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名师设计与导学
——高中同步探究学程

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前言

当前,普通高中教育教学改革正处于重要的转折时期。我们在认真学习和研究现行教学大纲、新课程标准和《考试大纲》的基础上,根据 2004 年新修订的各科教材,编写了这套《高中同步探究学程》(一年级版)丛书。

该丛书的编写遵循高考改革‘3 + X’模式和研究性学习思路,体现了课程改革理念。力求达到 :有助于教师更好地理解教材、把握教材,更科学地组织教学 ;有助于学生更好地掌握学习方法,增强学习兴趣,提高学习效率,进一步提高学生运用知识分析和解决问题的能力。

《高中同步探究学程》(一年级版)丛书包括政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理等 8 科,供高中一年级学生同步学习使用。

该丛书主要有以下三个方面的特点 :一是‘同步’。各学科按单元(章、节、课)进行编写,与教学同步。“典例剖析”结合典型题目给出详尽的分析解答,或侧重于思路,或侧重于方法,或侧重于技巧 ;‘巩固发展’则提供了一定量的紧扣教材内容的题目,通过训练,可以起到巩固新知、发展能力的目的。“单元检测”侧重阶段性测试,可操作性强。二是‘导学’。丛书的整体框架突出了对学生学习的指导,如‘学习目标’体现了大纲和教材所要求的达成度,给学生以明确的要求 ;‘重点难点透析’旨在帮助学生进一步理解教材的知识结构和重点、难点,指导学生更有针对性地学习 ;‘学法导引’帮助学生掌握具体的学习方法,引导学生探求未知领域。三是‘创新’。各学科在注重基础知识、

基本技能和基本方法的同时,还强调引导学生从教材中走出来,逐步向外扩展,引导学生自主学习、合作探究。如‘拓展创新’注重设置情景问题,拓宽知识背景,引导学生自己‘悟’道理,培养学生灵活运用知识的创新意识和能力。

该丛书的作者是具有丰富教学实践经验和较高教学理论水平的特级教师、高级教师及一线中青年骨干教师。他们既熟悉大纲和教材,更了解学生和高考。使该套丛书的编写贴近学生学和教师教的实际,具有较强的科学性、实用性和权威性。

由于时间仓促和作者水平所限,丛中难免会有不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便在修订时更正。

二 四年六月

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Unit 1 Good Friends



学习目标

1. Talk about friends.
2. Use direct speech. He says, "...".
3. Use indirect speech. She said that...
4. She asks if/what/who/where/how
5. Write an e-mail.



重难点透析

1. What are they arguing about? 他们在争论什么?

argue 辩论, (就……) 议论

I argued about the government's new economic policy with him.

我与他辩论政府的新经济政策。

argue that...

She argued that our attempt would be a waste of time.

她认为我们的努力将徒然浪费时间。

argue for/against 赞成/反对

He argued for/against the five-day week.

他赞成/反对一周上班五天。

argue with sb. about/over sth.

argument 争论(名词)

2. On the island, Chuck has to learn to survive all alone.

survive

(1) 活下来, 幸存, 残存

We survived, although others died in the accident.

其他人都遇难了, 只有我们死里逃生。

Few houses in this district have survived after the storm.

本地区暴风雨后残留下来的房屋寥寥无几。

(2) 比……活的长

His wife survived him by three years.

他妻子比他多活了三年。

He was survived by his wife and three children.

他死后留下妻子和三个孩子。

(3) (经过危险, 攻击, 变乱而) 仍然活着或完好无损

He was the only passenger that survived the aircraft crash.

飞机失事, 他是惟一脱险的乘客。

3. He talks to him and treats him as a friend.

treat

(1) 对待, 看作

They treated the orphan as one of the family.

他们把那孤儿当作家里的一员看待。

My mother treated my proposal as a joke.

母亲把我的建议当玩笑看待。

(2) 治疗, 款待

The doctor treated my influenza.

医生治疗我的流行性感冒。

They treated him with a new drug.

