

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’”。教育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	001
I.	语篇领悟	001
II.	知识记忆	001
III.	基础巩固	002
IV.	思路开拓	004
V.	能力提升	004
Unit 2	No smoking, please !	009
I.	语篇领悟	009
II.	知识记忆	009
III.	基础巩固	011
IV.	思路开拓	012
V.	能力提升	013
Unit 3	Body language	018
I.	语篇领悟	018
II.	知识记忆	018
III.	基础巩固	020
IV.	思路开拓	021
V.	能力提升	022
Unit 4	Newspapers	027
I.	语篇领悟	027
II.	知识记忆	027
III.	基础巩固	028
IV.	思路开拓	030
V.	能力提升	030
Unit 5	Charlie Chaplin	036
I.	语篇领悟	036
II.	知识记忆	036
III.	基础巩固	037
IV.	思路开拓	039
V.	能力提升	040
Unit 6	Mainly revision	045
I.	语篇领悟	045
II.	知识记忆	045
III.	基础巩固	047
IV.	思路开拓	048
V.	能力提升	049
Unit 7	Canada	054
I.	语篇领悟	054

目
录

Ⅱ. 知识记忆	054)
Ⅲ. 基础巩固	055)
Ⅳ. 思路开拓	057)
Ⅴ. 能力提升	058)
Unit 8 First aid	062)
Ⅰ. 语篇领悟	062)
Ⅱ. 知识记忆	062)
Ⅲ. 基础巩固	064)
Ⅳ. 思路开拓	065)
Ⅴ. 能力提升	066)
Unit 9 Saving the earth	071)
Ⅰ. 语篇领悟	071)
Ⅱ. 知识记忆	071)
Ⅲ. 基础巩固	072)
Ⅳ. 思路开拓	074)
Ⅴ. 能力提升	075)
Unit 10 At the shop	080)
Ⅰ. 语篇领悟	080)
Ⅱ. 知识记忆	080)
Ⅲ. 基础巩固	081)
Ⅳ. 思路开拓	083)
Ⅴ. 能力提升	083)
Unit 11 Hurricane !	088)
Ⅰ. 语篇领悟	088)
Ⅱ. 知识记忆	088)
Ⅲ. 基础巩固	089)
Ⅳ. 思路开拓	091)
Ⅴ. 能力提升	092)
Unit 12 Mainly revision	097)
Ⅰ. 语篇领悟	097)
Ⅱ. 知识记忆	097)
Ⅲ. 基础巩固	099)
Ⅳ. 思路开拓	100)
Ⅴ. 能力提升	101)
参考答案	106)

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

§ 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 pictures
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
- 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

§ 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.
- 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.

- 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

知识记忆

§ 2.1 知识网络

- 1. operate *vt. vi.*

① 运转,操作

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

① imagine sth.

I can imagine the scene clearly in my mind.

We can hardly imagine life without electricity.

② imagine doing sth.

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

③ imagine sb./sb.'s doing sth.

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

④ imagine sb./sth. (to be) 介词短语

Please imagine yourself (to be) in his place.

⑤ imagine sb. + *n.*

I imagined him a big tall man.

⑥ imagine 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 entrance 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.

► 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 相搭配的词语还有: 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. 常见表问路的句型:

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 _____

► 2. 随身带着 _____

► 3. 失去信心; 灰心 _____

► 4. 日复一日地 _____

► 5. 用这种方式 _____

► 6. 有趣的事 _____

► 7. 以艺术家著称 _____

► 8. 在……西海岸 _____

► 9. 不知道 _____

► 10. 看到奇妙的景象 _____

► 11. 直到……那么远 _____

► 12. 由计算机操纵 _____

§ 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

► 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

► 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

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

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

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

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



- 6. In the future shopping can be _____ by the computer.
A. went on B. made C. worked D. done
- 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
- 8. Cartoons _____ be shown in cinemas before the invention of television.
A. are used to B. used to
C. got used to D. will be used to
- 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
- 10. Boy students are not allowed to _____ long hair in our school.
A. wear B. dress C. grow D. raise
- 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
- 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
- 13. Generally speaking, little girls prefer to be _____.
A. beautifully dressed B. dressing beautiful
C. dressed beautiful D. beautifully dressing
- 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
- 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

