

前言

QIAN YAN

《高中全程复习优化设计》系列丛书本着与时俱进的设计理念,率先推出案例探究式复习法的备考模式。

以往的复习模式大都是以教师讲为主,从复习目标到知识梳理,从重难点解析到典题剖析,依次展开,复习课常常变成新授课。这种模式忽视了学生在备考行为中的主观能动性,备考主体的潜力得不到充分挖掘。案例探究式复习法就是通过案例举证来引导学生做题并发现问题,学生会什么,不会什么,一目了然,平时学习中知识的疏漏和与高考要求的差距就会很明显地凸现出来。然后通过案例剖析和知识梳理来校正知识偏差,通过备考阅览室来补充知识,开拓视野,并进行能力的培养。很显然,案例探究式复习法的复习是有重点、有选择的复习,是有目的、有针对性的复习。

《高中全程复习优化设计》系列丛书经过全新改版后具备如下特点:

案例探究,素质备考 素质教育,首先要有情景创设。案例探究式复习法就是通过大量与社会生产、生活实际及时事热点相结合的案例(题例)及剖析来培养学生动手实践的创造能力和人文素养。备考的关键是知识的贯通,以适应综合考试。通过学科内综合专题知识和双综合提升两个梯级对学科间交叉综合专题知识的强化,培养学生的综合能力,最终实现素质备考的目标。

高考提前,备考提速 从2003年起高考提前到六月份,这样,以前的复习进度安排就不太适应了。本书的基础综合过关版除将章节复习提炼为单元复习外,同时大部分学科还把双综合复习中的知识专题前移至基础综合过关版中,加快了复习进度。双综合提升版语文、数学、英语三大主科分热点专题和综合模拟两部分编写,物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理六科按学科内综合热点专题、学科间交叉综合热点专题和综合模拟三部分编写,在强调综合复习的同时,体现复习过程的完整性。

模式创新,功能齐备 本套丛书摆脱了原《高中全程复习优化设计》“1+2”模式的束缚,成功地将《高中全程复习优化设计·高考单元专题复习质量评估》分离出去,采用“1+1”模式编写并自成体系。学生用书侧重于训练和知识方法的引导,提供备考复习的最佳模式;教师用书着重于指导并进行了总复习的组织与规划,使学、讲、练紧密结合,功能齐备。

两个版本,个性设计 目前,正值原人教版统编教材与试验修订教材新旧交替时期,本套丛书数学、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理新旧版内容差异较大的各科均按两个版本编写,这就满足了使用不同教材读者的不同需求。

本书体例设计注重创新,主要有以下栏目组成:

[问题磁场]将典型问题精心设计,创设情景,引发思考。用磁石将“读者”引入设定的“磁场”之中。

[案例探究]根据[问题磁场]栏目中激活的思维,有目的有针对性精选案例进行系统剖析,并培养考生的解题方法与技巧。

[文化习俗]联系本单元知识要点,介绍与之相关的国外语言、风土、人情,向读者推介原汁原味的英语情景,



开拓视野 ,提高语言运用能力。

[知识归纳]进行知识大盘点 ,高度凝练知识体系 ,构建单元或专题考点网络 ,对重难点知识 ,特别是考生平时学习中容易疏漏或出现理解偏差的知识进行补充或详细诠释。

[备考阅览室]或[备考实验室]紧密配合高考复习要求 ,提供开放性问题、社会热点问题、经典实验、社会实践活动及科技前沿新动态等方面备考阅读材料 ,进一步开拓考生的知识视野。

[高考创新训练]精心选编各类典型试题 ,凸现创新、综合和实践能力的培养。注重练测 ,以巩固知识、掌握技巧、形成技能。

[教学建议]结合 2003 年高考的内容与能力要求 ,阐明本单元或专题的复习重点 ,根据案例探究式复习法的特点设计本单元或专题的复习思路 ,便于教师在教学中把握和指导。

[备课资料汇编]为教师提供最新备课资料 ,最经典的试题或最优秀的复习方法 ,帮助教师开拓视野 ,丰富课堂教学。

《高中全程复习优化设计》系列丛书全新改版 ,我们热切希望新的设计思想能引领新时期高三备考复习模式的新浪潮。但案例探究式复习法毕竟还是新的模式、新的探索 ,更需要广大读者的关心与呵护。丛书中不足之处在所难免 ,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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SB I Units 1~2



单元重点归纳

一、重点单词和词组:

as a result, introduce, go away, go on doing, the states, in one's opinion, general idea, pump, regards/regard...as, first of all, once, unless, turn off, shut, by the side of, taste, mix, instead of, on holiday, allow, finally, lively, request, dip.

二、日常交际用语:

1. Nice to meet you!
2. Here are some dos and don'ts.
3. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...
4. Follow...instructions.
5. What about...?
6. Make sure that...
7. Do what he or she tells you to do.



问题磁场

- 1. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up.
A. having met B. meeting
C. to meet D. to have met

(1995 高考)

[解题指导] agree to do sth. 意为“同意做某事”,指双方意见一致“要做某事”;而 agree to (prep) 则表“同意、采纳、认可他人的建议、提议、计划、安排等”,若跟动名词,动名词必须带逻辑主语。

答案:C

- 2. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
A. either B. neither
C. some D. any (1998 高考)

[解题指导] 前句提到 Monday or Tuesday, 意为在两者中选择,所以排除 C、D 选项。后文用 I'm afraid... 回答,显然意为两天都不可能。因此选 neither。

答案:B

- 3. —Who is the beautiful woman over there?
—Do you _____ the tall one by the window?
A. find B. point C. ask D. mean

[解题指导] 该题检测词语辨析能力,注意英汉的差别,洞察语言表达实质。两人说话,回答者希望确切知道提问者针对谁而发问,故问道 “Do you mean (= refer to) the tall

one by the window (by asking the question?)” 而 to find sb., to point to/at sb., to ask sb. 则与原句意思大相径庭。

答案:D

- 4. —Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?
—Yes. They have better players, so I _____ them to win.
A. hope B. prefer
C. expect D. want

(1999 高考)

