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Unit 1 The summer holidays

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 is wrong according to the 1st part of the dialogue?
- A. Bob is Bill's friend.
B. Both Harry and Bill were at Centre School last year.
C. Both Harry and Bill know Bob.
D. The three of them knew one another before.
- 2. From the 2nd part of the dialogue we know _____.
A. how to introduce oneself
B. how to meet somebody
C. how to introduce a person to another
D. how to begin a talk
- 3. Why is Charlie so tired?
- A. Because he has lots of homework to do.
B. Because there are too many parties.
C. Because he works long time on the farm every day.
D. Because he has to drive the car.
- 4. Charlie's father doesn't employ many people to take care of his large farm because _____.
A. he is strong and hardworking
B. he has a lot of machines
C. the whole family help work on it
D. Charlie's friends help on the farm
- 5. At weekends they usually _____.
A. have evening parties
B. work on the farm
C. stay at home
D. go out for a drive
- 6. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Charlie's family grow rice and vegetables on the farm.
B. August is the hottest month in the south of the States.
C. They sometimes work after dark with the help of the moonlight.
D. Water from wells runs to different parts of their garden.

§ 1.2 主旨大意

- 7. In his letter, Charlie tells mainly about _____.
A. his father's farm
B. his school life
C. time areas in the U. S. A.
D. his life in the summer vacation

§ 1.3 推理判断

- 8. From the letter we know _____.
A. Charlie is a city boy

B. Charlie is a country boy

C. Charlie is the only boy of the family

D. Charlie knows something about the time areas in China

- 9. When it's 6 o'clock on Sunday morning in Beijing, it's _____ in Charlie's state.
A. 8 o'clock on Sunday evening
B. 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon
C. 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon
D. 11 o'clock on Monday morning
- 10. At what time of the day did Charlie write the letter?
- A. In the morning. B. At noon.
C. In the afternoon. D. At night.

知识记忆

§ 2.1 知识网络

- 1. introduce *vt.* 介绍,向某人作介绍;
introduction *n.*
She introduced herself before she began her speech.
introduce sb. to sb.
Mary introduced me to her parents.
I wish to be introduced to that famous scientist.
- 2. practise *vt.* 练习,实践
practise doing sth.
practise sth.
Practise playing the piano a lot, and you'll play it well.
He began to practise singing the song.
- 3. well *adj.* 健康的,治愈的
You don't look well. I hope you will get well soon.
I'm quite well, thank you.
adv. 好,妥善地,令人满意地,称赞地,颇,甚
Well done.
I'm sorry to say that you didn't do your homework well.
In the old days people thought well of one another.
n. 井
In this area we have to dig very deep wells to reach water.
well water / an oil well
int. 表示各种语气,译为“好吧”“唉”。
Well, you may be right.
Well, here we are at last.
- 4. general *adj.* 总的,大概的;
generally *adv.*
a general idea
do a general cleaning
in general 总之
generally speaking 总而言之

► 5. go on doing sth. 继续干某事,连续不断地干某事

Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

We all got bored(厌烦) but he went on telling us the same story.

[比较]go on doing sth. /go on to do sth. /go on with sth. go on doing sth. 和 go on with sth. 都表示继续做前面所做 的事,不同的是 go on doing 表示自始至终做同一件事,而 go on with 表示中途因某事停止,之后继续做刚才做的那 件事。go on to do 表示做完一件事后接着去做另一件事。 Seeing that we all got bored, he went on to tell us some- thing different.

May I go on with my work now?

[实例]

Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing

答案:A

► 6. as a result (由于……的)结果,因此;常用在上文有原因的 情况下(结果是)。

He was caught in the rain; as a result, he had a bad cold. He had some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill this morning. as (the) a result of…近似于 because of…; thanks to…由于 ……的结果

As a result of the fire, thousands of people lost their homes.

As the result of his hard work, he got a pay rise.

He was late for school because of (as a result of) a heavy rain.

► 7. in one's opinion 在……看来,依……的看法

In my opinion, he is wasting time.

They didn't take it seriously. In their opinion, it was a small matter.

in one's opinion=in one's view/mind
=in the opinion of sb.

In the opinion of most people, there will be a good harvest.

► 8. So was my friend Bob White.

“so+be(do, have, can)+主语”表示前句话所述的情况, 也适用于另一个(些)人或物,so 后面的谓语动词的选择要 根据前面句子的谓语形式而定,时态要一致,同时此结构中的 主语人称和数也要保持一致。其否定式为“nor/neither +be(do, have, can)+主语”。

He has read the book. So have I.

If you go to the cinema tonight, so will I.

Tom speaks Chinese, and so does his sister.

You can speak English, and so can Tom.

You can't speak English, nor can Tom.

► 9. give one's regards to…表示问候,(向某人)致以最美好的 祝愿。此外表示问候的同义语还有:

say “Hi” or “Hello” to sb. from sb.

give one's best wishes/love to…

remember sb. to sb.

* Please remember me to your parents.

§ 2.2 发散思维

1. 副词 so 在句中可起替代作用。请注意以下用法:

①“so+助动词/情态动词/连系动词+主语”中 so 意为“也”, 表示前面的人或物的情况也适于后者。意为“某某也这样”。

—I've been to Moscow.

—So have I.

②So it is/was with sb. /sth. 表示“……也这样”。

[实例]

—Mary is bright and studies very hard.

—_____.

- A. So is Jane B. So does Jane
C. So it is with Jane D. So it was with Jane

答案:C

③“So+主语+情态动词/助动词/连系动词”用来表示同意 或认可前面所述内容。此结构意义为“可不是吗,可真是” “确实如此,的确如此”。

—You were invited to that party, weren't you?

—So I was, I'd forgotten.

[实例]

—David has made great progress recently.

—_____ and _____.

- A. So he has; so he has
B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you
D. So have you; so he has

答案:B

④用来替代上文的某些内容,以避免重复。尤用于 believe, hope, suppose, think, tell, say, do, afraid, fear 等之后。

I'm not sure if I'll succeed, but I certainly hope so.