§ 3.3 介词、副词填空

- 1. He would sit there _____ an hour sometimes, doing nothing _____ all.
- 2. Put the meat and fruit _____ the fridge; _____ this way you can keep them fresh.
- 3. He went _____ that big city _____ the hope _____ finding a job there.
- 4. The young man has been known _____ a doctor; he often helps others _____ his spare time.
- 5. Our headmaster is strict _____ himself and _____ his work.
- 6. The boy left home _____ a hurry and forgot to put _____ his coat.
- 7. When I reached the top of the mountain, I was worn _____ and quite _____ breath.
- 8. —Do you think this problem easy to solve?
—No, actually it took me _____ least four hours to work

it _____.

- 9. The Summer Palace in Beijing is a favourite place _____ visitors _____ every part _____ the world.
- 10. Go _____ the entrance and you'll find what has happened _____ them.
- § 3.4 单词拼写
- 1. G _____ are places where people keep their cars.
- 2. Our teacher is not only s _____ with us but also kind to us.
- 3. There are three c _____ in the play, Father, Mother and their son.
- 4. The machine is o _____ by electricity.
- 5. I considered the park was good v _____ for the money.
- 6. Press the b _____ and the recorder will work.
- 7. After several times, he was _____ (成功) in doing the experiment.
- 8. Go _____ (直) ahead till you see the tower.
- 9. The Great Wall is a _____ (最喜爱的) place for visitors to China.
- 10. Can you _____ (想象) life without electricity?

§ 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.
- 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.
- 3. A. I don't think your book will interest anybody.
B. I don't think there's anything _____ in your book.
- 4. A. You cannot think of any better result than this.
B. This is the _____ you can _____.
- 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.

§ 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.
- 2. It's a few minutes ride from here.
- 3. "Sit straightly", the teacher said to the students.
- 4. He is well-known for a pop singer.
- 5. The book is of great helpful.
- 6. Water pollution often brings up diseases.

- 7. This house costs among \$ 1 000 and \$ 3 000 to build.
- 8. Hurry up; it looks like raining.
- 9. He is friendly with me.
- 10. Using your head, and then you'll find a way out.

思路开拓

实战类例

- 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。
- 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。

- 1. What did the woman want?
- A. Her suitcase. B. Some rocks. C. The leaves.
- 2. What will the man probably do?
- A. Catch a cold.
- B. Hurry to get the bus.
- C. Sit next to the bus-stop.
- 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.
- 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.
- 5. What is the man doing?
- A. Learning how to do something.
- B. Asking the woman's advice.
- C. Greeting the woman.

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。

- 6. What's the relation between the two speakers?
- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Worker and boss.
- C. Daughter and father.

- 7. When will the woman be back?
- A. A week later. B. Next Wednesday. C. Two days later.

听第七段独白,回答 8~10 题。

- 8. Where did the speaker's aunt live?
- A. In Miami.
- B. In London.
- C. In the countryside outside London.
- 9. When did they get up that day?
- A. At 5:30. B. Before 5:30. C. After 5:30.
- 10. How did they go there?

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

§ 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
- 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
- 3. Carl _____ San Francisco and is now working at Disneyland.
A. is leaving B. left
C. has left D. will leave
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 7. Is this the way _____ you worked out the physics problem?
A. where B. by which C. 不填 D. in that
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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

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

A. prepare

B. prepare for

C. take

D. make preparation for

§ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

► 12. A. accept B. buy C. get D. win

► 13. A. as B. for C. like D. with

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

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

► 16. A. allowed B. forced C. praised D. told

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

► 18. A. give B. pick C. take D. turn

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

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

§ 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 party."

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
- 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

- 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
- 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.
- 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

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
- 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
- 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
- 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.
- 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.

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 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

- 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”
- 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
- 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.
- 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

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.

► 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

► 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

► 4. It can be inferred(推断) from the passage that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if our ancestors(祖先) had _____.