[解题指导] 四个选项皆与“情绪、情感”有关。而 hope 不可用不定式作宾补,可排除。答案只有在 B、C、D 之间选择。而依 They have better players 这个客观事实来判断,空白处应用 expect “期望、料想”。而 prefer 意为“宁愿……”,和前一分句在意思上不构成因果关系;want 意为“想”,强调主观要求。

答案:C

- 5. —What have you _____ hydrogen, Mary?
—Balloons.
A. have had filled B. had filled of
C. had filled with D. to have filled

[解题指导] 此题考查“have + 宾语 + 过去分词”结构的特殊疑问句,这一动作由别人完成。what 是 have had 的宾语,故选 C。

答案:C

- 6. The WTO cannot live up to its name _____ it does not include a country that is home to one fifth of mankind.
A. as long as B. while
C. if D. even though

(2000 高考)

[解题指导] 由上下文可知应用“if”。该句的意思是“如果不包括一个占世界人口五分之一的国家,世界贸易组织就有愧于它的名字了”。

答案:C

- 7. I remember _____ to the zoo by my father when I was a little boy.
A. to take B. being taken
C. to be taken D. taking

[解题指导] remember to do sth. 表示“记住要做某事”,而 remember doing sth. 表示“记得曾经做过某事”。本句句意是:我记得小时候父亲带我去过动物园。故选 B

答案:B

- 8. The home improvements have taken what lit-

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tle there is _____ my spare time.

A. from B. in C. of D. at

(2001 高考)

[解题指导] 本题考查了介词在上下结构中的具体搭配。本题的难度在于,在 what little 和 of 之间插入了 there is,去掉 there is 后再分析本题便可很容易地看出 what little of my spare time 作 have taken 的宾语,这个宾语是 what 型感叹句。

答案:C

►9. —Where's Jack?

—I think he's still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.

A. ×; × B. the; the

C. the; × D. ×; the

[解题指导] in bed 是习惯用法,强调的是功能,而不是地点。这一用法和 at school, in hospital, by ship 一样,不加冠词; bathroom 是个特指的概念,前面应加定冠词。

答案:D

►10. Which is _____ country, Canada or Australia?

A. a large B. larger

C. a larger D. the larger

[解题指导] 一般来说,形容词比较级作表语时前面不加任何冠词,但在下列两种情况下应加冠词: 1) 当形容词比较级作定语修饰可数名词时,前面通常加不定冠词。如: This coat is a bit longer. Could you show me a shorter one? 2) 当形容词比较级表示两者之间较为突出者时,前面通常加定冠词。如: He is the taller of the two students.

答案:D

案 例 探 究

►1. Though this medicine tastes _____, you'll get _____ after you take it.

A. terrible; well B. terrible; good

C. terribly; well D. terribly; good

[解析] taste 是表示人的感觉的连系动词,用主动形式表示被动意义。英语中与 taste 用法相同的词还有 look“看上去”, feel“摸起来”, smell“闻起来”, seem“好像”等等,这些词后只能用形容词作表语。试比较:

He looks very happy. 他看上去很快乐。

The surface of the table feels rough. 桌面摸起来很粗糙。

The dinner smells good. 这饭菜闻起来很好。

His explanation sounds all right. 他的解释听起来似乎有理。

This soup tastes too much of garlic. 这汤尝起来大蒜的味道太重。

答案:A

►2. —Who, _____, is the best football player in China today?

—I think it's Hao Haidong.

A. as a result

B. in your opinion

C. more or less

D. in all

[解析] 如果想表达“根据某人的意见或者观点”时,常用 in one's opinion / view。例如:

In my opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing. 在我看来,秋天是北京最好的季节。还有一些表达也有类似的意思。如: I believe... / I think..., 我相信,我认为。试比较:

I believe we should buy the smaller computer. 我认为应该买这台较小的计算机。

I think we should build our houses on rock.

依我所见,我们应该把房子建在岩石上。

答案:B

►3. _____, he didn't like mathematics. But later, he liked it very much.

A. At the beginning

B. In the beginning

C. At the first

D. In the first

[解析] in the beginning“起初”(=at first), 表示进行某种事情的最初一段时间。而 at the beginning (of)“起初,开始,在……之首”表示时间上的“开始”,如星期、年、月、学期、季节或其他事物。试比较:

In the beginning there was no paper, nor pen, nor ink. People recorded information by carving. 起初,没有纸、笔和墨水,人们用雕刻的方法记载信息。

At the beginning of that year they met and at the end of the year they got married. 那年年初两人相遇,年终结了婚。

注: in the beginning 常可用 at the beginning 代换。例如:

People had to carve pieces of wood to print a book in/at the beginning. 起初,为了印书,人们得先在木片上刻字。

答案:B

►4. —His father is a worker and works very hard.

— _____.

A. So is mine

B. So does mine

C. So it is the same with me



D. So it is with mine

[解析] “So + be/ have/ 助动词/ 情态动词 + 主语”结构中的语序是倒装的。这种以 so 开头的句子出现在上文是肯定句的场合,表示后面的情况同前面的情况一样肯定。例如:

You are a student. So am I. 你是学生。我也是(学生)。

如果上文是否定句,下文就应该用 neither 或 nor 来引导一个倒装句了。表示后面的情况也和前面的情况一样否定。例如:

You are not a doctor. Neither/Nor am I. 你不是医生,我也不是。

“so it is with…”表示“对于……来说,情况也是如此”。它可以代替“so + 倒装句”或“neither / nor + 倒装句”也可以用于上文中既有肯定的动词形式,又有否定的动词形式,又有不同句型的结构模式,以致无法简单套用“so + 倒装句”或“neither / nor + 倒装句”的场合。例如:

We are making rapid progress in our English study, so it is with them. (so it is with them = so are they)

Men can't live without air or water, so it is with animals and plants. (so it is with animals and plants = neither / nor can animals and plants)

此外,与此相类似的结构还有:It is the same with…。例如:

One should speak clearly and it is the same with writing.

注意:把副词 so 提前,如果两句的主语相同,且后者只是进一步肯定前者,这时的 so 表示对上文观点的赞同,so 后面的语序不必倒装。例如:

1) —He works hard. 他学习很努力。

—So he does. 是很努力。

2) —It rained heavily last night. 昨晚雨下得很大。

—So it did. 是很大。

答案:D

►5. —How much a short-wave radio cost?