他们用新药医治他的疼痛。

They treated me to lunch. **他们招待我吃午饭。**

I'll treat him to a movie. **我要请他看电影。**

4. share v. n. 分享, 共用, 分担

The boy shared his toy with other children.

那男孩把他的玩具拿出来和其他小孩子一起玩。

Share the expenses among us.

我们一起分担费用。

Would you share your newspaper with me?

我们一起看报纸好吗?

Good friends must learn to share.

好朋友必须学会分享。

What is my share of the expenses?

我该分摊的费用是多少?



5. He understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we can take.

as...as 用于肯定句或否定句中

English is as difficult to learn as French.

注意 在比较中所用的形容词或副词必须在前后句子中起同样的作用,不能只属于一个句子。

我将尽可能努力工作。

误译 I shall work hard as possible as I can.

应为 I shall work as hard as possible.

或 I shall work as hard as I can.



案例剖析与学法导引

【例 1】 Let Harry play with your toys as well.

Clare—you must learn to _____.

A. support B. care C. pare D. share

【解析】 本题考查有关动词在语意上和用法上的区别。四个选项中的动词并非同义词或近义词,但其含义均与语境有一定相关性,仔细分析,才能做出正确答案。破折号所引入的部分,可视作前一分句的理由。所以正确答案应该是 D。

【例 2】 It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.

A. an art much as B. much an art as
C. as an art much as D. as much an art as

【解析】 that 引导的主语从句可简写为 teaching is an art(教学是一门艺术),再附加状语从句 as much as it is a science,所以正确答案应该是 D。

【例 3】 Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?

A. Yes, you may borrow.
B. Yes, you could.
C. Yes, go on.
D. Yes, help yourself.

【解析】 题目意为“我可以借你的字典吗?”“可以,请随便拿吧。”题中 help yourself 是“请自己取用的意思”。询问别人的意见用 could 为了使语气

委婉,如果答语中再用,则显的非常不实在,故不可选 B,但答语中用 you can or you may 均可接受。所以答案应该是 D。



巩固发展

I. 单词拼写

根据下列句子句意及汉语提示,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

- _____ (质量) is more important than quantity.
- I have recently bought a Little _____ (灵通) ”.
- Does your brother enjoy playing _____ (计算机) games, too?
- Stop _____ (争论). It's a waste of time.
- They two developed a deep _____ (友谊) while working together.
- Put yourself in my position and _____ (设想) what you would do.
- He accepted his friend's _____ (挑战) to swim across the river.
- When watching TV, the old man often pays special attention to the local news _____ (条目).
- _____ (发达) countries should offer their help to developing countries.
- In the 1980s Lang Ping is a very popular _____ (排球) star. Now she is a coach in the States.

II. 单句改错(每句只有一处错误)

- A volleyball is certainly a unusual friend.
- I like to swim but I don't like to swim today.
- Would you like to make friend with people who often sing high praise of you in your face?
- It is said that the former president of the States was not loyal for his family.
- I don't like singing, so does my brother.
- He practices every day English for half an hour every morning.
- There were 50 passengers in board when the ship sank.

8. Don't try to argue with her for the answer.
 9. The old man lives lonely on the top of the mountain.
 10. Can you imagine live on the moon?