A. kept a written record of every past event

B. not burnt their written records in wars

C. told exact stories of the most important happenings

D. made more songs and dances

E

Travel has been a considerable part of my life and I have different kinds of journeys to many parts of the world. Often in my travels, I was alone, travelling under difficult conditions in wartime, and I have flown over the oceans many times when I wanted to get quickly from one place to another. But a sea voyage, especially a long one, has something unusual of its own, and after taking a few of them, I became interested in the reasons why people take such trips and how they are affected(影响) by them. That is why I wanted to write LIFE NUMBER TWO.

Some people go for escape(逃避) from grief(悲伤) or failure, some from a wish not to be very long in one place in the world. Others go to celebrate a marriage, or are a retirement(退休), and many people take voyages to enjoy a luxury(享乐) they do not have at home and for shipboard fun. When you put all these motives(动机) into a forced companionship(伙伴关系) and sometimes an unpleasant one—a voyage can be like a mirror held up to modern life with all its variety(多样). Voyages can be boring but they can give some passengers new view on life, renew courage and awaken a sense of the size of the world.

There are many books about ocean voyages, but as a rule they are magazines or diaries of travel. LIFE NUMBER TWO is a novel written not mainly to show shipboard life but to tell the stories of a few people on board, trying their past lives and their possible futures into the narrative(叙述). It also deals with some modern social problems worth our consideration.

► 1. The writer spent _____ in travelling.

A. all his life

B. the most important part of life

C. the period of wartime

D. much time

► 2. LIFE NUMBER TWO tells how people feel _____.

A. when they are alone in their trips

B. when they fly quickly from one place to another

C. when they are on board a ship for a long time

D. when they are always in one place of the world

► 3. A sea voyage in one’s life is _____ as the writer says.

A. sometimes a thing worth doing

B. a waste of time

C. a sign of failure

D. one’s strong wish

► 4. The shipboard life is _____.

A. very tiresome

B. very luxurious

C. a reflection of society

D. very funny

► 5. This passage may be something written by _____.

A. a reader after reading the book

B. the author to give the introduction

C. a passage on board the ship

D. someone who got a second life

§ 5.5 短文改错

One night, a thief broke in an old man’s house. 1. _____

He made a noise and wake up the old man and his wife. 2. _____

The husband told his wife be silent, while he said 3. _____

loudly, “My dear, these days thieves are clever. If they 4. _____

take off their clothes and puts them on the table, the people in the 5. _____

room will fall asleep and can’t wake up.” When the thief 6. _____

heard this, he took off his clothes and was ready to setting 7. _____

out to work. At this moment the her husband suddenly 8. _____

shouted in loud voice, “Stop thief !” The thief was 9. _____

frightened. He ran away quickly and leaves his clothes 10. _____

on the table.

§ 5.6 书面表达

假如你收到一位名叫 Sara 的美国学生的来信,她想作你的笔友。请你给她回信,表示愿意与她作笔友。

提示:

1. Name: Yang Mei

2. Date of birth: May 2nd, 1984

3. Place of birth: Jinan, Shandong

4. Name of school: No. 1 Middle School

5. Number of teachers and students: 200/over 3 000

6. Main subjects: Chinese, maths, English, physics, chemistry, history, etc.

7. Favourite subject: English

8. Family members: Father, Mother and you

Unit 2 No smoking, please !

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. Wang Bing can _____.
A. smoke in the office next door
B. smoke in Hank's office
C. refuse to follow the instructions
D. use the telephone
- 2. The Chinese government has to _____.
A. face the fact that more people are dying of smoking
B. encourage tobacco companies to remain in business
C. increase the production of cigarettes for sale
D. spend much money on the damage caused by smoking
- 3. Tobacco companies persuade new people to start smoking because _____.
A. large numbers of smokers die from smoking each year
B. people get tired of smoking easily and many have stopped it
C. smokers will soon become too poor to afford cigarettes
D. the governments take a lot more money from them each year
- 4. In Britain in the 16~24 age group there are fewer _____ smokers.
A. women B. men
C. heavy D. light
- 5. It is difficult for people to give up smoking because _____.
A. they don't think smoking may cause serious illnesses
B. they think smoking is great fun, especially after a meal
C. the nicotine in tobacco keeps them in the habit of smoking
D. they need a new supply of the drug for an hour or two
- § 1.2 主旨大意
- 6. The first passage mainly tells us _____.
A. the government will not have enough money if people stop smoking
B. smoking causes illnesses, deaths, damage and heavy loss
C. tobacco companies need new cigarette smokers
D. China produces one third of the world's cigarettes
- 7. The second passage explains _____.
A. 83% of the smokers have tried more than once to stop smoking
B. how the body is calling for a new supply of the drug "nicotine"
C. why smokers' habit of smoking continues