—Sorry. I'm not sure. I'll _____ and tell you tomorrow.

A. find B. know

C. understand D. find out

[解析] find out = to learn or discover a fact that was hidden by study, calculation, inquiry, etc. 通过研究、计算、询问“获知、得知、探知”隐蔽起来的事实;例如:

You'd better go and find out when the meeting will begin. 你最好去搞清楚会议什

么时候开始。

而 find = get or discover (sb. / sth. not lost, forgotten, etc.) after search, experience, effort. 通过搜寻、体验、努力“找到、发现某人或某物。例如:

He woke up and found himself in hospital.

他醒来发觉自己在医院里。

答案:D



文化习俗

语言是文化的载体,而人们运用语言进行交际又无时不受其文化的影响,形成了一定的思维模式和习惯。因此死记硬背一些表达只能知其形,而不知其神。从本套题开始将分 31 种场境介绍一些常见的口语表达及其相应的文化背景和习俗,旨在使广大学生从机械模仿上升到自觉领悟,进而达到灵活运用。

一、介绍(Introductions)

1. This is Mr / Mrs / Miss / Comrade…

2. May I introduce you to…

3. I'd like to meet…

4. Allow me to introduce…to you.

5. I've heard so much about you.

无论同谁交谈,作介绍,一开始总少不了先要称呼别人,或是“王先生”,或是“李小姐”;直呼其名,直言其事,是不礼貌的;英美人称呼他人通常把“称谓”或“职称,头衔”放在前,如:Mr. …, Mrs…, Miss; Professor…, Doctor…, Captain …;一般说来,通常先把年幼、位低者介绍给年长、位尊者;在主宾之间,则必须先介绍宾客。此外,如被介绍的双方有一方是女性,通常先把男士介绍给女士。



高考创新训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

►1. —What about your opinions?

—We really have _____ high time that everyone wants to attend the meeting.

A. so a B. such a

C. a fairly D. rather a

[解析] 固定结构搭配。have a high time(过得高兴); such… that… (太……以致与于……)

答案:B

►2. Apples, oranges and pears are famous, but which do you think tastes _____?

A. most B. first C. best D. nicer

[解析] 句子中涉及三者,应选用最高级。英语中“尝起来很好”说 taste good, taste 为系

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动词,跟形容词作表语。

答案:C

- 3. —Could you do me a favor to carry a big shelf?
—_____.

A. Great B. With pleasure
C. It's my pleasure D. Yes, I could

[解析] with pleasure 很愿意做。用于别人要求得到帮助时的肯定回答。C 选项是对 Thank you 的回答。

答案:B

- 4. —I'll be away for a summer holiday. Would you mind going with me?
—_____.

A. I'll like it
B. No, I've no time
C. Not at all, I'd be glad to
D. Yes, of course not

[解析] 注意 mind 一词的问答形式。B、D 项,前后矛盾。A 项不符合英语语言的问答形式,故 C 项正确,在 to 后面省去了 go with you。

答案:C

- 5. Shirley _____ a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.

A. has written B. wrote
C. had written D. was writing

[解析] 从 last year 中得知,去年写书,又从 I don't know whether she has finished it. “不知道是否已经写完”中得知,应该是去年一直在写书,故选 D。

答案:D

- 6. Would you please take care of my dog while I'm away _____

A. in holiday B. on holiday
C. take a holiday D. for holiday

[解析] 外出度假 be away on holiday/be out for holiday; 去度假 go on holiday, 而去某处度假则用 go to some place for holiday。

答案:B

- 7. Most parents _____ their children to go to college.

A. tell B. order C. hope D. wish

[解析] 可以说 wish sb. to do sth. 但不说 hope sb. to do sth. 而说 hope sb. that — clause。

答案:D

- 8. —Is he studying for an examination?

—Yes, he's _____ it next week.

A. doing B. to take
C. making D. to give

[解析] 该句 be to + 不定式表计划、安排将要发生的行为(一般受人意志控制)。

答案:B

- 9. We couldn't eat in the restaurant; _____ of us had _____ money on us.

A. all; no B. any; no
C. none; any D. no one; any

[解析] 根据前句提示,后句为全否定。而 A 项为部分否定;B 项中 any 不能在否定句中作主语;D 项 no one 不能同 of 结构连用。

答案:C

- 10. — _____ will the work be finished?
— _____.

A. How soon; After two o'clock
B. How long; In two months
C. How far; For two hours
D. How often; In ten minutes

[解析] how soon, 问多长时间以后,用于将来时的句子中。

答案:A

- 11. He preferred _____ something to _____ nothing.

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

[解析] prefer 表“较之……更喜欢……”,其搭配为:prefer + n. /v. -ing to n. /v. -ing 或 prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.。

答案:B

- 12. It is years _____ he worked here.

A. that B. after C. before D. since

[解析] 根据前后两句的结构和谓语动词的时态来判断,故选 since。该句意为:He hasn't worked here for years. 他多年没在这儿工作了(反向译法)。比较:It is years since he left here. = He left here years ago. 他离开这儿多年了(正面翻译)。

答案:D

- 13. He came here at twelve. He _____ already _____ had his lunch.

A. would; have B. has; had
C. had; had D. have; had

[解析] 该题通过上下文找参照时间。上文的时间是过去,下文有 already,故用过去完成时。

答案:C

- 14. Tom was disappointed that most of the guests _____ when he _____ at the party.

A. left; had arrived
B. left; arrived
C. had left; had arrived



D. had left; arrived

[解析] when 引起的时间状语从句与 was disappointed(感到失望)同时,故谓语动词用一般过去时,而大多数客人离开则在 when-cl. 之前,故用过去完成时。

答案:D

- 15. —Will you tell us something about the weather there?

—I _____ to that.

- A. go B. come
C. am going D. am coming

[解析] 检测进行时表将来。come to 意为“谈到,说道”。

答案:D

II. 完形填空

Chinese students are generally fond of studying very, very hard for long hours. This is an excellent 1, but it is often an inefficient (效率低的) way of study. An efficient student must have 2 sleep, food, rest and relaxation. Every day you need take a walk or play basketball or do something you find 3. And it is necessary 4 you to see a film or visit some scenic spots(风景区) every 5 and then, when you 6 to your studies, your mind will be refreshed and you'll learn the most. Endless hours of nodding over your books are 7 effective than shorter and more active study session(课时).