综合训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. A friend _____ need is a friend indeed.
 A. in B. at C. of D. for
2. He used to say he was loyal _____ the Party.
 A. for B. to C. on D. in
3. I am not _____ classical music. Which of the following is wrong?
 A. into B. fond of
 C. interested in D. enjoy
4. She likes playing _____ piano, while her husband is interested in playing _____ basketball.
 A. the ~~the~~ B. the ~~不填~~
 C. ~~不填~~ ~~不填~~ D. ~~不填~~ ~~the~~
5. You can use _____ you need, but don't waste it.
 A. so much water that
 B. much water just as
 C. water as much as
 D. as much water as
6. He lived in a tiny cottage all _____, and every day he worked happily in his garden. But in winter he was _____ because his friends were not able to see him.
 A. alone ~~lonely~~ B. alone ~~alone~~
 C. lonely ~~lonely~~ D. lonely ~~alone~~
7. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
 A. shouldn't have left
 B. mustn't leave
 C. couldn't have left
 D. needn't leave
8. —How is your plan getting along?
 —I cannot carry on _____ any longer; I'll have to get help.
 A. lonely B. singly
 C. simply D. alone
9. It is hard for us to find a house _____ this big city.
 A. to live in B. to live in in
 C. living in D. to live
10. —What did you think of her speech?
 —She _____ for an hour but didn't _____ much.
 A. spoke ~~ispeak~~ B. spoke ~~isay~~
 C. said ~~ispeak~~ D. said ~~isay~~
11. —_____ this umbrella and it may be useful.
 —But I hate to _____ such a thing.
 A. Carry ~~take~~ B. Hold ~~get~~
 C. Take ~~carry~~ D. Get ~~hold~~
12. It was the man _____ on the bed with his eyes open who _____ the book on the desk just now.
 A. lying ~~laid~~ B. lain ~~lay~~
 C. lay ~~lay~~ D. lying ~~lied~~
13. —Not all present would believe what the reporter said, I'm afraid.
 —_____.
 A. So do I B. Nor am I
 C. I agree D. I'm afraid, too.
14. He gave such a long _____ speech that everyone became _____.
 A. bored ~~bored~~ B. boring ~~boring~~
 B. bored ~~boring~~ D. boring ~~bored~~
15. I am sorry you don't like the shirt, _____ because he bought it _____ for you.
 A. especially ~~pecially~~
 B. particularly ~~pecially~~
 C. specially ~~particularly~~
 D. specially ~~pecially~~

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1 - 20 题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him had dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with a baseball bat and several other things. Mark 1 down and helped the boy pick up these articles. 2 they were going the same way, he helped to carry some of them for him. As they walked Mark 3 the boy's name was Bill, that he 4 computer games, baseball and history, that he was having a lot of 5 with his other subjects and that he had just broken 6 with his girlfriend.

They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was 7 in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed 8 with a few laughs and some shared small talk, and then Mark went home. They 9 to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, and then both ended up from the same high school. Just three weeks before 10, Bill asked Mark if they 11 talk.

Bill 12 him of the day years ago when they had first met. "Do you 13 wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I 14 out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess (脏乱) 15 anyone else. I had planned to run away and I was going together to 16 my things. But after we spent some time together 17 and laughing, I realized that 18 I had done that, I would have 19 a new friend and missed all the fun we would have together. So you see, Mark, when you picked up my books that day, you did a lot more. You 30 my life. "

1. A. fell B. sat
C. lay D. knelt
2. A. Although B. Since
C. After D. Until
3. A. discovered B. realized
C. said D. decided

4. A. played B. loved
C. tried D. made
5. A. questions B. ideas
C. trouble D. doubt
6. A. up B. out
C. off D. away
7. A. called B. helped
C. invited D. allowed
8. A. peacefully B. willingly
C. freely D. pleasantly
9. A. continued B. agreed
C. forced D. offered
10. A. graduation B. movement
C. separation D. vacation
11. A. would B. should
C. could D. must
12. A. demanded B. reminded
C. removed D. asked
13. A. ever B. usually
C. even D. never
14. A. checked B. took
C. cleaned D. put
15. A. over B. into
C. with D. for
16. A. find B. pick
C. pack D. hold
17. A. talking B. playing
C. reading D. watching
18. A. before B. if
C. while D. as
19. A. forgotten B. passed
C. left D. lost
20. A. helped B. recovered
C. improved D. changed

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳答案。

A

There is much discussion today about whether economic (经济的) growth is expected. Some consider that at an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been right. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good determinations to do things well, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who are against economic growth agree that we must slow down. They believe that society is coming near certain limits on growth. They include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible ill effects of industry on natural surroundings, and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, the quality of life will become worse.

People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world. These *proponents* of economic growth believe that only more growth can create the money needed to improve the quality of life in the world. Further more, they argue that only continued growth can supply the money required to protect our natural surroundings from pollution.

This argument over the desirability of continued economic growth is of great importance to business and industry. If those who argue against economic growth are correct, the problems they talk about must be taken notice of. To find an answer, we must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another.