D. how smokers feel when they have given up smoking

§ 1.3 推理判断

- 8. In this text the writer urges(恳求) us _____.
A. to realize smoking has become a serious problem
B. to know how many people have stopped smoking
C. to remember more young women are smoking than men
D. to persuade the government to reduce the production of tobacco
- 9. If all the smokers gave up smoking, _____.
A. the government would lose a lot of money
B. the tobacco companies would close down
C. they would die from a serious disease
D. they would not enjoy themselves any more
- 10. From the text we can learn that _____.
A. tobacco companies don't encourage people to smoke
B. measures have been taken to persuade people not to smoke
C. smokers fall asleep easily while they are smoking in bed
D. smokers can't live without the supply of cigarettes

知识记忆

§ 2.1 知识网络

► 1. remain *vi.*

① 剩下, 余留、留下, 逗留

After the fire, very little remained of my house.

I remained three days in that country.

② *link-v.* 保持, 仍是

Peter became a judge but John remained a fisherman.

He remained poor all his life.

She remains as she was.

► 2. persuade *vt.* 说服

① persuade sb. to do/persuade sb. into doing

I'm glad that I was able to persuade him to stay in the company.

He was very ill and I persuaded him into seeing a doctor.

② persuade sb. not to do/persuade sb. out of doing.

I wish you could persuade her not to do so.

She persuaded him out of believing what she said.

但 advise 表示劝说不一定成功。

Some of us advised him to change his mind but no one could persuade him to do so.

[实例]

① I _____ him not to smoke, but he didn't think it necessary.

A. persuaded

B. advised

- C. hoped D. suggested (答案:B)
 ②I was able at last to _____ my mother to follow my advice.
 A. suggest B. advise
 C. persuade D. leave off (答案:C)

►3. compare *vt.*

- ①compare sth. with sth. 把……与……相比较
 If you compare her work with his, you will find hers is much better.
 My English can't be compared with his.
 ②compare sth. to sth. 把……比作……
 Poets have compared sleep to death.
 Man's life is often compared to a candle.
 ③compared to/with 与……相比,常用作状语。
 Compared to other women, she is lucky.
 Compared with/to London, Paris is small.

►4. chance *n.*

- ①机会,机遇
 It was the chance she had been waiting for.
 Please give me a chance to explain.
 ②可能,可能性
 Chances are that she has already heard the news.
 There is a chance that she will have a new start.
 What are the chances of his coming?
 What chance of success do we have?

►5. give up

- ①放弃,抛弃
 If you don't give up smoking, your illness will get worse.
 All hope of finding the missing plane was given up.
 ②交出,让出
 Many enemy troops gave up their arms and surrendered.
 He gave up his seat on the bus to an old woman.
 ③认输
 I give up, tell me what the answer is.
 ④献出,使……致力于……
 Liu Hulan gave up her life for her country.
 He gave himself up to heavy drinking.
 词组中的 up 为副词,若宾语是人称代词,必须放在 give 和 up 中间。

[辨析]

[误]If you don't need the car, why not give up it?

[正]Although my house is old, I don't want to give it up.

►6. get into the habit of

- ①养成……的习惯
 I've got into the habit of getting up early.
 He got into the habit of going away every Saturday.
 ②get sb. into the habit of 使某人染上……的习惯
 Who got you into the habit of drinking?
 类似的词组还有:
 fall into the habit of
 form the habit of
 have the habit of

be in the habit of

►7. Do you mind if I smoke?

Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?

Do/Would you mind my smoking here?