Finally, be realistic(现实的). If you set 8 objects for yourself, you can only be disappointed in your progress. Psychologists(心理学家) have found 9 learning takes 10 this way: first, you make such great progress that you feel very happy. Then your language ability 11 the same; you believe you are not learning anything 12 all and you feel 13. This period can last for days 14 even weeks, but you must not 15. At some point your language ability will again take 16 big jump and you'll see that you really have been learning 17.

Perhaps we can say that learning English 18 Chinese medicine which effects come slowly but 19. Don't give 20 halfway.

- 1. A. way B. means
C. idea D. character

[解析] way 与 means 都指“方法”, way 既可指具体的方法,也可指抽象的方式,用得最广,而且下文又有 an inefficient way of study, 可以知道此处用 way 较好。means 虽然也指“方法”,但它指与目的相对立而存在着的手段,尤其指采用整套的方法。

答案:A

- 2. A. little B. a great deal of
C. much D. enough

[解析] 从量的角度考虑,只有 enough 最为适合。

答案:D

- 3. A. it happy B. relaxation
C. relaxing D. relaxed

[解析] do something you find 中, you find 是一个定语从句。relaxing 也作后置定语,修饰 something。relaxing 指“使人放松的。”如果选 relaxed, 虽然也可以作后置定语,但是 relaxed 是修饰“人”的,指“(人)感到放松的”,用于此处不妥。

答案:C

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

答案:B

- 5. A. now B. day
C. morning D. one

答案:A

- 6. A. go B. come C. return D. refer

[解析] 此处是由上下文的学习过程即:“学习——放松——再学习”推断而来的。

答案:C

- 7. A. very B. much C. more D. less

答案:D

- 8. A. good B. possible
C. impossible D. low

[解析] set object 指“确定目标”。

答案:C

- 9. A. that B. out that
C. it out D. it out that

[解析] found out 指通过研究、观察或调查而发现无形的和隐藏的事情,其后是 that 宾语从句。find 指“找到”,多指找到具体事物。所以此处选 B。

答案:B

- 10. A. like B. in C. place D. away

[解析] like this way 指“像这种方法”, in this way 指“用这种方法”。如果不看上下文,似乎二者都行。仔细分析上文:心理学家研究后“建议”应如此学,而并非必须如此学。从语气看,like this way 更好些。

答案:A

- 11. A. stays B. must stay
C. looks to stay D. seems to stay

[解析] 此处易混的是“looks to stay 与 seems to stay”。指“好像”时,look 多指给人眼睛的感觉,而且眼睛看起来怎样,往往实际上也如此;seem 常指给人内心的感觉。据此选 D 较好。

答案:D

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- 12. A. after B. above C. at D. in

答案:C

- 13. A. sad B. better
C. helpless D. regretful

答案:A

- 14. A. and B. but C. or D. nor

[解析] days or even weeks 指“数天或数周”,是一个不准确的说法。如果说 days and weeks,则时间概念明显不清。

答案:C

- 15. A. discourage B. lost heart
C. be discouraged D. be discouraging

[解析] 此处如果用 lose heart 也对,但不能用 lost heart,因为其前有 must。

答案:C

- 16. A. other B. the other
C. an other D. another

[解析] 因为上文有 you make such great progress that you feel very happy 一句,可暗示学习上的第一次飞跃。但学习并未固定就只有两次飞跃,所以舍 B 选 D。

答案:D

- 17. A. all B. all time
C. at all D. at times

[解析] all time “一直”,并无间断; at times “有时”,中间可以有间断。

答案:B

- 18. A. like to take B. likes taking
C. is like to take D. is like taking

[解析] be like to do 指“好像就要……”,like 是形容词。

答案:C

- 19. A. quickly B. timely
C. surely D. mainly

答案:C

- 20. A. up B. in C. off D. away

答案:A

III. 阅读理解

A

On Saturday August 12, 2000, during Northern Fleet (舰队) training exercises in the Barents Sea (巴伦支海), the Russian nuclear submarine (核潜艇) Kursk (库尔斯克) sank in about 100 metres of water with some 118 sailors aboard. It's known later that several naval (海军的) officers were also aboard, observing the training exercises. The Kursk is lying on the ocean floor in the Barents Sea. The Russian Navy says that it is listing 30 degrees to port. Other sources report it as listing as much as 60 degrees. According to a Russian newspaper, when the submarine Kursk failed to make contact with the naval

command (司令部) at the right time later that day. Northern Fleet Commander Admiral Vyacheslav Popov ordered rescue ships into the Area. It took hours to find the submarine, as it didn't launch a marking buoy (浮圈) before sinking.

Russian Navy Chief insisted that the submarine Kursk had been involved in a Major collision (碰撞), but a great deal of information shows that this is not true. Up till now, it's believed that an explosion in the torpedo compartment (鱼雷舱) in the nose of the Kursk was the likely cause. Now Russian government officially asked Norway for help in recovering of sailors' bodies first of all, and Norway has agreed to offer all help. But Russia insisted that only Russians work inside the submarine Kursk, and that the work last for about 10~18 working days. It is expected to recover only 25~35 bodies from the Kursk.

It was not until Oct. 25, when a team of Russian divers entered the submarine Kursk, some 350 feet below the surface, that the truth became clear. On Nov. 7, in the morning, owing to the icy sea and the cold weather, a special rescue meeting held on Murmansk decided to stop the whole bodies recovering operation.

- 1. From the text we can infer that _____ led to the sinking of the submarine Kursk.

- A. a small fighting with another foreign submarine
B. an explosion inside the submarine Kursk
C. a great collision inside the submarine Kursk
D. an attack from another foreign submarine

[解析] 题干问到 Kursk 潜艇沉没原因,第二段第一、二句对 B、C 都有描述。从作者语气看,人们更普遍认为原因是 explosion,而非俄官方所宣称的 collision。

答案:B

- 2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

- A. If the rescue work does within 10~18 days, there will be about 30 sailors to be recovered.
B. A team of divers from Norway entered the submarine Kursk successfully on Oct. 25.
C. It's not believed that there are many nuclear weapons inside the Kursk.
D. It's reported that a major collision is unlikely to cause the sinking of the Kursk.

