

前言

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《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化,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。

[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。

《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。

SB I Units 1~2	(001)
Units 3~4	(006)
Units 5~6	(010)
Units 7~8	(015)
Units 9~10	(020)
Units 11~22	(025)
Units 13~14	(030)
Units 15~16	(035)
Units 17~18	(040)
Units 19~20	(045)
Units 21~22	(050)
Units 23~24	(055)
Units 25~26	(059)
SB II Units 1~2	(064)
Units 3~4	(069)
Units 5~6	(074)
Units 7~8	(079)
Units 9~10	(084)
Units 11~22	(089)
Units 13~14	(094)
Units 15~16	(099)
Units 17~18	(104)
Units 19~20	(109)
Units 21~22	(114)
Units 23~24	(119)
SB III Units 1~2	(125)
Units 3~4	(130)
Units 5~6	(135)
Units 7~8	(140)
Units 9~10	(145)
Units 11~12	(150)
参考答案	(155)

SB I Units 1~2

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)
- 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)
- 3. —Who is the beautiful woman over there?
—Do you _____ the tall one by the window?
A. find B. point C. ask D. mean
- 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)
- 5. —What have you _____ hydrogen, Mary?
—Balloons.
A. have had filled B. had filled of
C. had filled with D. to have filled
- 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)
- 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
- 8. The home improvements have taken what little there is _____ my spare time.
A. from B. in C. of D. at
(2001 高考)
- 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
- 10. Which is _____ country, Canada or Australia?
A. a large B. larger
C. a larger D. the larger

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:

—_____.

- 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

► 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

► 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

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

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

► 8. —Is he studying for an examination?

—Yes, he's _____ it next week.

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

► 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

► 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

► 11. He preferred _____ something to _____ nothing.

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

► 12. It is years _____ he worked here.

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

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

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

► 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

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

—I _____ to that.

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

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
- 2. A. little B. a great deal of
- C. much D. enough
- 3. A. it happy B. relaxation
- C. relaxing D. relaxed
- 4. A. to B. for C. of D. with
- 5. A. now B. day
- C. morning D. one
- 6. A. go B. come C. return D. refer
- 7. A. very B. much C. more D. less
- 8. A. good B. possible
- C. impossible D. low
- 9. A. that B. out that
- C. it out D. it out that
- 10. A. like B. in C. place D. away
- 11. A. stays B. must stay
- C. looks to stay D. seems to stay
- 12. A. after B. above C. at D. in
- 13. A. sad B. better
- C. helpless D. regretful
- 14. A. and B. but C. or D. nor
- 15. A. discourage B. lost heart
- C. be discouraged D. be discouraging
- 16. A. other B. the other
- C. an other D. another
- 17. A. all B. all time
- C. at all D. at times
- 18. A. like to take B. likes taking
- C. is like to take D. is like taking
- 19. A. quickly B. timely
- C. surely D. mainly

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

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 small fighting with another foreign submarine
 - an explosion inside the submarine Kursk
 - a great collision inside the submarine Kursk
 - an attack from another foreign submarine
- 2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
- If the rescue work does within 10~18 days, there will be about 30 sailors to be recovered.
 - A team of divers from Norway entered the submarine Kursk successfully on Oct. 25.
 - It's not believed that there are many nuclear weapons inside the Kursk.
 - It's reported that a major collision is unlikely to cause the sinking of the Kursk.
- 3. Why does Russia insist that only Russian divers can work inside the submarine Kursk?
- Because the Barents Sea is very icy and the weather is too cold.

- Because Russia feared that the top secrets inside the Kursk will let out.
- Because Russian divers are much more skilled than those from Norway.
- Because Russian government wants to bring the cost down to the lowest degree.

- 4. The underlined words "make contact with" in the first paragraph refers to the idea that the submarine Kursk can't _____.

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

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"?
- Cloning was described as reality in the science novels.
 - Cloning was turned from something imagined into reality.
 - Cloning turned science novels into something practical.
 - Cloning was described as something impossible in the science novels.
- 6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Adult mice have been successfully cloned by scientists.