“She's leaving.” “It seems so/So it seems.”

Tom asked me to stop the car, and I did so (= stopped the car).

He said he would tell me the truth, but he didn't do so.

Harry is hard-working, or basically so.

They think she may try to phone. If so, someone must stay here.



基础巩固

§ 3.1 汉英翻译

- 1. 因此 _____
► 2. 依某人的意见 _____
► 3. 离开 _____
► 4. 发现,弄清 _____
► 5. 向某人表达问候 _____
► 6. 快,加油 _____
► 7. 继续做某事 _____
► 8. 就在现在 _____
► 9. 照料 _____
► 10. 询问 _____

► 11. 在上周的这个时候 _____

► 12. 对……有兴趣 _____

► 13. 轮到某人做某事 _____

► 14. 休假 _____

§ 3.2 单项填空

► 1. As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.

- A. so does B. so will
C. such does D. such will

► 2. Please _____ me to your father.

- A. forget B. remember
C. regard D. wish

► 3. —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.
—_____.

- A. It's great
B. All right
C. Thank you
D. That's nice of her

► 4. She has been _____ as a taxi driver for six months.

- A. used B. worked
C. acted D. employed

► 5. "We'll soon have you _____ again," said the doctor.

- A. walked about
B. walking here and there
C. will walk about
D. to walk here and there

► 6. The skirt cost her _____ money. What's more, the colour is _____ dark for her.

- A. so much; too much
B. so much; very much
C. much too; too much
D. too much; much too

► 7. —Something is wrong with my computer. I'll have it _____.

—Don't worry. I'll soon have it _____.

- A. repair; go
B. repairing; going
C. repaired; going
D. repaired; gone

► 8. After he finished _____ his homework, he _____ his mother do some housework.

- A. to do; kept on helping
B. doing; went on to help
C. done; kept helping
D. doing; went on helping

► 9. Come _____, Jack, you have not told me the result of the story.

- A. from B. into C. about D. on

► 10. Swimming is always _____ to Bob. I always find him _____ in it.

- A. interested; interested
B. interesting; interesting

C. interested; interesting

D. interesting; interested

► 11. It was twelve o'clock at midnight _____ he returned home.

- A. since B. until
C. that D. when

► 12. Look at the dark clouds. _____.

- A. It'll rain B. It's going to rain
C. It'll be raining D. It is to rain

► 13. The idea would never work in _____.

- A. fact B. reality
C. practice D. action

► 14. There are a lot of students in our class—_____ in my opinion.

- A. too much B. too little
C. too lot D. too many

► 15. We're _____ for a few days.

- A. going away B. going out
C. going off D. going back

§ 3.3 介词、副词填空

► 1. What _____ going _____ a walk?

► 2. Potatoes were introduced _____ China _____ America.

► 3. While he was _____ the office, he preferred doing something _____ doing nothing.

► 4. _____ the opinion _____ most people, you are wrong this time.

► 5. What's the difference _____ the two phrases?

► 6. New term started _____ the beginning _____ September.

► 7. We cooked our meal _____ a fire _____ the moon light.

► 8. My sister enjoyed listening _____ music but she is not very good _____ playing the piano.

► 9. She had to lie _____ bed _____ a result _____ her illness.

► 10. We'll take care _____ your cat when you are _____ on holiday.

§ 3.4 单词拼写

► 1. I wish to be _____ (介绍) to the world-famous scientist.

► 2. The _____ (开始) of the book is very interesting.

► 3. He is _____ (雇用) as a part-time teacher in a middle school.

► 4. We water our garden by _____ (用泵抽水) from the well.

► 5. _____ (大体地) speaking, girls are better at languages than boys.

► 6. P _____ makes perfect.

► 7. It's too bad that teachers and students cannot enjoy their winter and summer v _____.

► 8. The English C _____ is the narrow area of water between England and France.

► 9. From the e _____ on her face, I knew she did very well in the exam.

► 10. B _____ is considered (认为) to be the most active (活跃的) science in the 21st century.

§ 3.5 用本单元内适当的词填空(每空一词)

- ▶ 1. My brother is 17 and _____ I. We are twins.
- ▶ 2. My mother is waiting for me. I must be _____ now.
_____ talking with you.
- ▶ 3. Night fell, but we went _____ working _____ the moon light.
- ▶ 4. — _____ the way, Li Hua _____ his best wishes to you.
— Oh, that's nice _____ him.
- ▶ 5. Please _____ my best regards to your sister.

§ 3.6 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. My father is very busy. My mother is very busy, too.
B. My father is very busy. _____ my mother.
- ▶ 2. A. Both Americans and Canadians eat a lot of meat.
B. Americans eat a lot of meat. _____.
- ▶ 3. A. It's getting late. I must go now.
B. It's getting late. I must _____ now.
- ▶ 4. A. Which do you think is better?
B. Which is better _____?

§ 3.7 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 went to the park yesterday." "Oh, did you? So went I."
- ▶ 2. Tom and Jane went on do their homework till midnight.
- ▶ 3. In our opinions these books are well written.
- ▶ 4. I'll have the car wait at the gate. Will that be all right?
- ▶ 5. I had to drive to home because my friend Bob had drunk too much beer.
- ▶ 6. They will very happy when I tell them the news.
- ▶ 7. Whenever I have free time, I go a long walk.
- ▶ 8. Some people read the books and watch television while others have sports.
- ▶ 9. Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit to an American family.
- ▶ 10. It was very kind for them to meet me at the railway station.

mother told him _____.

- A. not to B. not to do
C. not do it D. do not to

[解析] 本题考查不定式的省略形式。当不定式被省略时,其符号“to”常被保留,尤其是在 tell/warn/advise sb. to do sth. 或 would like to, plan to, mean to, be happy to 等结构中。本句完整句子应为“...told him not to ride his bicycle in the street”,可简略为“...told him not to do so”,也可简略得只剩不定式的符号“...told him not to”。

答案:A

- ▶ 2. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.
—_____.

