
同步训练

高二英语

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Unit 13 Albert Einstein

知识体系

一、常用词组

fight for 为……而战

get along with sb. 与某人相处

all through one's life 某人一生

be content to do 乐意做……

live a...life 过着……的生活

work out 计算出

take sides (in) 参加; 站在……一边

all by oneself 单独

world-wide praise 世界范围的赞誉

learn...by oneself 自学……

go on with 继续……

lead to 导致; 导向

leave...for... 离开……去……

be fond of 喜欢

stick to 坚持(观点, 意见)

use A as B 把 A 用作 B

二、必会句型

1. find it + adj. + (for sb.) to do 发现(某人)做……是……的

2. It appears/seems (to sb.) + that-clause 似乎……

3. Such is/was... 这就是……

三、基础语法

主语从句

四、能力要求

1. 学会询问某人的身份、职业等 际用语

2. 掌握 从句作主语、表语和宾语

要点归纳

1. { lead to sth. 导致; 造成 (= cause)
 { lead to doing sth. 导致做……
 { lead sb. to + 名词 引某人到……

2. { be fit for 适合于
 { be unfit for 不适合于
 { be fit (for sb.) to do 适合(某人)做……
 { It's fit for sb. to do = It's fit that... (某人)做……事是得当的

3. { be content with sb. (sth.) = be satisfied with 对……满意
 { be content to do sth. 满足于……

4. { stick to “坚持(意见, 看法等)”, 有“执意不改变”的含义。
 { 其中的 to 为介词, 后面接名词或代词 { stick to one's stand 坚持自己的立场
 { stick to one's word 信守自己的诺言
 { stick to one's opinion 坚持自己的意见
 { stick to a contract 信守诺言(合同)
 { stick to one's post 坚守自己的岗位
 { insist on “坚持干某事”或“强烈要求”, 后面跟名词或 v. -ing 形式。

5. { work out the maths problem (解决)
work out a puzzle 弄明白疑问
work out a plan 制 计划
work out the meaning of the poem (弄明白)
work out how the fire started (搞)

同步训练

I. 单项选择

- () 1. The report was so _____ that they were all _____.
A. inspiring; exciting B. inspiring; excited
C. inspired; excited D. inspired; exciting
- () 2. It is time he _____ his compositions.
A. to hand in B. hands in C. handed in D. handing in
- () 3. I've got a lot of things _____ this afternoon.
A. seeing for B. seen to C. seen off D. to see to
- () 4. Premier Zhu Rongji is _____ a friendly visit _____ Japan.
A. on; from B. in; to C. on; to D. on; from
- () 5. The meeting-room in our school can _____ 1,000 people.
A. be held B. sit C. seat D. run
- () 6. Do you know _____ they are getting on well with the project?
A. whether B. what C. how D. when
- () 7. —She was late for the party.
—That's _____ he had forgotten the exact time.
A. why B. how C. because D. whether
- () 8. Mr. Black is the person _____ I have the greatest respect.
A. to whom B. for whom C. whom D. who
- () 9. _____ the days went on, the weather got worse.
A. With B. Since C. While D. As
- () 10. The reason why he was late was _____ he had taken a wrong bus.
A. what B. whether C. because D. that
- () 11. One should always _____ his promise.
A. stick to B. insist on C. persist in D. keep to
- () 12. —Are you _____ the young man?
—Yes. He will be a good teacher in the future.
A. afraid of B. fond of C. worried about D. angry at
- () 13. Such _____ her words. She didn't mean any harm to you.
A. was B. are C. is D. were
- () 14. Mother took sides _____ David _____ Father _____ the argument.
A. in; with; for B. for; with; in
C. with; against; in D. in; and; with

() 15. The dog _____ to be friendly, but it wasn't.

A. looked

B. seem

C. appeared

D. was

II. 完形填空

My daughter has been crazy about raising a pet (宠物) for a long time.

Last spring I bought two newly-hatched chickens for her. She got 16 and took good care of them. 17, a few days later, both chickens died. She burst into tears from 18. I helped her 19 the two birds under a tree behind our house. I thought it would be the 20 of her ideas.