[解析] 第二段倒数第一、二句为 A 提供了依据; D 选项来自第二段第一、二句; C 选项原文未提及,自然无法根据原文判断对错,但第

三段第一句中的“a team of Russian divers …”却为认定 B 选项错误提供了依据。

答案:B

- 3. Why does Russia insist that only Russian divers can work inside the submarine Kursk?

- A. Because the Barents Sea is very icy and the weather is too cold.
B. Because Russia feared that the top secrets inside the Kursk will let out.
C. Because Russian divers are much more skilled than those from Norway.
D. Because Russian government wants to bring the cost down to the lowest degree.

[解析] 从俄官方发布的失事原因与外界的认可出入较大, 及对进入核潜艇人员的国籍限制可看出答案。

答案:B

- 4. The underlined words “make contact with” in the first paragraph refers to the idea that the submarine Kursk can’t ____.

- A. get in touch after much effort with the naval command
B. send up the nuclear weapons in the training exercises
C. send the naval officers to return to the Northern Fleet
D. get in touch after much effort with Russian government

答案:A

B

Cloning (克隆、无性繁殖) took a giant step from science fiction to science fact last year when researchers at the Roslyn Institute in Scotland announced the birth of Dolly, a lamb cloned from the cells of an adult sheep. The success raised vast questions about the potential (潜力) of cloning; Could the technique be repeated and made more efficient? Could other animals be cloned?

Some doubted and even demanded more proof that Dolly was a true clone, as advertised. Dramatic papers in the July 23 issue of Nature answered these questions and suggested that cloning was about to become an important part of our world, whether we were ready for it or not.

An international team of researchers led by Ryuzo Yanagimachi of the University of Hawaii announced that they had successfully cloned adult mice not once but more than 50 times. Some of the mice were third-generation animals; clones of clones. Yanagimachi’s group used a different but more efficient technique than the one used to create Dolly—though it still only produced live births

two to three percent of the time. An American company hold commercial right to the new cloning method. Possible applications include custom-tailored (迎合顾客需求的) animals that create medicine or organs for transplantation (移植) into humans; cloning might also help protect the genetic (基因的) stock of endangered species (濒临灭绝的物种). In two separate reports, scientists at the Roslyn Institute and the University of Leicester examined Dolly’s DNA “fingerprint”. The results showed that she was a clone and got her place in the history books.

- 5. Which of the following can best explain “Cloning took a giant step from science fiction to science fact”?

- A. Cloning was described as reality in the science novels.
B. Cloning was turned from something imagined into reality.
C. Cloning turned science novels into something practical.
D. Cloning was described as something impossible in the science novels.

[解析] 题干中的“… from science fiction to science fact”说明克隆技术是从幻想到现实。C 选项具有一定迷惑性, 但“turned science novels into practical” (将科幻小说变成现实) 实在是扩大了原文。

答案:B

- 6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Adult mice have been successfully cloned by scientists.
B. Cloning is likely to become an important part of our life.
C. Cloning might help to preserve the stock of rare animals.
D. Efficient technique has led to high birth rate of cloned mice.

[解析] 第三自然段第三句说明克隆鼠的出生率为“two to three percent”这证明 D 答案中的“high birth rate” (高出生率) 是与原文相违背的。

答案:D

- 7. Two separate reports showed that ____.

- A. humans will be cloned
B. Dolly is a lamb of clone
C. Dolly is not a real lamb
D. humans can’t be cloned

答案:B

- 8. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Clone—From Science Fiction to Science

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Reality

B. Dolly, the First Cloned Lamb

C. Clone, Good or Bad for Humans?

D. Cloned Lamb and Cloned Mice

[解析]本文只是以克隆羊 Dolly 引出话题而并非描述该羊的克隆经过等,所以 B 不适合。由于原文没有探讨克隆技术对人类的影响,所以 C 错误。如以 D 为标题,全文应将笔墨放在描写克隆羊和克隆鼠的具体情况。

答案:A

IV. 短文改错

读下文并逐行改错。如该行无错,请在右边相应横线上打“√”;如有错,请在右边相应横线上改正。

Mrs Williams had two sons. A morning during the holidays, when 1. _____ she was done the washing for the family, her younger son came and 2. _____ asked to her for some sweets. “Sweets are bad for your teeth”. Mrs 3. _____ Williams said. “Taking these two oranges and give one to your 4. _____ elder brother.” One for the oranges was quite a lot bigger than the 5. _____ other one, but the small boy kept the bigger one for himself and 6. _____ gave his brother the smaller one. When the elder boy saw that her brother 7. _____ had a bigger orange, he said to him. “It is selfish to take the one for 8. _____ yourself. If mother had given me the oranges, I would have given you 9. _____ the bigger one”. “I know you do,” answered his brother. “That’s why I took it.” 10. _____

答案与解析

1. A→One。讲过去的“某一天”,习惯上用 one day,某一天的上午、下午、晚上,要说 one morning/ afternoon/evening 等。
2. done→doing。过去进行时。
3. 去掉 to。ask 是及物动词,直接接宾语。
4. Taking→Take。这是由 and 连接的两上并列的祈使句。
5. for→of。“one of + 复数名词”表示“其中一个……”,of 表所属。
6. but→so。这是一个因果关系的并列句,因此用连词 so。
7. her→his。指代“the elder boy,”用物主代词 his。
8. the one→the bigger one。bigger 特指上句的“a bigger orange”。
9. √
10. do→would。上句谓语动词“would have given”

en”,再提到时,为避免重复,只留下了第一个助动词 would,其他都省略了。

V. 书面表达

请根据以下内容,写一则书面通知,词数:80~100。

1. 事宜:关于计算机的用途以及如何使用 Internet 网络进行学习的讲座。
2. 主讲人:四川大学计算机系刘真教授。
3. 时间:6月18日,星期二,下午2:00。
4. 地点:图书楼316室
5. 参加者:电脑爱好者。
6. 要求:参加者准备一些自己在学习过程中遇到的问题。
7. 组织者:校学生会。
8. 通知时间:6月16日。

参考答案

Notice

June, 18th

To help students learn more about computers, we have invited Professor Liu Zhen from the Computer Department of Sichuan University to give us a lecture on Tuesday, the eighteenth of June. Professor Liu will talk about the use of computer and how to learn through the Internet. The lecture begins at 2:00 pm in Room 316 of the library building. Any computer-lover is welcome to attend the lecture. Please bring your questions in computer learning. Professor Liu will leave you time for questions. Don't forget to be on time.