这几种句型,用来表示询问对方对某人做某事是否在乎。使用 Do 或 Would 的区别主要是礼貌程度不同。用 Do 较直率,若跟从句,谓语用陈述语气,用 Would 较婉转、谦恭,从句谓语用虚拟语气。Do/Would you mind one's doing 相当于其后接从句的句型。这两类句型的答语是:同意对方的请求时,用 No, not at all; Certainly not; Of course not 回答。不同意对方的请求时,用 Yes, certainly; Sure, of course 回答。习惯上用 I'm afraid, I'm sorry 后加否定的适当语句。

Do you mind if I come up and sit around the office?

Oh, no, please. /Not at all, please.

Would you mind if I took one of these books out?

I'm sorry, but it's not allowed.

Do you mind waiting for an hour or two?

I'm afraid I can't.

►8. I wonder if I can/could…表示请求允许的交际用语。相当于 May/Can/Could I do…? wonder 后跟 if/whether 从句,

用 could 比 can 在语气上更婉转。对这个请求,若作出肯定回答则用: Sure, go ahead; Yes, please do; Sure/of course; 若作出否定回答则用: Sorry, but…; I'm afraid not; You'd better not. 如: I wonder if I could use your phone? Sure, go ahead.

§ 2.2 发散思维

►1. be used to 习惯于, to 是介词,后接 sth. 或 doing sth.

She isn't used to living in the city.

He is used to hard work.

这一结构还可表被动,表示“被用来做”,to 是不定式符号,后接动词原形。

The cloth is used to clean the tables.

used to 表示过去常常做某事, to 是不定式符号,后接动词原形。

He used to get up early when he was in the country.

[实例]

- ①Farmers in that area used to _____ a lot of tobacco, which was used to _____ into different kinds of cigarettes.
 A. growing; making B. grow; making
 C. grow; be make D. growing; make

(答案:C)

- ②Once you _____ smoking, it is hard for you to give it up.

- A. used to B. are used to
 C. used up D. are using to

(答案:B)

►2. call for 要求、需要

call on sb. 拜访某人

call at a place 参观某地

call up 给某人打电话

call back 回电话

[实例]

① This is a problem which _____ very careful thought.

- A. calls on B. calls in
C. calls up D. calls for (答案: D)

② This project will _____ a lot of money.

- A. call for B. call on
C. call at D. call up (答案: A)

③ Let's _____ John's house.

- A. call for B. call on
C. call at D. call up (答案: C)

► 3. die of 死于……, 常指死于疾病、情感、饥寒等。

如: die of hunger/cancer/a fever/old age/sorrow.

die from 常指死于衰弱、不注意、伤亡、事故等。

如: die from over work/bad air/a wound/an accident/drinking too much wine.

die for 为……而死; die out 绝迹、灭绝

[实例]

① The boy died _____ the motherland. He was considered _____ a little hero.

- A. of; to be B. from; being
C. for; as D. because of; by (答案: C)

② We can't see any dinosaurs today because they _____ long ago.

- A. died of B. died from
C. died for D. died out (答案: D)

③ He was told that his father _____ a wound in the Long March.

- A. died of B. died from
C. died for D. died out (答案: B)

► 4. in half an hour 表示半小时后, 以现在为起点, 将来半小时后, 常用于将来时, 而 after half an hour 表示以过去为起点, 一段时间以后, 常用于过去时。但 after 后接一个时间点时可用于将来时又可用于过去时。

[实例]

The film will be shown _____ two days. That is to say, it will be shown _____ Friday.

- A. in; in B. in; after
C. after; in D. after; after (答案: B)

基础巩固

§ 3.1 汉英翻译

► 1. 用吧; 行 _____

► 2. 睡觉 _____

► 3. 烧光 _____

► 4. 着火 _____

► 5. 与……相比 _____

► 6. 把……和……相比较 _____

► 7. 放弃 _____

► 8. 习惯于(做)某事 _____

► 9. 养成做某事的习惯 _____

► 10. 三分之一的人口 _____

► 11. 死于吸烟 _____

► 12. 下降了 30% _____

► 13. 仍在做生意 _____

► 14. 多次 _____

► 15. 没有……也能对付 _____

§ 3.2 单项填空

► 1. Never smoke or let yourself _____ any bad habits.

- A. get into B. fall into
C. make into D. look into

► 2. Would you _____ to go out for a picnic with us?