21, I was wrong. Children are children 22. The failure hasn't 23 my daughter in any way. She still tried to keep a small animal or even a snail.

One day last winter, I noticed under the eaves (屋檐) of the house a family of sparrows. My daughter and I could 24 the sparrows as our "pets", but we didn't.

So I told her to 25 the grains on the windowsill. A few minutes later, the sparrows came to land on the windowsill 26 and pecked at the rice. Suddenly my daughter asked me, "Mum, can we catch and 27 the sparrows, and let them live with us in the room? How 28 it is for them to live outside?"

"Oh, my dear, I do not think it's a good idea. You know," I explained to her, "the sparrow is a bird who loves 29. No one can keep them in a cage. If they are caught, they will 30 quickly. They are 31 to living outside. Moreover, they have warm nest under the eaves."

From then on, we have set up a kind of 32 with the sparrow family. We feed them frequently and 33 them as pet birds. However, we do not need to 34 them. We 35 seeing these little birds flying and jumping among branches, leaves and flowers in the spring mornings.

() 16. A. exciting

B. excited

C. disappointed

D. encouraged

() 17. A. Naturally

B. Suddenly

C. Unfortunately

D. Finally

() 18. A. excitement

B. feeling

C. sorrow

D. heart

() 19. A. bury

B. put

C. dig

D. set

() 20. A. end

B. beginning

C. wish

D. reality

() 21. A. Thus

B. Then

C. Therefore

D. However

() 22. A. at all

B. in all

C. after all

D. for all

() 23. A. upset

B. encourage

C. help

D. impres

() 24. A. look

B. act

C. catch

D. feed

() 25. A. throw

B. pour

C. pile

D. scatter

() 26. A. one after another

B. one another

C. every other

D. each other

() 27. A. stay

B. cage

C. love

D. watch

() 28. A. free

B. happy

C. cold

D. warm

() 29. A. freedom

B. spring

C. trees

D. flying

() 30. A. please

B. starve

C. suffer

D. die

() 31. A. safe

B. proud

C. happy

D. used

() 32. A. neighbour

B. understanding

C. friendship

D. relationship

() 33. A. think

B. dream

C. treat

D. appreciate

() 34. A. hurt

B. pos es

C. belong to

D. hatch

() 35. A. enjoy

B. would like

C. want

D. consider

III. 阅读理解

A

Charlie works in a post office. His father lost his job five years ago and his mother is often ill. And he has two brothers and a sister. He works hard and tries his best to buy enough food for his family.

Last month his family had to move to an old house outside the city. It's farther from the post office and he has to get up early in the morning in order to catch the 6:30 train. The head of his office is strict and everybody has to get there on time. He knows what it'll mean if he's late. A friend of his had pity on (同情) him and lent his old car to him. The young man was happy and from then on he could go to work by car.

Last Saturday Charlie went to buy some medicine for his mother. Bad luck! When he came out of the shop, he couldn't find the car. He was quite worried and began to look for it in front of the shop but he didn't find it. Suddenly he saw a woman parked (停车) a car there and hurried into the shop. Charlie saw the car wasn't locked. He got into it and drove it at once. He was afraid the loser would run after (追) him and drove fast. A truck hit it at a crossing and he lost consciousness.

This morning the young man came back to life (苏醒) and saw there were a few policemen standing by his bed. He asked, "Where am I?"

"In Room 103."

"In hospital or in prison (监狱)?"

() 36. There're _____ people in Charlie's family.

A. four

B. five

C. six

D. seven

() 37. Charlie works hard in order _____.

A. that his family are full

B. that he'll be promoted (提升)

C. to become a head of the post office

D. to get more money than his workmates

() 38. Charlie's family moved to the old house outside the city because _____.

A. it's very quiet there

B. they hoped to save some money

C. he could get to his office by train

D. his father had found a job there

() 39. Charlie has to get to his office on time because _____.