The Students' Union



备课资料汇编

1. 切勿混淆 so do I 和 so I do

so do I 属于“so + do(be, have, can) + 主语”结构,是倒装语序。表示同样的看法或做法。如:

I am hungry. And so is he.

我很饿,他也是。

Tom went swimming yesterday. (And) So did I. 汤姆昨天去游泳了,我也去了。

I like playing football. So does my brother.

我喜欢踢足球。我弟弟也喜欢。

I can speak French. And so can my sister.

我会讲法语。我妹妹也会。

so I do 属于“so + 主语 + do(be, have, can)”结构用于赞同对方的话,或对前文提及的情况给予肯定。如:

— It is cold today. 天气很冷。

— So it is. 是很冷。

— Tom speaks English very well.

汤姆英语讲得好。

— So he does. 的确如此。

— The workers worked very hard.

工人们工作很努力。

— So they did. 他们的确如此。

2. **some time, sometime, sometimes** 用法比较
some time 是名词词组, 通常表示“一段时间”。

He rang again after some time. 过了一会儿他又打电话来了。

It will take some time to translate this. 翻译这本书要费一些时间。

sometime 是副词, 表示“曾经, 某时, 有朝一日”, 常同过去时或将来时连用。如:

Will you go and see your teacher sometime?
你哪一天去看看你的老师好吗?

The accident happened sometime last month.
事故发生在上月某一天。

sometimes 是频度副词, 表示“有时候”。如:

Sometimes the little girl laughs, and sometimes she cries. 小女孩有时笑, 有时哭。

Sometimes I went to school by bike and sometimes on foot.

我有时骑自行车上学, 有时步行去。

3. “在……之后”的 **behind** 和 **after**

1) 表时间时, after 通常指“某一时间过去之后”; behind 则指“落后”或“迟于”某一规定的标准时间。如:

He will take a three-day holiday after next Thursday. 下星期四后他要休假三天。

Tom was behind his usual time.

汤姆比平常来迟了。

2) 表示位置时, 用 behind 不用 after。如:

She stood behind her mother.

她站在她妈妈后面。

There is a beautiful garden behind the building. 大楼后面有一座美丽的花园。

3) 表示顺序先后时, 两者可通用。如:

Shut the door after / behind you. 请随手关门。

4. “找”准 **find, find out, look for**

find 通常强调找的结果。其后可跟名词、复合结构或 that 从句。如:

Use your head, then you'll find a way.

开动脑筋, 就会有办法的。

He found his home village unchanged.

他发现家乡还是老样子。

find out 通过观察、调查、询问等方式找出(原因等), 或发现(秘密、错误)情况等, 其后一般跟名词、代词或从句。如:

Have you found out his address?

你查到他的住址了吗?

Please find out when the train leaves.

请打听一下火车什么时候开。

look for 强调找的过程。如:

Do you know what he is looking for?

你知道他在找什么吗?

He is looking for his dictionary bought yesterday. 他在找昨天买的那本词典。

5. **go on doing sth, go on to do sth, go on with sth** 的用法区别

go on doing sth. 停顿之后继续干同一件事。

如:

After a short break he went on reading English. 休息了一会儿, 他又继续读英语。

go on to do sth. 接着去做另一件事

After giving us some explanation, he went on to show us how to do it in a different way. 向我们作过讲解后, 他接着又教我们如何用另一种方法做这件事。

go on with sth. 也是指继续做同一件事, 但与后接名词, 如:

He took a cup of tea, and went on with the story.

他喝了一杯茶, 又继续讲故事。

6. **not...until (till)** 的四种句型

1) 如果主句谓语动词是持续性动词, 则主句常用肯定式, 表示“直到……为止”, 即: 主句(用肯定式) + until(till) 时间状语或状语从句。例如:

I worked until(till) he came back.

我工作到他回来为止。

I watched TV until(till) 10 o'clock.

我看电视一直到 10 点钟。

2) 如果主句的谓语动词是瞬间动词, 则主句必须用否定式, 译为“直到……才”, 即: 主句(用否定式) + until(till) 时间状语或状语从句。例如:

I didn't go to bed until(till) he came back.

直到他回来我才睡觉。

I didn't go to bed until(till) 10 o'clock last night. 昨晚我直到 10 点钟才睡觉。

注意: 用在句首时, 一般只用 until 而不能用 till。例如:

Until I finished my homework, I didn't go to bed.

直到做完家庭作业我才睡觉。

3) not + until 时间状语或状语从句 + 助动词(常用 did) + 主语 + 动词原形(注: not 放在句首, 故用部分倒装)译为: “直到……才”。可以简化成: Not until...did + 主语。例如:

Not until I finished my homework did I go to bed last night.

昨晚直到做完家庭作业我才睡觉。

Not until last week did he realize he was

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wrong.

直到上星期他才认识到他错了。

4) It was not + 时间状语或状语从句 + that + 主句

(注:此句型实际上是强调 not until 状语或状语从句。应该记住:无论是强调时间、地点或原因状语,一般只用 that。这一点与定语从句不同,且此句型是陈述句语序,不用倒装。)可以简化成句型:It was not until... + that. 例如:

It was not until I finished my homework that I went to bed.

是在做完作业之后我才去睡觉的。

It was not until last week that he realized he was wrong.

一直到上个星期他才认识到他是错误的。

7. prefer...to... 宁愿……而不……

1) prefer...to... 这里的 to 是介词,后面接名词、代词或动名词。如:

I prefer the country to the town.

我喜欢乡村,不喜欢城市。

He prefers doing to talking. 他喜欢做事,不喜欢说话。

2) prefer 后可直接跟动词不定式。如:

They prefer to go with us rather than (to) stay at home.

他们宁可和我们一起去,而不愿呆在家里。

3) prefer sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事如:

I prefer you not to stay here over the night.