- A. What a pleasure
B. It's my pleasure
C. I'm very pleased
D. Pleased to meet you

[解析] 本题考查的是交际用语。在初次把一人介绍给另一人时,常说:“This is Mr. Green.”“I want to introduce my friend Jane.”“I'd like you to meet my friend Jane.”等。自我介绍时常说:“My name is Li Ning.”“Let me introduce myself. I'm David.”等。而对方应答时常说:“Nice to meet/see you.”“Pleased/Glad to meet/see you.”等,表示乐意与对方相识。告别时常用“Nice meeting you”。故选 D。

- ▶ 3. Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.
A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing

[解析] 本题考查 go on doing 与 go on to do 的区别。go on doing 表示继续做同一件事;go on to do 表示做完一件事情后接着做另一件事情。go on with 与 go on doing 同义。本题题意是“做完这道题后,接着做另外一道题。”故答案选 A。又如:

① He felt too sleepy, but he still went on _____ his homework.

- A. to do B. doing
C. with doing D. to be doing (答案:B)

② After the professor had explained the theory, he went on _____ us a lot of examples.

- A. giving B. to give
C. with giving D. given (答案:B)

- ▶ 4. —Mum, I think I'm _____ to get back to school.
—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.

- A. so well
B. so good
C. well enough
D. good enough

[解析] 本题考查 good 和 well 的区别。汉语中的“好”译成英语时常用 good 或 well。good 是形容词,well 一般作副词。但 well 作“身体好,健康的”意思时是形容词,通常只作表语,不作定语;good 则不能表示“身体好”。另外, enough 修饰形容词或副词时,只能后置。本题意为“我想我已恢复健康,

思路开拓

实战类例

- ▶ 1. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his

可以回去上学了”。故答案选 C。

答案:C

- 5. —John won the first prize in the contest.

—_____.

- A. So he did
B. So did he
C. So he did, too
D. So did he, too

[解析] 本题考查“so+助动词+主语”与“so+主语+助动词”的意义区别。“so+助动词+主语”表示“某人做某事, 某人 also 做某事”, 而“so+主语+助动词”则表示说话人赞同对方所讲的话, 或对前面所发生的事情表示确定。本题上下句中的主语指的是同一人, 故助动词不能放在主语前面。答案应选 A, 意为“他确实得了第一名。”

答案:A

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 选项中选出最佳的选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置上。每段对话只读一遍。

- 1. Who was at Centre School?

- A. Bill.
B. Harry.
C. Somebody else.

- 2. Where did Tom spend his holidays?

- A. New York.
B. Washington.
C. Paris.

- 3. How much is the coat?

- A. \$ 90.
B. \$ 19.5.
C. \$ 95.

- 4. At what time does the shop open?

- A. 7:30.
B. 8:30.
C. 8:00.

- 5. What's Bob's job?

- A. A worker.
B. A doctor.
C. It's hard to tell.

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上。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答 6~7 题:

- 6. Where did they learn the news?

- A. Radio news.
B. TV news.
C. Newspaper.

- 7. Who went to see the children?

- A. The president.
B. The First Lady.
C. The speaker's wife.

听第 7 段独白, 回答 8~10 题:

- 8. Where did the speaker live?

- A. In a corner.
B. In a city.
C. In a village.

- 9. Who is the man speaking to?

- A. A man of the same age.
B. An English beginner.
C. His wife.

- 10. What does the speaker suggest?

- A. Keeping on reading aloud.
B. Speaking to each other.
C. Getting up early.

§ 5.2 单项填空

- 1. Playing the piano well requires a lot of _____.

- A. exercise
B. training
C. practice
D. drill

- 2. It is important to learn to _____ a word according to the situation in language studies.

- A. find
B. employ
C. choose
D. have

- 3. —You seem to like beer.

—_____.

- A. So I do
B. So do I
C. So am I
D. So I am

- 4. The factory is _____ new techniques from abroad this year.

- A. bringing
B. borrowing
C. introducing
D. buying

- 5. “Shut up”(meaning “stop talking”) is not a polite _____.

- A. introduction
B. expression
C. explanation
D. sentence

- 6. They say that _____ Japanese language is especially difficult for _____ European.

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

- 7. I was late, _____ that I missed the train.

- A. as a result
B. as a result of
C. with the result
D. with a result

- 8. —How was your summer vacation?

—_____.

- A. I had a good holiday
B. It's all right
C. It is great
D. It was great

- 9. He went to bed _____ late last night.

- A. too much
B. much
C. very much
D. much too

- 10. Many believe the _____ should provide schools, homes and hospitals for everyone.



- A. country B. nation
C. state D. land

► 11. —May I introduce myself?

— _____

- A. Pleased to meet you.
B. May I, too?
C. That's OK.
D. Please do.

► 12. Please _____ when the train leaves.

- A. look for B. think of
C. find out D. get ready

► 13. Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do B. doing
C. with doing D. to doing

► 14. Even on holidays, he preferred _____ something _____ nothing.

- A. to do; to do B. doing; to doing
C. doing; to do D. to do; to doing

► 15. Hurry up. Don't have the driver _____ outside.

- A. waiting B. to wait
C. waiting for D. wait for

§ 5.3 完形填空

I really enjoy going away for my holiday. 1 summer I went to Guangzhou. But it was always raining 2 during the days. 3 I had to go to some famous places 4 the help of my umbrella. To my disappointment I lost my umbrella 5 in my hotel. I telephoned 6. They said they 7 my umbrella in the dinning-room. I was very 8 with what they did. 9, when I went to fetch it, I found the umbrella was a 10 one, not mine!