SB I Units 3~4

问题磁场

- 1. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.
A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works
(1995 年高考)
- 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
- 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)
- 4. Mr Alexander is the professor _____ I have the greatest respect.
A. who B. that
C. to whom D. for whom
- 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)
- 6. I had no idea which was better, so I took _____ of them.
A. any B. every C. none D. both
- 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)
- 8. —Would you be here this evening?
—Yes, we _____.
A. shall B. will C. would D. are
- 9. —What about having a drink?
—_____.
A. Good idea. B. Help yourself.
C. Go ahead, please. D. Me, too. (2000 年高考)
- 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)

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

ty, _____ great it is.

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

►13. When Xiao Li was ill in hospital, his classmates went to see him _____.

- A. every a few days B. every two days
C. everyday D. every the second day

►14. — Have a nice time in the winter vacation.

- _____.
A. The same to you B. Thank you
C. All right D. I will

►15. I was about to leave _____ the telephone ran.

- A. before B. as C. while D. when

II. 完形填空

At the beginning of this century, medical scientists made an interesting discovery: we are built not just of flesh(肌肉) and blood but also of time. They were 1 to show that we all have ‘a body clock’ 2 us, which controls the 3 and fall of our body energies, 4 us different from one day to the next.

The 5 of ‘a body clock’ should not be too 6 since the lives of most living things are controlled 7 the 24-hour night-and-day cycle(循环). We feel 8 and fall asleep at night and become 9 and energetic during the day. If the 24-hour cycle is 10, most people experience unpleasant 11. For example, people who are not 12 to working at night can find that 13 of sleep causes them to 14 badly at work.

15 the daily cycle of sleeping and 16, we also have other cycles which 17 longer than one day. Most of us would 18 that we feel good on some days and not so good on 19; sometimes our ideas seem to flow and at other times, they 20 do not exist.

- 1. A. anxious B. able C. careful D. proud
►2. A. inside B. around C. between D. on
►3. A. movement B. supply C. use D. rise
►4. A. showing B. treating C. making D. changing
►5. A. invention B. opinion C. story D. idea
►6. A. difficult B. exciting C. surprising D. interesting
►7. A. from B. by C. over D. during
►8. A. dull B. tired C. dreamy D. peaceful
►9. A. regular B. excited C. lively D. clear
►10. A. disturbed B. shortened C. reset D. troubled
►11. A. moments B. feelings C. senses D. effects
►12. A. prevented B. allowed C. expected D. used
►13. A. miss B. none C. lack D. need
►14. A. perform B. show C. manage D. control
►15. A. With B. As well as C. Except D. Rather than

- 16. A. working B. moving C. living D. waking
►17. A. repeat B. remain C. last D. happen
►18. A. agree B. believe C. realize D. allow
►19. A. other B. the other C. all other D. others
►20. A. just B. only C. still D. yet

III. 阅读理解

A

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by “small talk”. Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation. In English-speaking countries people often make small talk about the weather: “Nice day, isn’t it?” “Terrible weather, isn’t it?” But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree about religion(宗教) or politics so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: “Great game, isn’t it?” At bus-stops, people may comment about the transport(运输) system: “The bus service is terrible, isn’t it?”

Greetings and small talk are an important part of conversation in any languages. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behaviour(行为) of the people who speak it.

- 1. Small talk _____.
A. is a kind of conversation with short words
B. is a greeting when people meet each other
C. is to let people disagree about something
D. is something we talk about to start with a conversation
►2. The passage suggests that when we learn a language _____.
A. we should learn about the transport system of the country
B. we should only master the grammar and vocabulary
C. we should know the culture about the country
D. we should grasp the importance of the language
►3. When we say “Great game, isn’t it?” we in fact _____.
A. ask a question
B. have a conversation
C. greet each other
D. begin a small talk
►4. What we learn from the passage is that _____.

- A. different language has different grammar
 B. small talk is an important part of conversation in a language
 C. small talk depends on the purpose of the conversation
 D. in English-speaking countries we should talk about the weather

B

BRITAIN'S parents have owned up—school is harder today than it was when they were kids.