- Those who want more economic growth believe that continued economic growth _____.
A. is necessary for the good of society as a whole
B. will solve many of our social problems today
C. can protect our surroundings from being polluted by industry
D. can supply us with more natural resources for in-

dustrialization

- The italicized word "*proponents*" in the 3rd paragraph most probably means "_____".
A. arguments in support of something
B. disagreements
C. people who argue for something
D. people who argue against something
- The passage is mainly about _____.
A. how to keep economic growth
B. the present argument on economic growth
C. the importance of economic growth
D. how to cut down economic growth
- We may infer from the passage that _____.
A. the author wants a further discussion of the problem
B. the author is for economic growth
C. the author is against continued economic growth
D. the author is worried about continued economic growth

B

The process (过程) by which fires start themselves is called spontaneous combustion (自燃). Many houses have been burned down by fires that started in this way. When oily rags (沾了油的破布) are left in a heap, air is not able to move freely among them. The oils combine with oxygen and from heat, and air cannot carry the heat away. The rags became warmer and warmer. When they get hot enough, they will burst into flame. Fires may start in wet hay by spontaneous combustion. Wet hay will rot, and rotting hay gives off heat. The heat is trapped (捂) in the bales (捆) of hay and eventually makes the hay burn spontaneously.

Farmers know that they must cut and store their hay during dry weather to keep it from rotting. Perhaps this is the meaning of the saying, "Make hay while the sun shines."

- Heat forms in oily rags when _____.

- A. they become too dry
 - B. they rot
 - C. the oils combine with oxygen
 - D. the room temperature rises
2. The rags burn because _____.
- A. the heat cannot get out
 - B. air is trapped in the pile
 - C. oxygen feeds fires
 - D. all of the above
3. Spontaneous combustion is likely to take place in hay that is _____.
- A. too tightly baled
 - B. too fry
 - C. wet
 - D. stored in a closed place
4. This happens because _____.
- A. oxygen cannot get into hay that is pressed together
 - B. fry hay takes less space than wet hay
 - C. rotting gives off heat
 - D. all of the above
5. "Make hay while the sun shines" tells the farmer to _____.
- A. cut and store his hay in dry weather
 - B. work only when the sun is shining
 - C. store his hay in the sun
 - D. grow hay in a dry climate

C

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, to laugh, and to do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

No two people are the same. Sometimes friends don't get along well. That doesn't mean they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will go on being friends.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very

sad. We miss them very much. But we can call them and write to them. It could be that we would never see them again. And we can make new friends. It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.

Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. Many places are named after men and women who have been friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We think of these people when we go to these places.

When we have friends, we will be very happy. Being happy helps us stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about us, we take better care of ourselves.

1. The first paragraph tells us _____.
 - A. no one needs friends
 - B. we always need friends around us
 - C. making friends is the need in people's life
 - D. we need to be alone
2. In the passage, the writer doesn't tell us that _____.
- A. people are unhappy when their friends leave them
 - B. people will never see their friends after their friends move away
 - C. people can know their friends in different ways
 - D. people like their new friends very much if they get to know them
3. People will not name a _____ after friendly people.
- A. city
 - B. room
 - C. town
 - D. bad thing
4. When people have friends they will _____.
- A. feel happier and healthy
 - B. get a lot of help from their friends
 - C. take better care of themselves
 - D. A and C
5. The main idea of this passage is _____.
- A. that people are all friends

- B. that people need friends
C. how to get to know friends
D. how to name a place

IV. 作文 : (写一篇大约 100 个单词的短文)

Write a composition about one of your best friends. Say something about what he/she is like, what he/she likes, how you became good friends, etc.



拓展创新

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. It was the season of light, it was the season of darkness. It was the spring of hope, it was the winter of sadness. It was the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Lucie had never heard Mr. Carton speak like this before. Tears came to her eyes as she thought of her hopeless, miserable life.

"Don't cry," said Sydney Carton. "I am not worth your love. But you should know that for you, or for anyone close to you, I would do anything. Please remember always, that there is a man who would give his life to keep someone you love alive and close to you. Goodbye, Miss Manette."