- 1. A. A B. The
C. Another D. This
► 2. A. big B. heavy C. heavily D. hardly
► 3. A. Instead B. As a result
C. However D. In fact
► 4. A. with B. by C. for D. under
► 5. A. no place B. somewhere
C. some place D. not place
► 6. A. the police B. the service centre
C. the manager D. the waiter
► 7. A. found out B. had found
C. looked for D. had
► 8. A. glad B. happy
C. pleased D. thanks
► 9. A. However B. So
C. Therefore D. Of course
► 10. A. wrong B. different
C. untrue D. good

§ 5.4 阅读理解

A

Long before the end of the school year, American students

begin to look for their jobs during the summer vacation (June, July, August). They send letters to businesses, talk to employers and ask friends for help. By June the students have usually found the jobs and been ready to leave their books to come into the business world.

Reasons for wanting a summer job are different from student to student. Some work to help to pay their school cost; others work to get knowledge in the jobs; still others work just to enjoy themselves.

► 1. When do the students begin to look for their jobs?

- A. During the summer vacation.
B. At the beginning of the summer holidays.
C. At the end of the school year.
D. Long before the summer vacation begins.

► 2. By June the students are going to leave their books _____.

- A. for their hometowns or villages
B. to look for their summer jobs
C. to work for a business
D. to ask their friends for help

► 3. During the summer vacation American students _____.

- A. are employed in the business world
B. have a hard time
C. have enough time to do their homework
D. can go everywhere to enjoy themselves

► 4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The reasons for looking for jobs are different.
B. In order to find jobs, American students try all possible ways.
C. American students have a three-month-long vacation in summer.
D. All the students work for money.

► 5. Which of the following titles (标题) best gives the general idea of the passage?

- A. The Summer Vacation in the USA
B. Summer Jobs
C. During the Summer Vacation
D. How to Spend the Summer Vacation

B

I feel very excited at the thought that in another week I'll be with you again on holiday. I enjoy my stay in England very much indeed. My host and my fellow-students are all very nice to me, but as they say in England, "There's no place like home", and I think you will feel this above all at Christmas time.

I'm leaving here early on Thursday, the 23rd, and I'll be arriving in Paris on Friday morning. So I'll be home about lunch time. Please meet me at the station. In some of my earlier letters I have told you all about the other students here. Well, I want to ask my Canadian friend, Jan, to come and spend Christmas, and he has no friends in England except me. He is a very nice boy. I know you will like him and I feel sure he will enjoy Christmas with us. But I haven't invited him yet. Please let me



know soon if that's all right. I've got some Christmas presents for you all, but I'm not going to tell you what they are, so it will be a surprise.

How are you all at home? I hope you are all keeping well. See that father always puts on his big coat when he goes out so that he will not catch cold. We don't want him ill for Christmas.

- 1. The passage is part of a _____.
A. short story B. novel
C. letter D. report
- 2. The writer is probably _____.
A. an English woman B. a French woman
C. a Canadian D. an American
- 3. The writer feels very excited because _____.
A. she enjoys her stay in England very much
B. she will have her friend spend Christmas with her family
C. she will soon be with her family
D. she has got some Christmas presents for her people
- 4. The saying "There's no place like home" means "_____".
A. There's no place in the world which looks like home
B. One feels best when one is at home with one's own people
C. Things at home are much better than things in other places
D. Our own home is in every way better than anyone else's home
- 5. The word "they" in the first paragraph means _____.
A. my host and my fellow-students
B. the English people
C. people I met in England
D. some people in England

C

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four time zones (时区), one hour separate. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar (日历) one full day, backward or forward. Traveling east, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow.

- 1. The difference in time between zones is _____.
A. seven days
B. twenty-four hours
C. one hour
D. more than one hour
- 2. From this passage it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean _____.

- A. is in one time zone
B. is divided into less than five time zones
C. is divided into five time zones
D. cannot be crossed in five days

- 3. If you cross the ocean going east, you set clock ahead _____.
A. one hour in each new time zone
B. one hour for the whole trip
C. one full day for each time zone
D. by twenty-three hours
- 4. The international date line is the name for _____.
A. the beginning of any new time zone
B. any point where time changes by one hour
C. the point where a new day begins
D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean
- 5. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. a trip across the Atlantic
B. a travel around the world
C. crossing the international date line
D. how time changes around the world

D

Robert had just moved into the street and he felt strange that he was not wanted. He knew that perhaps the other boys were trying to get an idea of what kind of a boy he was. This did not help to make him less lonely. He was new and he had to be tested. Still, proving (证明) himself would not be all that easy. He did not want to run with bad boys or get into something against the law to prove that he was strong. No! He must show what he was made of in a more helpful way. That was when he got the idea. The next day was Saturday. He knew that most of the boys would be down on the playground and choose up sides for the Saturday game. Robert knew he could play well and that just might be enough to prove he was strong and to make friends with them.

He arrived early and did his step exercises. He shot (投掷) the ball several times and did some other exercises—the most difficult and most wonderful in basketball. Then the boys came. Robert went through what he had done before the game and showed what he could do.

No one said a word. The boys just looked at each other, and thought about it. In the end, when it was all over, the biggest of the group just smiled and shook (摇) his head. Robert knew he had made it.

- 1. What does "This did not help to make him less lonely" mean?
A. Robert felt more lonely because the other boys wanted to test him.
B. Robert did not want himself to be less lonely.
C. Robert felt as lonely as before when the other boys tried to find out what kind of a boy he was.
D. The other boys did not want to make Robert feel less lonely.