A poll(民意测验) of 1,500 parents shows that those with children who have recently sat A-level or GCSE exams believe today's exams are harder than the ones they sat at school.

One in four thought A-levels were getting harder-compared to just twelve percent who thought they were easier.

The figures for GCSEs were more evenly split with 26 percent thinking they were harder-and 21 percent believing they were easier. This is the first survey(调查) of the opinion of parents whose youngsters have just sat exams.

They told pollsters they believed the higher pass rate in examinations today was due to the youngsters concerned working harder.

Success

But another reason given was that they believed today's youngsters felt there was little chance of success in life without qualification(资格). "Parents are seeing standards rise and their children working harder and being smarter than their generation," says Dr Christina Townsend, president of the Edexcel exam board, which commissioned(委托) the survey.

The poll, carried out by Opinion Research Business for the exam board, also showed parents backed(支持) government plans to allow students to see their marked scripts(试卷) after they had completed their exams.

The move is designed to help them decide whether they should appeal(上诉) against their grades.

- 5. What do you know about Britain's school education from the text?

- A. Students are burdened with too much homework after school.
 B. Students are tired of learning at school.
 C. Most students can't pass the A-level or GCSE exams.
 D. Exams are more difficult today and pupils are working harder.

- 6. The writer's purpose in writing this text is ____.

- A. to show the result of a poll of 1,500 parents
 B. to tell parents that their youngsters are working hard
 C. to prove that youngsters are smarter than their parents
 D. to request that exams be easier

- 7. We can infer from the text that ____.

- A. the government will take steps to lower the standards of exams
 B. students were once not allowed to see their marked scripts

- C. parents didn't work hard when they were at school
 D. more parents think A-levels are getting harder and GCSEs are getting easier

- 8. The second part of the text mainly shows that ____.

- A. parents support government plans
 B. parents don't accept the school education
 C. students have less chance of success in life
 D. parents probably think well of the school education

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。

An old lady was in hurry to go across the street. 1. _____
 She saw a car come. "Never mind," she thought, "I can
 2. _____
 run cross before it comes." She was wrong. Fortunately
 3. _____
 the driver brought the car to stop in time, but he didn't
 4. _____
 have time to think of the car that was following his. 5. _____
 As a result of, the second car knocked into the first one and
 6. _____
 both cars were damaged. There was a third car a little
 7. _____
 yards away. It knocked a signpost in the roadside. Now
 8. _____
 the drivers have all got out their cars. The first one was
 9. _____
 angry. He shouted on the lady, "What on earth do you
 10. _____
 think you are doing? Do you want to get killed?"

V. 书面表达

假如你叫 Jim Lee, 你最近对你所在班 60 名同学(男女各半)进行了上网目的的调查。现将调查结果(如下表所示)用英语给某报社的编辑写一封信, 报告此事, 以引起舆论的关注。