.....

"Be quiet! I come from your wife. She begs you to do exactly what I say, and to ask no questions. There is no time. Take off your boots and put on mine."

"Carton, my dear friend," said Darnay, "it is impossible to escape from this place. You will only die with me."

"I'm not asking you to escape. Put on my shirt, and my coat." He did not allow Darnay time to argue or refuse. "Now sit down and write what I say," he said, and quickly, my friend, quickly! "If you remember," he said, and Darnay wrote, "the words we spoke so long ago, you will understand this when you see it." As he said this,

Carton took his hand from his pocket.

"What is that in your hand?" asked Darnay.

"Nothing. Have you written 'see it'?" "Good, now go on writing," said Carton quietly. "I am happy that I can prove them now. This is not a reason for sadness." Carton's hand was close to Darnay's face, and he gently pressed a cloth against Darnay's nose and mouth. A minute later Darnay lay unconscious (失去知觉的) on the ground. Carton quickly dressed himself in Darnay's clothes, and pushed the note that Darnay had written inside Darnay's pocket. Then he went to the door and called softly, "Come in now."

Barsad called two men into the room, and told them to lift the unconscious man and carry him out.

"The time is short, Evremonde," said Barsad, in a warning voice.

"I know it well," replied Carton. "Be careful with my friend, and leave me."

The door closed and Carton was left alone. He listened carefully but there were only normal prison sounds. No shouts, no alarm bells. He waited calmly.

—selected from *A Tale of Two Cities*

True or False Test :

1. Darnay and Lucie were husband and wife.
2. This story happened during the late 18th century.
3. Carton was a man who kept his word.
4. "If you remember," he said, and Darnay wrote, "the words we spoke so long ago, you will understand this when you see it." The 'you' in the above sentences refers to 'Darnay'.
5. Carton was willing to die instead of Darnay, but he was nervous.
6. Carton was a real friend to Lucie Manette.
7. Darnay knew well that it was Carton that Lucie Manette loved.



Unit 2 English Around the World



学习目标

1. Learn about differences between American English and British English.
2. Learn about communication skills.
3. Report requests and demands, using He/She asked... and He/She told... to



重难点透析

1. We flew all the way directly from Seattle to London.

英式英语和美式英语都可以说：

We travelled from London to Dover

Or We travelled all the way from London to Dover.

与 way 搭配的常用短语有：all the way 从远道来，从头至尾，自始至终。

by the way, 在途中，在路旁，顺便说一句；by way of, 经由，通过...方法(或形式)；in a (one) way, 在某点上

2. I mean no. I mean I found the bathroom.

mean 用法归纳：

What does the word mean?

这个单词什么意思？

The sign means that the road is blocked.

这个标志表示此路不通。

She means what she says. 她是当真的。

He meant no harm. 他没有害人的意思。

I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天去。

3. In what situations do you use the languages?

This situation is found in countries...

situation

(1) 立场，境遇

I am in a difficult situation. 我现在处境困难。

(2) 状况，形势，局面

the present economical/political situation

当前的经济/政治局势

behave properly in unexpected situations

在意想不到的情况下行为得体

4. However, the number of people who learn English...

however 用法归纳：

(1) 在作副词(兼起连接词作用)时，however 表示“无论”或“不管……如何”，后接形容词或副词。

However hard you try, you won't be able to do it alone.

无论你多么努力，一个人也做不好。

(2) 在作连接词时，however 表示“然而”“可是”，意味着一种较 but 松弛的联系。however 在这样用时，不能和 but 一样径直连起两个子句，必须用分号。

又 however 除放在句首外，常可以放在主语或句首短语后，如：

It's raining hard, however, I think we should go out.

雨下得很大，不过我认为我们应外出。

He may, however, come later.

他还未到，不过，他可能过会儿到。

5. In China students learn English at school as a foreign language, except for those in Hong Kong.

except for

(1) 表示“除了……”引述一个相反的原因或细节，因而部分地修正了句中的主要意思。

Your composition is good except for a few mistakes here and there.