- ▶ 2. Why would not it be easy for Robert to prove himself ?
 - A. Because he was not sure if he was really strong.
 - B. Because he was new and was not wanted in the street.
 - C. Because the other boys had found out what kind of a boy he was.
 - D. Because he must choose the best one among different ways.
- ▶ 3. When did Robert decide to prove himself by playing basketball ?
 - A. After he had thought about the two wrong ways.
 - B. Long before he moved into the street.
 - C. When the other boys came down to the playground.
 - D. As soon as he showed what he was made of in front of the other boys.
- ▶ 4. What did the biggest of the group mean by shaking his head ?
 - A. He did not want to say anything about what Robert had done.
 - B. He had not thought Robert could play so wonderfully.
 - C. He did want to make friends with Robert.
 - D. He did not think Robert played basketball well.
- ▶ 5. The title of the story should be _____.
 - A. Three Ways to Prove Oneself
 - B. Robert Is Lonely
 - C. Just One of the Boys

D. A Saturday Basketball Game

§ 5.5 短文改错

I have arrived in Britain three months now. I find

- some customs(习惯) new and interested.
- People here do not shake hands as more as we do in China. During the first a few weeks, I was often surprising because people didn't put out their hand when I met them. Men raise their hats to women but do not to each other. When you go to a friends' house for a meal, it's not the custom say "Thank you" at end of the meal like in China.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

§ 5.6 书面表达

山东济宁育才中学的迟拯打算去英国学习,但他不知道英国中学的情况及入学条件。因此他想给英国一所中学去信咨询。请以迟拯的名义用英语写一封咨询信。英国中学地址: South High School, 66 Cambridge Street, London W38 England. 咨询内容: 能否得到在英入学的指导; 像他这样的 17 岁中学生能否赴英就读; 若能去, 入哪种学校最合适; 在英中学毕业后能否继续上大学。

1. 书信格式规范, 语句流畅, 语法正确, 不要逐句将内容要点译为英语。
2. 80 词左右, 写信日期: 2002 年 5 月 4 日。



Unit 2 In the lab

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 of the following is NOT true?
- A. Without a teacher, students can't come into the lab.
B. Follow the teacher's instructions when in the lab.
C. Put everything back after the experiment.
D. Don't use the soap and basin after the experiment.
- 2. From this dialogue, the students know _____.
A. how to do an experiment B. how to tidy the lab
C. how to use the lab D. when to use the lab
- 3. What is Paul's chemistry teacher like?
A. He was a tall man with thick glasses.
B. He was a little man with thick glasses.
C. He was clever and strict.
D. He was unkind and careless.
- 4. At the beginning of the class, his teacher brought out three bottles of _____.
A. petrol, oil and water B. petrol, gas and vinegar
C. petrol, oil and vinegar D. oil, vinegar and water
- 5. What did the teacher do?
A. He dipped one of his fingers into the mixture and sucked it.
B. He dipped one finger but sucked another.
C. He told the students to dip one finger and suck it.
D. He tasted the mixture and looked rather pleased.
- 6. What did the students do?
A. They each dipped a finger and sucked it.
B. They all watched carefully.
C. They all did the same as the teacher had done.
D. They tasted the mixture and smiled.

§ 1.2 主旨大意

- 7. Why will Paul never forget his first chemistry teacher?
A. Because his teacher who was a little man with thick glasses looked funny.
B. Because his teacher felt rather sad about the experiment in the first lesson.
C. Because his teacher had a strange way of making his lessons interesting and lively.
D. Because his teacher showed Paul how to do an interesting experiment.
- 8. The teacher wanted to tell the students _____.
A. how to do a chemistry experiment
B. to remember his first lesson
C. how to make classes lively

D. to watch carefully in their studies

§ 1.3 推理判断

- 9. From the teacher's smile, the students thought the mixture tasted _____.
A. good B. terrible C. smelly D. salty
- 10. From the text, we know the students would _____.
A. never like the teacher's lessons
B. never suck their fingers
C. have the habit of watching carefully in their studies
D. never listen to the teacher

知识记忆

§ 2.1 知识网络

► 1. allow *vt.* 允许,准许

① allow sb. to do sth. = permit sb. to do sth. (let sb. do sth.)

My parents won't allow me to stay out late.

You are not allowed to smoke here.

② allow + 名词/doing

I'll never allow such behaviors.

They shouldn't allow parking here.

► 2. once *adv.* & *conj.* 一次;一旦;一……就;如果

I have been to Beijing once.

Once you're here, listen to your teacher.

Once you've seen it, you will never forget it.

Once you know the importance of study, you'll study willingly.

► 3. unless *conj.* 除非,如果不 (if not; except when)

I shall go for a picnic unless it rains.

He won't go there unless he is invited.

= He won't go there if he is not invited.

[辨析]

[误] Lily will come unless she is not very busy.

[正] Lily will come unless she is very busy.

[正] Unless she is very busy, Lily will come.

► 4. taste *vt.* & *vi.* 尝……;尝起来……;

n. 味道

He had a bad cold and couldn't taste anything.

The soup tastes a little bitter.

Does the apple taste sweet?

The mixture had a terrible taste.

► 5. instead of 代替,而不

instead of + *n.* / *pron.* / doing/介词短语等

I'll go instead of him.

He played the whole afternoon instead of doing his homework.

[比较] instead *adv.*

She didn't go by plane. She went by train instead.
The class didn't smile. Instead, they all made faces.

- 6. turn off=shut off 关上, 闭上(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)

Could you please turn off the light? I need some sleep.

If you are tired of listening to the radio, why not turn it off?

- 7. make sure 弄确实, 对……确信无疑, 确保

① make sure of sth.

You'd better make sure of the place and the time.

Have you made sure of the time of the train?

② make sure (that)...

Make sure you turn off all the lights before you leave the lab.

- 8. on holiday 正在度假, (在)度假中

Mr Green is on holiday.

[辨析]

[误] Mr Green is on the holiday.

[误] Mr Green is on a holiday.

[误] Mr Green is on holidays.

[正] Mr Green is on holiday.

[正] Mr Green is on his holidays.

§ 2.2 发散思维

- 1. instead of 意为“代替”“而不是”, 是个介词词组, 它与 in place of 同义, 后面都可跟名词、代词, 但 instead of 还可跟介词短语和 v-ing 形式, in place of 却不可。

[实例]

[正] He went to school by bike instead of by bus.