- A. please B. have
C. like D. mind

► 3. How can they _____ food and clothing? It's our duty to help them.

- A. go with B. go without
C. do without D. do with

► 4. Success in school _____ much hard work.

- A. calls on B. calls up
C. calls in D. calls for

► 5. Two thirds of his money is spent looking after people _____ illnesses _____ by smoking.

- A. with; caused B. who are; causing
C. are; causing D. who is; caused

► 6. —Do you think I ought to go with them to the South Pole?

—Why, of course you should. It is a _____ in a lifetime.

- A. cost B. packet
C. habit D. chance

► 7. Mr. Clark is very busy with his new book. If you call on him, _____ that he will be working on it in his small study.

- A. chances are B. I wonder
C. I'm afraid D. do you mind

► 8. He has _____ the habit of smoking which he _____ at the age of 13.

- A. stopped; got B. kicked; fell into
C. given; was into D. left; formed

► 9. All the buildings _____ down in the big fire remain _____.

- A. burning; rebuilding
B. being burnt; rebuilding
C. to be burnt; to be built
D. burnt; to be rebuilt

► 10. The new car is smaller and _____ cheaper.

- A. therefore B. why
C. that D. however

► 11. —Do you mind if I turn off the radio?

—_____ The good news will be on in a few minutes.

- A. Of course not. B. I'm afraid I do.
C. Why not? D. Yes. Just go ahead.

► 12. Tom and Mary are of the same age, but Tom is taller _____ a head.

- A. than B. by
C. with D. over



- 13. Teachers are often compared _____ burning candles.
A. to B. with
C. for D. as
- 14. As we know, one player _____ ten will be chosen to take part in the coming game.
A. between B. to
C. from D. in
- 15. More than one third of the books _____ sale are written in English in this bookstore.
A. from B. at C. on D. in

§ 3.3 介词、副词填空

- 1. One _____ five will have the chance to join _____ the game.
- 2. He has the habit _____ eating chocolate. If he doesn't have it even _____ a day, he will feel bad.
- 3. She improved, but she remained _____ hospital _____ four weeks.
- 4. Four people _____ ten in China like smoking, which is very bad _____ their health.
- 5. The old man who had no children gave _____ all his money _____ the poor people in his village before he died.
- 6. They called _____ a discussion _____ the subject.
- 7. You go first and we'll catch you _____ soon.
- 8. As we know, one player _____ ten will be chosen to take part _____ the coming game.
- 9. In this country sales _____ fruit and vegetables have risen _____ 60% in the last three years.
- 10. She worked _____ science _____ her life.

§ 3.4 单词拼写

- 1. In Britain, sales of _____ (香烟) have fallen by 30% in the last ten years.
- 2. It's a non-smoking room. Nobody is a _____ to smoke here.
- 3. It's a good c _____ for you. Don't miss it.
- 4. Without your parents' p _____, you can not go out at night.
- 5. I often _____ (劝说) my father to give up smoking, but he continues.
- 6. How many _____ (包) do you want to buy?
- 7. Parents should help their children to form good _____ (习惯).
- 8. She _____ (减轻) her weight by 5 kilograms after a month's exercise.
- 9. C _____ with Kate, Jane is lucky enough to escape.
- 10. We are good friends. Therefore we must s _____ in happiness and trouble.

§ 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. He is in the habit of listening to news broadcast at 6:30 a. m. .
B. He _____ listening to news broadcast at 6:30 a. m. .

- 2. A. Very often the Red Army men did not eat anything for a whole day.
B. Very often the Red Army men had to _____ food for a whole day.
- 3. A. Illnesses caused by smoking kill millions of smokers year after year.
B. Every year, millions of smokers _____ illnesses which are caused by smoking.
- 4. A. He found he was back in his birthplace.
B. He found he was back _____ he was born.
- 5. A. I spoke to him kindly so that I wouldn't frighten him.
B. I spoke to him kindly _____ to frighten him.