你的作文很好，除了个别地方还有些错误。

(2) except 表示“除……以外”，意味着从整体里“减去”一部分，因为所说的道理或叙述的事实，不能适用于那一部分。

All except Comrade Wang are present.

除了王同志全体都到了。

[注意] 不要用 except 代替 besides 后者表示“除……外,还有其他”

误 Except English, we have Chinese, maths, history.

正 Besides English, we have Chinese, maths, history.



案例剖析与学法导引

[例 1] If you work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty _____ great it is.

A. what B. how C. however D. whatever

[解析] “无论困难有多大”,是让步状语从句,排除 A、B,关联词要修饰形容词 great,要用 however, however great it is 等于 no matter how great it is. 正确答案应为 C。

[例 2] —Why haven't you bought some butter?

—I _____ to, but I forgot about it.

A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected

[解析] “mean to (buy some butter)”表示“本意是要(买些黄油)”,用了过去时表示“原打算”,此处将不定式省略,只留下了不定式符号“to”,like to do something 是喜欢干某事, wish to do something 是希望做某事, expect to something 是欲干某事,都与上下文题义不合。正确答案应为 C。

[例 3] _____ production up by 60%, the company has another excellent year.

A. As B. For C. With D. Through

[解析] 只有介词 with 才能带复合宾语,也就是说在宾语 production 后才能跟宾语补足语 up by 60%。若把介词省去不用,“production by 60%”则是独立主格结构。此处的介词 with 有两层内在意思:a. 伴随(这种情况或事实),由于有(这种情况或事实),b. 所以我们说……。正确答案应为 C。



巩固发展

I. 单词拼写

根据下列句子句意及汉语提示,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

1. Do you have any _____ (困难) in getting me when I talk in English?

2. It is high time for Chinese children to learn to be _____ (自立).

3. A good _____ (知识) of English is a must in international _____ (贸易).

4. Six plus seven _____ (等于) thirteen.

5. When you learn a language, remember it is for _____ (交际).

6. In the new dorm, each student has a _____ (衣柜) of his/her own.

7. He _____ (解释) to me the reason why he was late.

8. Pollution is becoming a _____ (全球性) problem.

9. The _____ (多数) of students are League members.

II 单句改错(每句只有一处错误)

1. Here is the key of my bike. Please come back as soon as possible.

2. The composition is quite good except a few spelling mistakes.

3. Learning spoken English is easy for people living in English-spoken countries.

4. The Canadian boy is learning French as the second language.

5. When my father was young, he used to listen to the news over radio.

6. The man was brought in, with his hands tying behind his back.

7. The twins have different family name.

8. American English has changed for the centuries.

9. Would you please repeat the address again?

10. On his way school this morning he came across an old friend of his.



综合训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选

项。

1. — You haven't been to Australia, have you?
— _____. I know little about it.
A. Yes, I haven't B. Yes, I have
C. No, I have D. No, I haven't
2. Being a good guest in an American home is usually very simple. Most Americans only expect you to be _____.
A. polite B. good C. well D. yourself
3. — Which of these two shirts will you take for your holidays?
— I'll take _____, to give me a change sometimes.
A. either B. neither C. both D. all
4. _____ happened to be no one in the building when the fire broke out.
A. It B. This C. There D. I
5. The great aim of the training is not as much to bring you good health _____ let you own a strong will.
A. rather than B. as
C. nor D. than
6. Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cold drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those
7. Since travelling by air might cost us _____ five thousand dollars, I tried to persuade her _____ a train.
A. as much as; to take
B. as expensive as; going by
C. more than; not to take
D. less than; not to go by
8. You can fly to London this evening _____ you don't mind changing planes in Paris.
A. provided B. except C. unless D. so far as
9. — Do you know _____ of them?
— No, I know nobody except Mr. and Mrs. Brown.
A. all B. both C. either D. any
10. — Can you _____ American English _____

British English?

— Sorry, I can't.