A. the head is strict with them

B. he wishes to be praised

C. he's usually on duty

D. he's afraid to be fired

() 40. _____, so he drove the woman's car away.

A. Charlie had no money to pay for the old car

B. Charlie liked a new car very much

C. Charlie hoped to have his own car

D. Charlie hated his friend's old car

B

Mr. South was a head of an office. He was strict and always worked hard. The people believed him and were ready to tell him all that happened to them. And he often helped them. So it was thought that he was a good official.

One day the official received a letter from a psychiatric hospital (精神病医院). In the letter a patient said that the doctors were not kind to him. He decided to go to find out whether it was true or not. The head of the hospital met him warmly. To his surprise, it was wet and dirty everywhere and the patients were not taken good

care of. Suddenly he saw a young man hanging from the ceiling (天花板). He stopped to ask, “What’s happened to him?”

“Nothing serious, sir,” said Mr. South. “I don’t think he’s just playing.” The head of the hospital said, “He’s playing there, I think.”

“You’re wrong, sir,” said Mr. South, “I don’t think he’s just playing.” The head of the hospital said, “He always thinks he’s an electric lamp and often hangs himself there.”

“Who’s the doctor on duty?” Mr. South called out angrily, “Help him come down.”

“Don’t do that, sir,” said an old man, “or it’ll get dark in the ward (病房)!”

- () 41. Mr. South was believed because _____.
A. he was a head of an office B. he worked harder than any other official
C. he was strict with everybody D. he stood on the side of the people
- () 42. Mr. South wanted to know _____, so he went to the hospital.
A. if the doctors were good to the patients B. how the patients lived there
C. what the patients ate there D. when the patient could come out
- () 43. _____, which surprised Mr. South.
A. The patients didn't tidy the wards B. The patients didn't listen to the doctors
C. The doctors didn't look after the patients D. An old doctor was on duty that day
- () 44. The young man hung himself from the ceiling in order to _____.
A. frighten the doctors B. make the ward bright
C. repair the electric lamp D. do some evening exercises
- () 45. Which of the following is true?
A. The young patient was all right.
B. The patients liked to be in hospital.
C. The old man must be a patient.
D. The hospital didn't supply any lamps to the patients.

C

Are you looking for a good relationship with someone special? What type of person is the best person for you? Is it the person with the highest IQ? Is it the most beautiful or most handsome person? Is it the most energetic person or the most ambitious? Is your ideal partner the most traditional or the most modern person? Is he or she the person most like you, or most unlike you?

The answer, psychologists say, is none of the above. Why? Because they are all extremes. In a number of research studies, psychologists asked couples these questions. The answers were clear. Most people are happy with moderation—with partner who are not the most or the best (or the least or the worst). People are more comfortable with partners who are not so special!

The research showed several other important things. In a love relationship, two things can cause your trouble. First, trouble happens when both people get angry quickly. That is not surprising. Second, trouble happens when people don't expect to change themselves in a relationship. Do you stay calm when you disagree with someone? Are you ready to change yourself? Maybe you are ready for a serious relationship!

- () 46. The persons mentioned in the 1st paragraph are _____.
- A. ordinary people B. extremes
- C. not the most D. both A and B
- () 47. Psychologists think that one's ideal partner is _____.

- A. a person with the highest IQ B. the most ambitious
C. the most traditional D. none of the above

() 48. The word “couples” in the 2nd paragraph refers to _____.

- A. husbands and wives B. fiances and fiancées
C. both A and B D. neither A nor B

() 49. Most people are more comfortable with partners who are _____ than with those who are _____.

- A. very unusual; not the best B. not very unusual; extremes
C. the best; the worst D. the worst; the best

() 50. From the passage you can conclude that if you want a good relationship with anyone else you should _____.