我倒希望你不要在这儿过夜。

8. 使用 none 或 no one 须严谨

none 作代词时,既可指人,也可指物,常常受后面 of 短语的限制,of 后可接复数可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词可以是单数,也可以是复数,其后的可数名词或代词必须是三者以上的人或事物。如:

None of my friends smokes/ smoke.

我的朋友中没有一个人抽烟。

He liked none of the books.

这些书他一本也不喜欢。

* all 用于否定是部分否定,而 none 所表达的否定是全部否定。如:

None of the books is/ are nice.

这些书没有一本好。

All of the books are not nice.

这些书并非每本都好。

no one 一般用来指人,后面不能跟 of 短语。no one 作主语时,谓语动词只能用单数。如:

No one knows the answer to the question.

没有一个人知道这个问题的答案。

No one was killed in the traffic accident.

在那次交通事故中没有一个人死亡。

nobody 是不定代词,只能用于人,常与 no one 互换。

* none 和 no one 常用于简略答语中,none 用来回答“How many...”,而 no one 常用来回答“Who...”,如:

— How many pictures are there on the wall?
墙上有几幅画?

— None. 一幅也没有。

— Who is in the lab? 谁在实验室里?

— No one (Nobody). 没有人在实验室里。

9. instead 与 instead of

彼此不能“代替”

instead 是副词,一般单独使用; instead of 是介词短语,后面要接宾语,如:

The girl doesn't want a pen. Give her a pencil instead.

那个女孩不要钢笔,给她一支铅笔吧。

Give him a pencil instead of a pen.

给他一支铅笔,不要给他钢笔。

* 在句中 instead 的动作是被“取”的,即要做的;而 instead of 后面的动作是“舍”,即不做的。如:

Last winter we went to Hainan Island. This winter we are going to Guangzhou instead.

去年冬天我们去了海南岛,今年冬天将去广州。

This winter we are going to Guangzhou instead of Hainan Island.

今年冬天我们将去广州而不去海南岛。

10. 不能用于进行时态的动词

英语中大多数动词都能用于进行时态,但也有一些不能或很少用于进行时态。他们主要有下面几类动词:

1) be 动词用于表示状态时,没有进行时态。

例如:

I am a student. 我是一名学生。

They say that it will be good weather tomorrow.

他们说明天会是个好天气。

There were a lot of people at the party yesterday.

昨天参加晚会的人很多。

但是,当 be 构成被动语态进行时和表示一种暂时的状态或行为时,可有进行时态。例如:

The house is being built now.

房子正在修建中。

You are being modest. 你太谦虚了。

2) 由人体五官引起的感觉动词,如: see (看见), hear (听见), smell (闻到), taste (尝到), feel (感到)等,没有进行时态。但当这些动词表示一种有意识的行为时,则有进行时态。试比较下列句子:

I see some birds in the tree. 我看见树上有几

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单元重点归纳

一、重点单词和词组:

pronounce, ask...for, a great many, and so on, the same as, more or less, change into, explain, come about, bring in, character, separate, see...off, take a taxi, say "Hi/Hello" to..., have a good trip, get back, be about to, destroy, every two years

二、日常交际用语:

1. I have some difficulty in doing...
2. Would you please say that again more slowly?
3. I'm sorry I know only a little English.
4. I don't quite follow you.
5. How do you pronounce/spell...?
6. What does...mean?
7. Give my regards to...
8. Have a nice/good time/trip.
9. Say "Hi/Hello" to sb. from me.
10. The same to you.
11. How about you?

问题磁场

- He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.
- A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

(1995 年高考)

[解题指导] 只要掌握 wealth 是不可数名词便可把 B、C 选项排除。works 表示“作品、著作”是可数名词。

答案: D

- 2. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ by boat for a change.
- A. to try going B. trying to go
C. to try and go D. try going

[解题指导] why not...为 why don't you...的省略形式; for a change 这一信息告诉我们只有 try doing(试着干……)合适, 而 try to do 意为“努力、试图干……”。

答案: D

- 3. —Alice, why didn't you come yesterday?
—I _____, but I had an unexpected visitor.
- A. had B. would
C. was going to D. did

(1997 年高考)

[解题指导] 该句的意思是: “昨天你为什么没来?” “我本打算去的, 可来了不速之客。” would 后加 have 构成虚拟语气也可以。

答案: C

- 4. Mr Alexander is the professor _____ I have the greatest respect.
- A. who B. that
C. to whom D. for whom

[解题指导] 此题为定语从句中的介词前置。注意“have respect for”的用法。

答案: D

- 5. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.
- A. the; 不填 B. the; the
C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

(1999 年高考)

[解题指导] 该题考查冠词的用法。in use 是一个固定的介词短语, 意思是“在使用中”。use 为抽象名词, 其前不加冠词。序数词表示正常的顺序, 其前加定冠词。

答案: C

- 6. I had no idea which was better, so I took _____ of them.
- A. any B. every C. none D. both

[解题指导] 在使用代词时, 要搞清所指数量范围。any 指三者或更多; every 为形容词, 不与 of 搭配; none 三者或更多; both 两者。

答案: D

- 7. These wild flowers are so special that I would do _____ I can to save them.
- A. whatever B. that
C. which D. whichever

(2000 年春高考)

[解题指导] 对长句子应先划分一下句子成分, 看一下缺少什么。不难看出 I would do 与后面的宾语从句 I can do to save them 中都缺少 do 的宾语, 因此应补充宾语 whatever 作为宾语从句的连词。不要误以为是 so...that 句型, 而错选 B。

答案: A

- 8. —Would you be here this evening?
—Yes, we _____.

A. shall B. will C. would D. are

[解题指导] could you..., would you...? 在回答时, 习惯上必须用 can, will 回答。



答案:B

- 9. —What about having a drink?

—

- A. Good idea. B. Help yourself.
C. Go ahead, please. D. Me, too.

(2000 年高考)

[解题指导] “What about...” 常用于提出建议, 对方如感兴趣可用 Good idea 或 Why not 回答。

答案:A

- 10. —I hear you've got a set of valuable Australian coins. I have a look?

—Yes, certainly.

- A. Do B. May
C. Shall D. Should

(2002 年春高考)

[解题指导] may 是情态动词, 用于疑问句表请求。shall 作助动词表单纯将来, 作情态动词用于一、三人称疑问句表征求对方意见, 不含请求意味。

答案:B



案例探究

- 1. When you _____ doing something, who do you often ask for advice?