- A. tell; from B. told; from
- C. tell; of D. talk; from
11. If my classmates go to the cinema, _____.
A. so do I B. so I will
C. so I do D. so will I
12. _____ in the town want to encourage new industry in the area.
A. The majority people
B. Majority of people
C. The most people
D. The majority of people
13. When a tiger runs after a sheep, the sheep is in _____ and the tiger is _____ to it.
A. danger; dangerous
B. danger; danger
C. dangerous; dangerously
D. danger; dangerously
14. — Well, could I use your bathroom?
— _____.
Which of the following answers is improper?
A. Why, of course.
B. Sure, go ahead.
C. Yes, you may.
D. Yes, you could.
15. Either he or I _____ going to that school.
A. is B. are C. am D. will be

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1 - 20 题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mr. Brown lives in Sydney. His house is about five kilometers 1 his office and the bus can 2 him there. He likes football very much and wants to 3 the football matches. His wife likes to buy nice clothes and 4 her husband give all his wages to her and he has to do 5 she says. Then she always 6 some fares back to him.

Of course, Mr. Brown doesn't have any money to buy the 7 . One evening he went to watch a football match. He bought a ticket 8 all his money and he 9 to go home 10 foot. When he 11 home, he was tired, but felt 12 . Since then he began to go to work on foot. But he is 13 to tell his wife about it.

That morning when he was having breakfast, he 14 a piece of news over the radio the bus fares were going to 15 in price. He hurried to turn it 16 , but it was too 17 . His wife asked, "What did the radio say?"

He had to 18 her all he heard. Then he became sad and said, "What a pity!"

"You must be happy, I think," said his wife. "You will save some 19 ."

"Sorry, I can't 20 with you," said Mr. Brown. "I'll watch two matches a month!"

1. A. far B. away C. far away D. from
2. A. send B. bring C. take D. put
3. A. see B. look C. look at D. watch
4. A. asks B. let C. makes D. wants
5. A. what B. that C. which D. like
6. A. puts B. gives C. gets D. carries
7. A. tickets B. buses
C. football D. clothes
8. A. with B. for C. to D. by
9. A. had B. wanted
C. liked D. enjoyed
10. A. by B. on
C. with D. for
11. A. arrived at B. got to
C. reached to D. got
12. A. worried B. sad
C. happy D. interesting
13. A. sorry B. afraid
C. ready D. pleased
14. A. heard B. listened
C. saw D. wrote

15. A. rise B. raise C. drop D. low
16. A. over B. on C. up D. off
17. A. hard B. heavy C. late D. far
18. A. tell B. talk C. speak D. say
19. A. time B. work C. idea D. money
20. A. go B. come C. talk D. agree

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳答案。

A

China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. It did start as early as Egypt or other civilizations but all these civilizations came to an end. China has continued to the present day.

No one is sure where the first people in China came from. We do know that the fossils of some of the first people in China had been found near Beijing and near the yellow valley. There are many stories about how the world began and who the first kings were. One story tells us that the great hero Hou Yi shot down nine of the suns in the sky with his bow and arrows. Others stories tell us a man named Shen Nong invented farming. Then the stories tell us how another great hero Da Yu who spent thirteen years working to keep the terrible flood from running. Three times this hero passed his house where he heard his children crying for him, but he would not enter his home until he finished all his work. He became Emperor of China who ruled the first Chinese state somewhere near the Yellow River.

During the 13th century Marco Polo was much surprised by what he found in China. There were so many things which were unknown in Europe.

History has shown that the Chinese people are wise and hard working. They made great contributions to the world's civilizations in ancient times.

1. In the first paragraph, the phrase "came to an end" prob-

ably means _____.

- A. finished B. went on
C. continued D. began

2. _____ knows where the first people in China came from.

- A. Da Yu B. No one
C. Everyone D. Some ancestor(祖先)

3. In this passage, the writer told us _____ legends which have spread widely in China.

- A. two B. three C. four D. five

4. From the passage, we know that Shen Nong's great contribution(贡献) was that _____.

- A. he first discovered the fossils of the ancient Chinese
B. he succeeded in controlling the terrible flood
C. he invented farming
D. he shot down nine of the suns

5. Marco Polo was _____ who came from _____.

- A. a farmer, China
B. a scientist, America
C. a business man, Egypt
D. a traveller, Italy

B

In some ways, William is luckier than many old people. He lives in a new flat that's warm and comfortable. But he feels trapped(被困).