[误] He went to school by bike in place of by bus.

take the place of “代替”, 是动词词组, 可以作谓语; 如果表示“代替某人”之意, 亦可写成 take one's place.

Now, cars have taken the place of horses.

If you have no time to attend the meeting, I'll take your place.

- 2. sure 除了与 make 搭配外, 最常见的用法如下:

① be sure of/about + n. / pron. “确信, 对……有把握”。

I think he is coming, but I'm not quite sure (about it).

② be sure to do sth. “务必做某事”, “一定做某事”。

Be sure to attend the meeting tomorrow.

You are sure to fail if you do it that way.

③ be sure that... “对……有把握”, “肯定”。

Can we be sure that she's honest?

I'm sure that our team will win the game.

④ be not sure if/whether...

I'm not sure whether I've met her before.

If you're not sure how to do it, ask me.

- 3. 除 turn off 外, 常见的带有 turn 的词组有: turn on 打开 (turn off 的反义词), turn up 开大, turn down 关小 (音量)。

[实例]

I can't hear the radio very well; could you please _____ a bit?

A. turn it on

B. turn it down

C. turn it up

D. turn it off

答案: C



基础巩固

§ 3.1 汉英翻译

- 1. 首先 _____
► 2. 听从老师的指点 _____
► 3. 弄确实 _____
► 4. 允许某人做某事 _____
► 5. 有一种做某事的办法 _____
► 6. 带出; 掏出 _____
► 7. 把……装满…… _____
► 8. 举起 _____
► 9. 把……在……中浸一下 _____
► 10. 传递某物; 分发 _____
► 11. 做鬼脸 _____
► 12. 尝起来味道不好 _____
► 13. 代替; 而不是 _____

§ 3.2 单项填空

- 1. How about _____ to France for our holiday?
A. to go B. going C. gone D. went
- 2. David _____ his father good night and went upstairs to sleep.
A. wished B. hoped C. said D. expected
- 3. You'd better _____ of the time and then we'll decide when to start tomorrow.
A. be sure B. make sure C. make clear D. find out
- 4. _____ you understand this rule, you'll have no further difficulty.
A. As B. While C. Once D. Whether
- 5. He found two bags in the cave (山洞). One was filled _____ jewels (珠宝) and the other was full _____ money.
A. with; with B. with; of
C. of; of D. of; with
- 6. My boss doesn't _____ me to use the telephone.
A. let B. agree C. promise D. allow
- 7. The Whites are _____ holiday, but I don't know where they have gone _____ their holidays.
A. in; for B. on; for C. for; in D. at; on
- 8. She's not satisfied with _____ of you.
A. none B. no one C. nobody D. all
- 9. Where _____ my glasses? I can't see without _____.
A. are; them B. is; it C. is; them D. are; it
- 10. — Whose _____ this pair of trousers?
— Oh, _____ mine.
A. are; they are B. is; its
C. is; it's D. are; it's
- 11. He never speaks _____ he is spoken to, for he is not much of a speaker.
A. when B. if C. unless D. until
- 12. What shall we do when we _____ our experiment?
A. finished B. have finished



C. finishing

D. had finished

► 13. —How many students watched the teacher carefully enough?

—_____.

A. Nobody

B. None

C. Someone

D. Some one

► 14. Tom, _____ to write and tell me all your news.

A. be sure

B. is sure

C. make sure

D. makes sure

► 15. Every day you should remember the _____.

A. do and don'ts

B. dos and don't

C. do and don't

D. dos and don'ts

§ 3.3 介词、副词填空

► 1. Be sure to turn _____ the light when you leave the classroom.

► 2. She held a book _____ her hand and sat _____ the corner of the table.

► 3. They went _____ the cinema instead _____ playing football.

► 4. Although pop music is popular _____ young people, it is not _____ everyone's taste.

► 5. —Let's meet _____ 10 o'clock.

—All right. But what _____ where we'll meet?

► 6. The child stood _____ the side _____ his mother.

► 7. _____ holiday children can enjoy themselves _____ a way they like.

► 8. What a pity! He had two fingers cut _____ the machine.

► 9. First _____ all, allow me to say sorry _____ you.

► 10. I will be leaving here _____ the end _____ this month.

§ 3.4 单词拼写

► 1. When I left, she was busy with her _____ (实验).

► 2. _____ (电) plays an important part in our life.

► 3. You are not _____ (允许) to take any pictures here.

► 4. The professor looked _____ (伤心) when the cup was at last returned to him.

► 5. Make sure the two types of oil are not _____ (混合) up.

► 6. You are sure to succeed if you do it p _____..

► 7. You will fail u _____ you work hard.

► 8. Put on your coat. It's r _____ cold outside.

► 9. You must read and understand the i _____ before you take the medicine.

► 10. If you mix different things together, you'll get a m _____..

§ 3.5 完成句子(有的词可重复选用)

follow, turn, make, fill, allow, watch, taste, hand

► 1. Could you please _____ off the radio? I want to get some sleep.

► 2. With so many people smoking, the room was _____ with smoke.

► 3. This medicine _____ bitter(苦的).

► 4. The boy _____ a face and everyone laughed.

► 5. —Mum, can I go out to play football?

—Yes, but you must _____ sure your homework is finished before bedtime.

► 6. —I don't know how to do the experiment.

—_____ how I do it.

► 7. Don't smoke in the lab. That's not _____.

► 8. She _____ a mooncake to me and said, "Try it. You'll like it."

► 9. I _____ a football game last Sunday. It was exciting.

► 10. She failed in the experiment because she did not _____ the teacher's instructions.

§ 3.6 选择下列单词或短语完成各句

make sure, first of all, what about, unless, once, as

► 1. —_____ a walk to the park?

—Good idea.

► 2. We should work hard for the people _____ Lei Feng did.

► 3. _____ you have decided to do something, try your best to do it well.

► 4. You can go to the football match this afternoon, but _____ you must finish your homework.