§ 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. Comparing with many women, she was indeed very fortunate.
- 2. We don't allowed to smoke here. You'd better smoke outside.
- 3. It's too noisy outside. You'd better turn down the radio.
- 4. This plan calls on too much money, so it hasn't been agreed on.
- 5. What delicious supper we have had !
- 6. I'm afraid you'll have to go with milk in your tea. We have no milk left.
- 7. They waited for all night.
- 8. When he got home, he found that a great many things remained to do.
- 9. The question is if he has finished it or not.
- 10. None of us has been to the States. Neither does Tom.



思路开拓

实战类例

- 1. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?
—Not at all. _____.
A. I've no time B. I'd rather not
C. I'd like it D. I'd be happy to

[解析] 本题考查交际用语。do you mind...? 或 would you mind...? 句型常用来提出要求或请求。回答此类问句时,

用“No 或 Not at all”表示不介意,同意对方的请求。用“Sure; Of course 或 Yes”回答则表示介意,不同意对方的请求。A、B 两项与题意不符;C 项中的 it 不能代替 look after the cat 这件事。故答案为 D。又如:

—Do you mind if I open the window?

—_____. Go ahead, please.

- A. Sure B. Yes
C. Not at all D. I'm sorry (答案:C)
答案:D

► 2. Teachers are often compared _____ candles.

- A. to B. with
C. by D. into

[解析]本题考查 compare...with 与 compare...to 的意义辨析。compare...with 意为“把……与……相比较”;compare...to 意为“把……比作……”,在现代英语中,也有“把……与……相比较”之意,相当于 compare...with,如:Compared to/with many people, he was lucky. 此题题意是“老师常被比作蜡烛”。故正确答案为 A。

又如:

Chairman Mao compared the young _____ the rising sun around eight o'clock.

- A. into B. with
C. to D. by (答案:C)
答案:A

► 3. When he was asked about his family, he _____.

- A. said silent B. said silently
C. remained silent D. remained silently

[解析]此题考查动词 remain 的用法。remain 可作系动词,后常接形容词、名词、过去分词、介词短语等作表语,意为“保持;仍然处于”。类似用法的动词还有 stay, keep, stand 等。故答案为 C。

又如:

① As he is not good at learning English, he _____ weak in English.

- A. still B. remains
C. is left D. is kept (答案:B)

② Although she received a lot of money, she _____ sad because she could never see her son again.

- A. continued B. went on
C. remained D. kept (答案:C)

答案:C

► 4. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places.

- A. the; the B. 不填; 不填
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the

[解析]本题考查冠词的用法。题意是“很多人仍然有在公共场所乱写乱画的习惯”。“有什么习惯”是 in the habit of doing sth., 为固定搭配,排除 B、D 两项。“在公共场所”是泛指概念,places 是复数形式,表泛指时不能加冠词,排除 A 项。故正确答案为 C。又如: Nicotine is a drug that gets one into the habit of smoking.

答案:C

► 5. _____ of the news has come from the local newspaper.

- A. Two five B. Two fifth
C. Second five D. Two fifths

[解析]本题考查分数的表达法。英语中分数的表达法是:分子用基数词,分母用序数词;如分子大于 1,则分母用序数词的复数形式。如:1/3 写作 one third; 2/3 写作 two thirds。但 1/2 要写作 a half; 1/4 写作 a quarter。故此题答案为 D。

答案:D



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。

► 1. What does the man mean?

- A. He doesn't know why the coffee tastes bad.
B. He thinks they ought to go to the coffee shop.
C. He only wants coffee because he isn't hungry.

► 2. What did they have to do on the trip?

- A. Slow their driving speed.
B. Repair their car.
C. Decide which way to go.

► 3. What does the man mean?

- A. He doesn't have any exams.
B. He wants to study with her.
C. He doesn't want to study with her.

► 4. How long has she been married?

- A. Two years.
B. A little more than a year.
C. Less than a year.

► 5. Why was Carl at the hospital?

- A. He was sick.
B. His wife was sick.
C. He was visiting his daughter.

第二节

听下面两段对话或独白。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,回答第 6~7 题。

► 6. What's the man?

- A. A film star.
B. A bus driver.
C. A famous racing-driver.

► 7. What's the man's name?

- A. Grand Prix. B. Studio. C. Joe.

听第七段独白,回答第 8~10 题。

► 8. Where does the speaker come from?

- A. America. B. France. C. China.

► 9. What party is talked about?