- A. have difficulty in B. have difficult in
C. have difficulty at D. had difficulty in

[解析] difficulty 可作可数名词, 作“难事”、“难做的事”解。例如:

With the help of my friends, I've overcome difficulties in my study. 在朋友们的帮助下, 我克服了学习中的困难。

但在句型 “have difficulty (in) doing sth.” 中, difficulty 是不可数名词, 意思是“困难”“艰难”“费力”等。例如:

The students have difficulty in understanding the sentence. 学生们理解这个句子有困难。
Do you sometimes have difficulty breathing? 你有时觉得气急吗?

答案:A

- 2. —When did you go to Shanghai?

—I remember _____ there when I was a child.

- A. having taken B. to be taken
C. being taken D. to take me

[解析] remember doing sth. 表示“记得曾经做过某事”。本句句意是: 我记得小时候被带到上海去过。而 remember to do sth. 表示“记住要做某事”。试比较:

When you leave, please remember to turn off the lights. 当你走的时候, 请记住关灯。

I wonder if you remember my asking for the information. 不知道你是否记得我曾打听过这方面的情况。

forget 的搭配和 remember 的搭配类似: forget doing sth. 忘了做过某事; forget to do sth. 忘了要做某事。试比较:

I forgot posting the letter. 我忘了已经把信发了。

I forgot to lock the door yesterday. 昨天我忘了锁门了。

答案:C

- 3. —Shall I explain it again?

—Yes, Please. I couldn't quite _____ what you said.

- A. agree with B. know about
C. think of D. follow

[解析] 从需要再次解释可知是用 follow 表示“明白, 听懂(=understand)”。例如:

He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him. 他讲得太快, 以至于我没听懂。follow (= come or go after) 跟随。例如:

P. E. will be followed by computer studies. 体育课后, 将上计算机课。

follow (= take as a guide or an example) 接受 (作为指导或榜样)。例如: Foreigners should follow these customs when they are visiting these countries. 外国人到这些国家参观访问, 就应当遵守这些习俗。

答案:D

- 4. I happen to _____ him, but I'm sorry to say

I don't _____ him. I've never seen him.

- A. know; know
B. know about; know
C. know; know about
D. know about; know about

[解析] know about 或 know of 表示间接地“了解”, “听说”, “知道关于……的情况”。例如:

She knows all about Europe. 她对欧洲的一切很熟悉。

I don't know him, but I know of him. 我不认识他, 但我听说过他。

know 表示“认识”“知道”。例如:

I know many women who have a career and a family. 我认识许多事业和家庭两者兼顾的女性。

I didn't know you were also in Wuxi. When did you come? 我不知道你也在无锡。什么时候来的?

Do you know how to operate the machine? 你知道怎样操作这台机器吗?

答案:B

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- 5. A great change in people's thinking has _____ in the past few years.

A. come along B. come about
C. come over D. come up

[解析] come about (= happen) 发生, 造成。例如: How did these differences come about? 这些差异是如何产生的呢?

How did the accident come about? 这个事故是怎么发生的? A great change came about as the result of the villagers' hard work. 由于村民们的辛勤劳动, 巨大的变化发生了。注意: 用 happen, come about 时不用被动语态, 虽然句子的主语往往是“某事物”。又如:

No one knows how the quarrel came about. 没有人知道这场争吵是怎么引起的。

答案: B

文化习俗

二、问候 (Greeting)

- Glad to meet you here.
- Haven't seen you for some time.
- Good morning / afternoon / evening
- How are you?
- How do you do?
- Very well, thank you.

西方人见面打招呼有许多不同之处。西方人一般只需说: hello, hi 或 good morning 等即可。如想多说几句可谈天气、交通情况或大家目前共同感兴趣的问题。英美人很尊重别人的隐私, 尤其是年轻女士, 所以出现了 MS. (女士, 无论婚否) 的称呼。因此一见面就问 ① “How old are you?” ② “Have you found a new job?” 等是不礼貌的。另外中国人见面的最常用的客套话是说: “吃过饭了吗?”, 其真实意图仅仅是招呼而已, 至于“吃饭与否”根本不重要。但如果你对英美人说: “Have you had your meal?” 他们会以为你想邀请他一起外出用餐, 或觉得中国人对“吃饭”太关心, 这一点需特别注意。

高考创新训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- 1. Shanghai has _____ more US dollars this year than last year.

A. brought B. brought in
C. brought out D. bring in

[解析] bring in 含有“收益、获利”之意 (= produce as profit or earning)

答案: B

- 2. —Can you _____ American English _____ British English?

— Sorry, I can't.

A. tell; from B. told; from
C. tell; of D. talk; from

[解析] tell (常同 can, be able to 连用) 表“判断、推测”: It is difficult to tell his exact age. 很难判断他到底多大岁数。tell ... from ... 表示“区分”。

答案: A

- 3. American English has changed _____ the centuries, too.

A. through B. in
C. over D. at

[解析] over (表时间) = during a period 在……期间 (常同完成时态连用), till the end of a period 直到……过完: Great changes have taken place over (during) the years. / Can you stay over Sunday?

答案: C

- 4. This task is _____ for us. We need _____ people.

A. much too; another three
B. too much; other three
C. much too; more three
D. too much; three more

[解析] 表示“再来一些、外加几个”时, another 可以跟 few 或带有数词的复数名词; 也可用 more 代替 another, 但 more 要放在数词之后, 故排除 B、C; much too 表示“太、非常”修饰 adj, adv; too much 表示“过多、过份”。

答案: D

- 5. I don't think she had a good time there, _____?

A. do I B. doesn't she
C. did she D. didn't she

[解析] think, believe, suppose 所带的宾语从句, 若从句为否定式要转移到主句上; 而附加疑问句 (主语为第一人称) 应与从句的主谓一致; 如果主语不是第一人称, 附加疑问句应与主句的主谓一致。

答案: C

- 6. — _____ is the price of this pair of shoes?

— The price is _____. It's only 60 yuan for each.

A. What; expensive
B. How much; high
C. How much; cheap
D. What; low

答案: D

- 7. Japanese _____ a lot of words from Chinese.