- A. keep calm when you disagree with him
B. keep to your viewpoint when you disagree with him
C. like him most
D. be most like him

IV. 短文改错

Thomas Edison was a great English inventor. He	51. _____
was born in 1847 and die in 1913. He was in school	52. _____
for only three months. During those three months	
he asked a lot of questions, most of these questions	53. _____
were not about his lessons. His teacher didn't	54. _____
understand his new pupil. The boy had such many	55. _____
strange questions. The teacher could not answer all	56. _____
them. So he wanted to sent Tom away from school.	57. _____
He told Tom's mother that Tom was not clever, but	58. _____
he asked her to take the boy out from school. So	59. _____
the mother had to teach Tom himself. She found	60. _____
him a very good pupil. He learned very fast.	

V. 书面表达

请根据提示写一则日记，记载九月十日教师节庆祝活动的有关情况，词数 10 左右。

- 全体师生上午八点 操场举 庆祝会，校长讲了话。
- 十九位先进教师得到奖章，其中有数学王老师，他已经认真教学四十年了。
- 两位经理送给学校一台电脑和一架钢琴，总共价值十万元。
- 有的同学演唱了流行歌曲，李灵的舞跳得很好。
- 庆祝会给你留下深刻印象，你决心努力学习，将来争当一名教师。

Unit 14 Satellites

知识体系

一、常用词组

once every 24 hours 每二十四小时一次

so far as (as far as) ... 据……

pay to do 花钱做某事

have got...on 有……发生(进行、展出等)

in space 在太空

look into 观察; 窥视

send up 发射

a man-made satellite 人造卫星

at the speed of light 以光速

keep out of 避免; 回避; 不靠近; 不进入

set up 建立; 成立

dozens of 几十个

with the help of... 在……的帮助下

tell the difference between A and B 分辨 A 与 B 间的区别

carry out 执行; 履行; 进行

attempt to do 尽力; 试图

二、必会句型

1. the + 比较级, the + 比较级 越……, 就越……

2. be likely to do 可能会……

3. would rather do... 宁愿……

三、基础语法

定语从句, 主要复习“介词+关系代词”引导的限定性定语从句。

四、能力要求

1. 学会询问对方意愿和表达自我意愿的交际用语

2. 复习和学习介词前移和不前移的定语从句

要点归纳

- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{walk as far as the post office (远到)} \\ \text{so (as) far as I know 就我所知} \end{array} \right.$$
- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{connect A with (to) B (=join A to B) 指两物有形的连接} \\ \text{A be connected with B (不用 to) A 与 B 有联系} \\ \text{connect with 相连; 衔接} \end{array} \right.$$
- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{make A into B 把 A 制成 B} \rightarrow \text{被动结构 A is made into B} \\ \text{make A from B 用 B 制成 A} \rightarrow \text{被动结构 A is made from B (化学变化)} \\ \text{make A of B 用 B 制成 A} \rightarrow \text{被动结构 A is made of B (物理变化)} \\ \text{be made in 在某地制造} \\ \text{be made up of... 是由……构成的、组成的} \end{array} \right.$$

4. { 主语 + be + likely + 动词不定式 ……好像（可能会）……
It is + likely + that 从句 ……很可能（发生）
5. { keep out of 不牵涉进去；不要惹事；避开
keep…out of 不使……入内；把……挡在外面
keep out 遮挡；使不进入
6. { dozens of people 数十人
hundreds of people 数百人
thousands of people 数千人
tens of thousands of people 数万人
hundreds of thousands of people 数十万人
millions of people 数百万人
7. { put…into 把……放进……；使进入……状态；把……翻译成……
put…in 把……放进；提交；提出
8. { take a photo (picture) 拍照
take a photo (picture) of… 给……拍照
have (get) a photo taken 请人照相
have (get) a photo taken with… 和……合影
9. { The police are looking into the case. (调查)
look into the market (研究)
I looked into the room and found nobody in. (向……里面看)

此外，有关 look 的固定词组还有：

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>{ look about/around 环顾；向四周看
look for 寻找
look forward to 期盼
look out 当心
look through 浏览；翻阅
look back 回想；回头看</p> | <p>{ look after 照看
look at 注视
look like 看起来像
look up 查（字典）；抬头看
look down upon 歧视；瞧不起
look as if/though 看来像</p> |
|---|--|
10. { way 方式；方法：后接 to do sth. 或 of doing sth.，与 in 连用，in 可省略。后跟的定语从句以 in which 引起时，in which 可省略。
means 方式；方法（单复数同形）：后接 of sth. /doing sth.，与 by 连用。

同步训练

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Shortly after the accident, two _____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. dozen of B. dozens C. dozen D. dozens of
- () 2. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding
- () 3. Go and get your coat. It's _____ you left it.
A. there B. where C. there where D. where there
- () 4. When _____ why he was late, he made no answer.