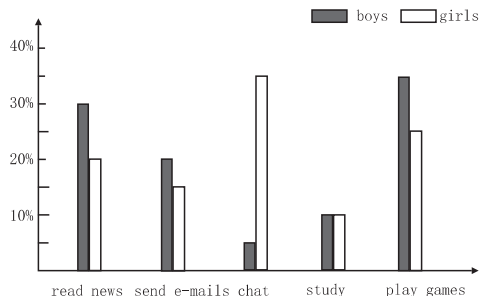
注意: 1. 报告应包括图表所示全部内容。

2. 叙述调查结果时要避免重复使用百分比。

3. 叙述过程中要适当添加评语。

4. 词数 100 左右。

提示词: 作调查 make a survey





SB I Units 5~6

问题磁场

- 1. —Oh, you look very pretty!
—Thank you, but I have _____.
A. a little white hair
B. some white hairs
C. much white hair
D. quite a few white hair
- 2. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest (1996 年高考)
- 3. —How long has this bookshop been in business?
— _____ 1982.
A. After B. In C. From D. Since
- 4. The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 BC, did not include women players until 1912.
A. first playing
B. to be first played
C. first played
D. to be first playing
- 5. Don't all speak at once! _____, please.
A. Each at one time
B. One by one time
C. One for each time
D. One at a time
- 6. When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door _____ "Sorry to miss you; will call later."
A. read B. reads
C. to read D. reading
- 7. Dalian is _____ most beautiful coast city and I believe I will come for _____ second time.
A. the; a B. a; a
C. the; the D. a; the
- 8. The gentleman _____ you told me yesterday proved to be a thief.
A. who B. about whom
C. whom D. with whom
- 9. You mustn't fill in the form _____ pencil but _____ ink.
A. in; with B. with; in
C. with; with D. in; in
- 10. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.
A. It B. As C. That D. What

(2001 年高考)

案例探究

- 1. The burnt area _____ one quarter of the patient's body surface.

A. cover B. is covered
C. covered D. contains

[解析]句中的及物动词 cover 本意是“覆盖”、“遮盖”,本句中的 cover 意为“占有(多少面积)”。

又如:

That island is covered with snow all the year round. 那个岛终年积雪。

His studies covered a wide field. 他的研究涉及的范围很广。

The city covered ten square miles. 这座城市占地 10 平方英里。

cover 还可以作“采访”“报道”解。例如:

He was sent to cover the Science Conference in Beijing. 他被派出采访北京的科学大会了。

All important events in this area are covered in the local newspapers. 这个地区发生的重要事件,地方的报纸都有报道。

cover 还可解释为“走完……路程、看完……页书”等。例如:

This kind of minibus can cover the distance within two hours. 这种小型公共汽车能在二小时内跑完这段路程。

How many pages have you covered? 你看了多少页书?

答案:C

- 2. Please speak louder, _____ everyone can hear you.

A. so B. so that
C. what D. in order to

[解析] so that “以便,使能够”。引导目的状语从句时(= in order that),常用情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would 和 should。例如:

If you do know, answer in a loud enough voice so that all the class may hear.

如果你的确知道,就用足够大的声音来回答,使全班同学都听得见。

Finish this so that you can start another.

把这件事完成,你就能开始做另一件事了。

so that 也可以引导结果状语从句,主句和从句是原因与结果的关系,作“因此”解。例如:

He often told lies, so that no one believed him. 他常常说谎,因此没有人相信他的话。

I'll keep the box in the shade so that the sun won't burn the little plants. 我会把这个盒子放在阴凉地方。这样太阳就不会把幼苗晒枯。

so + 形容词或副词 + that ..., 表示结果。例如: I was so tired that I could not go any farther. 我太累了再也不能走了。

She drove so carelessly that the gentleman in the front row was killed in the accident. 她开车太不小心了, 所以坐在前排的那位先生在那次事故中被撞死了。

单独的 so 只能引导结果状语从句。例如:

Time was not planned well, so (that) he didn't finish the work in time. 时间没计划好, 结果他没按时完成这项工作。

答案: B

► 3. I'll water them to _____ too dry.

- A. stop the soil to get
- B. prevent the soil from being got
- C. keep the soil getting
- D. stop the soil getting

[解析] stop, v. 做“阻止”讲时, 后面可以跟名词、代词、动名词。例如:

The policeman stopped the car. 警察截住了那辆汽车。

在表示“阻止某人做某事”时, 用 stop sb. /sth. from doing sth.。例如:

We have to stop them from playing this dangerous game. 我们必须阻止他们玩这种危险的游戏。

类似的结构 keep sb. /sth. from doing sth. = prevent sb. /sth. from doing sth. 与 stop sb. /sth. from doing sth. 意思相似, 但 keep sb. /sth. from doing sth. 中的 from 不能省略。例如:

We must keep them from getting to know our plan. 我们一定不要让他们知道我们的计划。

Laws have been made to prevent citizens (from) evading taxes. 已经制定了法律来制止公民逃税。

答案: D

► 4. The child was feeding a banana _____ the monkey.