He's eighty-seven, has sight only in one eye and has great difficulty in breathing. Even a short walk down to the local shops would prove far too much for him. And to make matters worse, he had to move from his own home in East London to his new flat because he was unable to live by himself any longer. Regular transport to an old people's Day Center would make all the difference.

Day Centers are cheerful, warm places to spend the day to bring an end to depressing(沉闷) loneliness. For in the Day Center old people meet, make friends and can get a good nourishing(有营养的) meal at a low price.

5 pounds is a real help towards building another center.

30 pounds helps provide an old people's Day Hospital.

150 pounds carves the name of someone dear to you on the plaque(纪念板) of a Day Center.

Your gift is needed to help old people. Address your gift to Hon. Treasurer, Help the Aged.

1. If this passage is to appear in newspaper, it would be _____.

- A. on the front page
B. in the Home News section
C. in the advertisements section
D. on the Business News page

2. This passage is aimed at _____.

- A. collecting money for building an old people's center
B. telling people what a difficult life the old are living
C. advising the aged to go to the center
D. calling people's attention to the problems the aged are facing

3. William feels trapped because _____.

- A. he is now held prisoner
B. he had to move from his own home to a flat
C. he is even too old to leave home for a short trip
D. walking down to local shops proves far too much for him

4. The center will be open _____.

- A. in all weathers
B. in the daytime
C. day and night
D. to any old man who has meals there

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to this passage ?

- A. "Help the Aged" is an organization that is determined to help the old.
B. No matter who donates money, he or she will have the name of someone dear carved on the plaque of

the center.

- C. The center is going to set up a Day Hospital for the old if it has enough money.
- D. It is suggested that if you are to donate some money, 5 be the least.

C

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to everyone. In different countries people have very different ideas about drinking tea.

In China, for example, tea is always served when people get together. The Chinese drink it at any time of the day at homes or in teahouses. They prefer their tea plain, with nothing else in it.

Tea is also important in Japan. The Japanese have a special way of serving tea called a tea ceremony. It is very old and full of meaning. Everything must be done in a special way in the ceremony. There is even a special room for it in Japanese homes.

Another tea-drink country is England. In England, the late afternoon is "teatime". Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot and drink it with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies and little sandwiches at teatime.

In the United States, people drink tea mostly for breakfast after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots. In the summer, many Americans drink cold tea—"iced tea". Sometimes they drink iced tea from cans, like soda.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Chinese tea is the best of all.
- B. The reason why tea is important.
- C. Tea is served all the same in the world.
- D. Different ways of tea drinking in different countries.

2. In which place is tea popular?

- A. All around the world.

B. In Asian countries.

C. Only in English-speaking countries.

D. Some other countries except America and England.

3. The Chinese drink tea _____.

- A. in a special ceremony
- B. only in teahouses
- C. when they get together
- D. for breakfast

4. The English like to _____.

- A. drink their tea in a special room
- B. have tea with dinner
- C. eat cakes and cookies with their tea
- D. drink their tea plain

5. Iced tea is popular _____.

- A. in the winter B. for breakfast
- C. in England D. in the United States

IV. 作文(写一篇大约 100 个单词的短文)

Do you have any difficulties with your English? If you do, tell us what you find hardest. Try to get help from your teachers or your classmates. If you are very good at English, share your experience with your classmates. Tell us how you have learnt English so well.



拓展创新

Formal and Casual English Expressions

Today I will begin by sharing with you some expressions that Americans use in their daily conversations. Many times my students told me that they have difficulty in keeping up with English speakers because of the way they speak. The sentences used in these conversations may be simple but for some reason many people could not keep up with what was said. Even though there may be a few reasons as to why something like this might have happened, we will only look at one possibility at this time. From my experience, I think one of the reasons had to do with the way Americans simplify (简单化) the way they speak. Like any language, people have tendencies (倾向) to sim-