- A. questioned B. questioning
C. asking questions D. question
- () 5. The harder you _____, the better progress you _____.
A. will work; will make B. work; have made
C. work; will make D. will work; make
- () 6. —Do we have to compare notes on the question again?
—No, the question's settled. It needn't be talked about _____.
A. no longer B. any more C. even longer D. some more
- () 7. I have a large collection of stamps, one third of _____ are used ones.
A. that B. those C. them D. which
- () 8. That's why Miss Lee would rather learn German all by herself at home than _____ to an evening school.
A. go B. to go C. not go D. not to go
- () 9. Anyone _____ the same opinion may attend the next meeting.
A. that had B. who had C. who has D. has
- () 10. —Would you like _____ more information on the subject?
—No, thanks. We've got _____ already.
A. any; more B. some; enough
C. much; too many D. another; too much
- () 11. When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
A. would B. should C. had better D. might
- () 12. When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.
A. to send B. for sending it
C. to send it to D. for sending it to
- () 13. Behind the factory, there used to _____ much waste, _____?
A. have; usedn't it B. have; usedn't there
C. be; usedn't it D. be; didn't there
- () 14. The police finally found the robber _____ near a river _____.
A. lying; dead B. lay; died C. laid; death D. lain; dying
- () 15. He arrived half an hour late, _____ made us unhappy.
A. that B. as C. which D. what

II. 完形填空

William Scott's 16 was born in 1850. He was born on a farm 17 Indiana. He 18 on the farm 19 his life. His children were born there. He 20 there 21 the age of sixty.

He had four 22 and one daughter. 23 of the sons went to the city. But William Scott's father didn't
24 the farm. He was born there in 25 . He died there when he was seventy.

William Scott was born on the farm, 26. He was born in 1923. His 27 were born 28 and 29 still living there. But Sam Scott isn't going to stay on the farm and be a 30. He is going to be 31 engineer and build bridges. Ann isn't going to 32 on the farm 33. She wants to study 34 and be a doctor.

Jane Scott is teaching in town. She is going to 35 soon. She is going to leave the farm, too.

William Scott is the last farmer in the Scott family.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| () 16. | A. father | B. grandfather | C. uncle | D. grandparents |
| () 17. | A. at | B. on | C. in | D. from |
| () 18. | A. lived | B. left | C. worked | D. did |
| () 19. | A. whole | B. all | C. of all | D. all of |
| () 20. | A. was died | B. dead | C. death | D. died |
| () 21. | A. in | B. on | C. of | D. at |
| () 22. | A. children | B. sons | C. child | D. boys |
| () 23. | A. One | B. Two | C. Three | D. Four |
| () 24. | A. leave | B. live | C. stay | D. work |
| () 25. | A. 1875 | B. 1911 | C. 1923 | D. 1859 |
| () 26. | A. either | B. neither | C. too | D. also |
| () 27. | A. sons | B. children | C. parent | D. grandsons |
| () 28. | A. on the farm | B. in the city | C. in the hospital | D. abroad |
| () 29. | A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| () 30. | A. scientist | B. lawyer | C. farmer | D. student |
| () 31. | A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 32. | A. does farm work | B. stay | C. make | D. design (设计) |
| () 33. | A. either | B. neither | C. still | D. yet |
| () 34. | A. science | B. maths | C. physics | D. medicine |
| () 35. | A. got married | B. get married | C. married | D. marrying |

III. 阅读理解

A

Nick was tired of life. Every day was exactly the same.