- A. on
- B. with
- C. to
- D. for

[解析] feed (fed, fed) vt. (= give food to) 喂养, 饲养。常用句型: feed + 食用者 + on + sth. = feed + sth. + to + 食用者。例如: The child was feeding the monkey on a banana. 那个孩子正用香蕉喂猴子。

The girls were feeding the leaves to silkworms. 女孩子们正在给蚕喂树叶。

feed + 食用者 + with + sth.。 “用……喂……”, 这里 with 通常表达喂时所用的工具。例如:

She is feeding a baby with a spoon. 她正用勺子喂婴儿东西。

feed 作不及物动词时的搭配是: feed on, 主要用以表示“(动物)以……为食”。例如:

Cattle feed chiefly on grass. 牛主要以草为食。

Most of the Chinese people feed on rice. 大部分中国人以稻米为主食。

(人类)以……为食, 多用 live on。例如:

The people in north China live mainly on wheat. (中国)华

北人以吃小麦为主。

The Americans live mainly on bread and milk. 美国人主要吃面包和牛奶。

live on 还可作“靠……(收入)过活”解, 后跟名词。例如:

How could they live on such a small income? 他们怎么能靠这样一点收入来生活呢?

答案: C

► 5. I _____ you'll learn English well.

- A. am sure
- B. was sure to
- C. am sure of
- D. was sure of

[解析] be sure that—clause “相信”, “确信”。例:

We are sure that we can finish the task in a day or two. 我们肯定能在一两天内完成这项任务。

I'm sure our neighbors will be helpful. 我相信邻居会帮忙的。

上面的句子也可以将宾语从句改为 be sure to do sth. 的简单句形式表达:

We are sure to finish the task in a day or two.

Our neighbors are sure to be helpful.

试比较 1: be sure about/of 确信、句子主语自信、对于……有把握。例如:

—Are you sure about your answer? 你对你的答案有把握吗?

—No, I'm not sure about it. 没有把握。

I'm sure of my success in the exam this time. 这次我自信能/有把握通过考试。

试比较 2: make sure (do what is necessary in order to feel sure), 感到确信无疑。make sure 后跟一个宾语从句。例如:

Make sure that the gas is turned off and the door is locked before you leave home. 离家前要确定已经关闭煤气, 锁好了门。

Please make sure of the time and the place. 请弄清时间和地点。

答案: A

文化习俗

三、邀请 (Invitations)

1. Will you come to…?
2. Would you like to…?
3. I'd like to invite you to….
4. Are you free this afternoon?
5. May I expect you at four?
6. Do try to come.

西方人要邀请别人, 特别是关系不是很亲近的人, 往往在一到两个星期前提出, 以便对方能调整他的时间表; 你正式发出邀请, 可以用书面也可以用口头的形式, 措辞有好几种, 但要注意避免使用命令式的口气。以什么措辞的邀请别人可根据你与此人的关系而定, 亲近的、熟悉的人可以比较随便; 在被邀请时, 你不去, 应当找出合适的理由向对方说明, 免得使对方误认为你不愿意和他交往。

- 5. The Norwegian Government would prefer the oil industry to _____.
A. provide more jobs for foreign workers.
B. slow down the rate of its development
C. sell the oil it is producing abroad
D. develop more quickly than at present
- 6. The Norwegian Government has tried to _____.
A. encourage the oil companies to discover new oil sources.
B. prevent oil companies employing people from Northern Norway
C. help the oil companies solve many of their problems
D. keep the oil industry to something near its present size
- 7. According to the passage, the oil industry might lead in Northern Norway to “_____”.
A. the development of industry

- A. there are no terraces on the slopes
- B. there are no small plants on the slopes
- C. it washes away soil from the slopes
- D. there is too much soil on the slopes



A. a large reduction in unemployment
B. a growth in the tourist industry
C. a reduction in the number of existing industries
D. the development of a number of service industries

A lot of seagulls often flew to the airport in 1. _____
England and keep flying about over it. In order to 2. _____
make planes take off and fly safe, the guards of 3. _____
the airport tried different way to drive the seagulls 4. _____
away, so they failed. One day an English girl 5. _____
singer named Jane coming to the airport and 6. _____
sang by chance. Suddenly the seagulls were disappeared, 7. _____

Tour Guide

