。语法和词汇的知识能力对提高阅读理解,书面表达等来说都是重要的基础,因此,学好语法和词汇是重要的,也是语言测试中必不可少的一部分。争取在单项填空取得好成绩,要注意以下几点:

1. 梳理语法和词法

英语语法繁杂,凌乱,在做题时往往感到无从下手,只能盲目凭想像去做。因此,在学习英语语法时,尤其在高三总复习阶段,要做好语法和词汇的梳理和归纳工作。

首先,按语法和词汇两大类进行梳理。在每一项语法项目中要分清重点和要点,常考的内容和生冷偏狭的题目。抓住基础,抓住规律。争取做到举一反三,事半功倍。情态动词是一项常考的语法,而情态动词中表示猜测又是常见的形式。因此,对于情态动词中表示猜测时要注意的问题就要十分清楚。

2. 解题技巧

语言是交流的工具。任何句子无论其长短,都是在一定的语境中表达一定的思想。所以,在做单选题时,首先要确定句子的意思,然后再根据句子的意思去选择句子的结构。选择时,可以根据具体的情况分别运用筛选法、转换法、增补法、删除法等。

在解题时,可采取排除法来使思维集中在关键点上。但应牢记,即使是一眼就看出答案,甚至不看选项只看题干就能够胸有成竹地知道正确的答案时,也不要过分自信而不去看一眼别的选项,而应该用最短的时间给不选的选项找出不选的理由。若找出不选的理由,则应回过头来,把已选的选项与找不出错误理由的选项仔细比较,找出区别,看哪一个更适合本题,以免不应该的丢分。

及时进行专项练习。从而达到查缺补漏的目的,也是非常重要的。但是在做题中,一定要求“甚解”,尤其是对那些曾经错过的题目,更应该弄明白到底是什么地方的错,以便在下次遇到类似的问题时能迅速、准确地选出正确答案。

3. 题后的处理

许多同学在做完题后认为懂了,就不管它了,这是一种误解。我们常常会发现在不同的语境中,会犯同一种语法错误。这是因为我们往往在做完题后就把它扔到脑后,再也不去管它,而实际上我们并没有真正地弄懂与记住。因此,要想避免这种现象,我们应该把错题整理成册,做到“温故而知新”。另外,可以自己给自己讲题,也可以与同学互相讲题,做到在不看书,不看笔记的情况下能说出各种语法项目中的要点与难点。