► 5. We'll go out for a picnic _____ it rains.

► 6. He kept looking behind to _____ he was not being followed.

§ 3.7 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. Every one of the students was late.

B. _____ was on time.

► 2. A. I won't go to the party if I'm not invited.

B. I won't go to the party _____ I am invited.

► 3. A. I saw a strange man enter the house. The man was wearing dark glasses.

B. I saw a strange man _____ enter the house.

► 4. A. Mary did not become happy at the news. She became sad instead.

B. _____ at the news, Mary became sad.

► 5. A. Mr. Zhu said to the students, "Don't come in here without a teacher."

B. Mr. Zhu told the students _____ in there without a teacher.

§ 3.8 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. At last he found out the truth, and what he did turned to be right.

► 2. We hope you a pleasant trip back home.

► 3. Allow me to introduce to the girl to our headmaster.

► 4. Know some everyday English will be of great help.



- 5. In the days followed, he waited eagerly for the reply from the company.
- 6. He said he would not go with us if it would rained.
- 7. He will accept the job unless the salary isn't too low.
- 8. That pair of trousers of yours are very dirty. You'd better clean it.
- 9. He got dressed and then went downstairs sang an English song.
- 10. I want to thank you again for have me in your home for the summer holidays.

思路开拓

实战类例

- 1. These oranges taste _____.
A. good B. well C. to be good D. to be well
[解析] 本题考查 taste 作连系动词的用法。动词 taste, smell, look, sound 和 feel 可用作连系动词, 后面只能接形容词作表语, 表示主语所具有的特征。这时它们都相当于不及物动词, 因此不可用被动语态; 也不可用在进行时态中。故答案为 A。
又如:
答案: A
—Do you like the music?
—Yes, it _____ beautiful.
A. is sounding B. sounded
C. sounds D. is sounded (答案: C)
- 2. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.
A. any B. no one C. neither D. none
[解析] 本题考查代词 none 的用法。none 表示“三者或三者以上”的全部否定。neither 则表示“两者中”的全部否定。no one 后不能接 of 短语。只要抓住题干中的 all 和 but 这两个关键的信息词, 就能得出正确答案是 D。全句的意思是“他们都非常疲劳, 但没有一人停下来休息”。
答案: D
- 3. I thought there would be many students in the hall, but when I got in, I found _____.
A. none B. no one C. nobody D. nothing
[解析] 本题考查代词 no one 和 none 的区别。no one 只能指人, 后不能接 of 短语, 且表泛指概念。none 既可指人亦可指物, 后常接 of 短语, 表特指概念。本题干意为“我原以为大厅里会有很多学生, 但进去后却发现没有一个学生”。此处 none 意为 none of the students (没有一个学生), 是特指; 或许大厅里有老师, 所以不能用 no one。
答案: A

- 4. The book he bought yesterday was not _____ he had been looking for.
A. one B. it C. those D. the one
[解析] 本题考查 one 作替代词的用法。one 作替代词时, 代替前面出现的可数名词单数, 表泛指; 代替复数名词时用 ones。表特指时用 the one 或 the ones。根据句首的 the book 可知答案是 D。

试比较:

- ① I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. it B. those
C. the one D. one (答案: D)
- ② Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
A. the ones B. ones
C. some D. the others (答案: A)

答案: D

- 5. The following day she didn't go to the club. _____ she took a short walk in a park nearby.
A. Therefore B. However
C. Instead D. Besides

[解析] 本题考查连接副词的用法。therefore 意为“因此”, 表结果; however 意为“但是”, 表转折; instead 意为“而是”, 表选择; besides 意为“而且”, 表递进。根据题意“第二天, 她没去俱乐部, 而是到附近的公园散了一会儿步。”可知答案应是 C。

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 will the man probably do?
A. Mail the letter when he goes out.
B. Wait while the woman finishes her letter.
C. Write a letter and then go to school.
- 2. What does the woman tell the man?
A. He should be more careful with his books.
B. She will give him something to write on.
C. She thinks she knows who took his notebook.
- 3. Why is the man tired?
A. His job is difficult.
B. His job isn't interesting.
C. He only sleeps for a few hours.
- 4. What will Tom probably do?
A. Borrow ten cents.
B. Use the woman's phone.
C. Look for another phone.
- 5. What does the man say about the bicycle?



- A. He used to have one like it.
B. He couldn't ride it.
C. He would like to have one.

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上。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话，回答 6~7 题：

- 6. What's the possible relationship (关系) between the two speakers?
A. They are teacher and student.
B. They are close friends.
C. They are classmates.
- 7. What are they talking about?
A. Buying a dictionary.
B. A missing dictionary.
C. They are talking freely.

听第 7 段独白，回答 8~10 题：

- 8. Where does the speaker live?
A. In Basle. B. In England. C. Somewhere else.
- 9. When will the speaker get to his home?
A. On 23rd. B. On Friday. C. On Thursday.
- 10. How will the speaker go home?
A. By plane. B. By bus. C. By train.

§ 5.2 单项填空

- 1. I remember there's a train at 6:30, but you'd better _____.
A. be sure B. make sure C. find out D. look out
- 2. Can you make sure _____ the gold ring?
A. where Alice had put B. where had Alice put
C. where Alice has put D. where has Alice put
- 3. —Are you going to cheer our football team or theirs?
—I won't cheer _____.
A. all of them B. none of them
C. neither D. either
- 4. He _____ the soup to see if he had put enough salt in it.
A. drank B. took C. tasted D. smelt
- 5. —What do you think of this young man?
—I'm sure he _____ an excellent sportman.
A. will make B. is making C. is made D. makes
- 6. His parents wished him to be a doctor, but in the end he _____ lawyer.
A. became B. got C. changed D. turned
- 7. _____ of them knew about the plan because it was kept in a secret.
A. Each B. Any C. No one D. None
- 8. Let's turn the television _____, I'd rather read a book.
A. up B. down C. off D. over
- 9. You can't go swimming in your holiday _____ your parents _____ you.
A. until; allow B. until; agree
C. unless; allow D. unless; agree

- 10. We have had a(n) _____ to say that your father is ill.
A. word B. information C. message D. notice
- 11. He feels lonely when he is _____ in the countryside.
A. on holiday B. taken holidays
C. for his holiday D. have a holiday
- 12. Her grandfather looks much _____ after a good night's rest.
A. live B. lively C. alive D. living
- 13. Before you leave the classroom, make sure _____.
A. the windows are closed B. the windows closed
C. close the windows D. to close the windows
- 14. —Is this pencil yours, Tom?
—No. It's _____.
A. somebody else B. somebody's else
C. somebody else's D. somebody else'
- 15. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

§ 5.3 完形填空

Even if you are a good high-jumper, you can 1 about seven feet off the ground. You can not jump 2 because the earth pulls you hard. The pull of the earth is called gravity (万有引力).

You can easily 3 out the pull of the earth. If you weigh yourself, you will know 4 gravity is pulling you.

Since there is gravity, water runs downhill (下山). When you throw a ball into the 5 it falls back down. 6 gravity you do not 7 the earth as it 8 around.

Then, can we get away from the earth and go far out into space? Now you can do it, because spaceships have been 9. The spaceship will go so fast that it can escape (摆脱) the earth's 10 and carry you into space.

- 1. A. go B. jump C. run D. walk
► 2. A. any higher B. more higher
C. any longer D. any more
► 3. A. look B. see C. know D. find
► 4. A. how much B. how often
C. how long D. how far
► 5. A. river B. empty C. space D. air
► 6. A. Because B. Since C. As D. Because of
► 7. A. go down B. drop into C. fall off D. get away
► 8. A. pulls B. moves C. pushes D. fills
► 9. A. made B. sold
C. discovered D. come
► 10. A. gravity B. weight
C. air D. atmosphere (大气)

§ 5.4 阅读理解

A

Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher,

- 1. What did Mark Twain and Chauncey M. Depew go abroad for?
 A. They were going to make important speeches.
 B. They were going to have important dinner.
 C. They were going to attend an important meeting.
 D. The writer of the passage didn't tell us about it.
- 2. From the first paragraph, we can see that, on the ship, _____.
 A. Mark Twain made a well-liked speech
 B. Mark Twain was not pleased with his own speech
 C. the listeners thought that Mark Twain's speech was well worth listening to but it was too long
 D. Mark Twain was happy to get the first chance to speak
- 3. From this passage, we can see that Chauncey M. Depew _____.
 A. was a famous speaker but had a poor memory
 B. lost the notes of the speech but made a wonderful speech
 C. was a famous speaker indeed
 D. felt unhappy because Mark Twain broke his promise
- 4. What did the listeners think of the speech made by Chauncey M. Depew?
 A. His speech was more interesting than Mark Twain's.
 B. His speech was less interesting than Mark Twain's.
 C. His speech was a wonderful speech made in a funny way.
 D. His speech was not a speech but a laughing matter.
- 5. The best title for the passage is _____.
 A. Mark Twain and Chauncey M. Depew
 B. Funny Speeches
 C. An Agreement to Trade Speeches
 D. I Cannot Remember Anything He Was to Say

D

There are few families in the United States that do not have either a radio or television set. Both of them have become a necessary part of our daily life, keeping us filled with the news of the day, teaching us in many fields of interest, and making us happy with singing, dancing and acting.

Marconi, the Italian inventor, who gave us the radio, probably didn't know how much his great invention would have done for the world in the years to come. Radio had, perhaps done as much as any other communication tool. Things of the world can be reported to people everywhere a few seconds after they happen. Travellers in out-of-the-way places, ships at sea even astronauts round the earth are able to keep in touch with each other by radio.

Television is another important invention. It lets us see as well as hear the actor. Since its appearance, TV has done a great deal in the daily life of people everywhere. Many programs are now televised in colour.

Perhaps the most modern invention is "Telstar", a "star" moving round the earth. It makes it possible for the people all over the world to be closer than ever before. Now a family in Chicago can watch on TV a motor-car race in Italy, a table tennis competition in Beijing or a volleyball match in Japan as these events are actually happening!

- 1. The passage tells us that _____ in the U. S. A. have no radio or television set.
 A. a large number of homes B. all the families
 C. a small number of D. quite a few homes
- 2. Why does the passage say radio and TV have become a necessary part of our daily life?
 A. Because they have touched nearly everything in our life.
 B. Because men would not live happily without them.
 C. Because they are the only ways to spread information.
 D. Because no communication means no life.
- 3. What is the use of a "Telstar" according to the passage?
 A. To receive and store information only.
 B. To move around the earth just like the moon.
 C. To give light onto the earth at night.
 D. To help broadcast radio or TV information to the world
- 4. Who do you think the writer of the passage is?
 A. An Italian. B. A Japanese.
 C. An American. D. A Chinese reporter.
- 5. When the writer introduces Marconi in the second paragraph, he means _____.
 A. he was just an Italian inventor.
 B. his invention has done much for the world
 C. he had reported much to people all over the world
 D. he helped people travel a lot around the world

§ 5.5 短文改错

In Wednesday morning, Tom was walking along 1. _____
 the street. Suddenly he heard two shots. It came 2. _____
 from the bank. He ran to the bank and saw 3. _____
 a man coming out of. The man was short and 4. _____
 fat with red hair. He had a bag of money or a 5. _____
 gun in his hands. The man ran away and was 6. _____
 disappeared behind a bus. That afternoon Tom 7. _____
 went a film. He saw the thief again and phoned the 8. _____
 police. They caught the thief. How an exciting day 9. _____
 for Tom! The bank gave him \$100 for a reward. 10. _____

§ 5.6 书面表达

仔细观察下列一组图画, 根据图画内容以 "My Understanding Teacher" 为题写一篇文章。