“What I need is a little adventure (冒险)!” Nick thought as he waited at the bus stop one morning. Nick’s little adventure happened sooner than he had expected!

While he was on the bus, reading his newspaper, the man sitting next to him suddenly pushed a large brown envelope in his hands. “Here, take this!” he murmured. Then he stood up and got off the bus before Nick could say a word.

Nick sat there holding the envelope. It felt heavy. There were papers inside, or money perhaps. “I’d better hand it over to the police,” he thought. There was a police station close to his office. But as he got off the bus, a man came up to him. He was obviously waiting for something. “He wants the envelope.” Nick thought. Nick began to walk quickly and the man hurried after him. Nick started to run and the man began to run, too. But then, just before he got to the police station. Nick managed to lose the man in the crowds when he entered the police station, the man was no longer in sight.

Inside the police station, the envelope was full of money—false money. “Obviously the man made a mistake,” the inspector said, “He thought you were one of the gang! Well, congratulations!”

Nick felt like a hero. He could already see his name in all the paper. He could imagine an interview on television!

“However,” the inspector went on, interrupting Nick’s daydreams. “I’m afraid I must ask you to keep quiet about this. We’re trying to catch some very clever thieves—and we don’t want them to know that we have some of the money. So you mustn’t say a word to anyone—even your boss! Sorry!”

“So that’s that!” Nick said to himself on his way to the office. He was over an hour late. “I’ve had my little adventure, but I can’t tell anyone about it. So what’s the point? I’ve even got to make up an excuse to the boss!”

- () 36. Nick was bored because his life wasn’t _____.
 A. very pleasant B. very easy
 C. full of amusement D. interesting
- () 37. The man gave Nick an envelope while Nick was going _____.
 A. to his office B. to get off the bus
 C. to take the bus D. to get the bus
- () 38. Nick decided to take the envelope to the police because he thought it was _____.
 A. dangerous B. heavy
 C. important D. funny
- () 39. The man who wanted the envelope knew _____.
 A. the man on the bus B. Nick
 C. the police D. both A and B
- () 40. After his adventure, Nick expected to be _____.
 A. rich B. important
 C. famous D. an adventurer

B

The earth is not the only body that travels around the sun. With it are eight other planets, fellow members of the sun’s family.

Two of them are nearer while the other six are farther from the sun than the earth. The farther they are, the longer trips they make around the sun. People noticed long ago that these travelling bodies moved around in the sky in definite paths. It is a force called gravity that holds them in their paths.

We know that every little bit of matter in the universe pulls upon every other bit of matter. The pull between two bodies is proportional to every other bit of matter. The pull between two bodies is proportional to the product of (与……的乘积成正比) their masses. Because the sun is so large that the pulls between the sun and the planets are thus great. If it were not for these pulls, the planets would fly off into space. In the same way there exists a pull between the earth and the moon, which keeps the moon travelling in its orbit (轨道) round our planet, the earth. The gravity holds you to its surface, and pulls back to the ball which you throw into the air. Of course the ball also pulls on the larger earth but the earth is so much large that the pull is not noticed.

Now remember that large bodies exert (施加) a greater pull on any body than small ones which contain less material. But each object in the universe, no matter how small, pulls on all other objects to some degree.

- () 41. How many planets travel around the sun? _____.
 A. Six B. Two C. Eight D. Nine
- () 42. Why does every object in space move around in a definite orbit? Because it has _____.
 A. a force B. gravity C. weight D. a path
- () 43. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. The greater the body’s mass is, the larger its pull is.
 B. The bigger the tree is, the older its age is.

C. The less the object is, the smaller its gravity is.

D. The lighter the ball is, the farther it throws.

() 44. Why can the ball you throw into the air return to you?

A. The ball has weight of its own.

B. This is a natural phenomenon.

C. The earth pulls it back to me.

D. The ball only has a little air in it.

() 45. The best headline for the passage is _____.

A. The Sun's Family

B. The Gravity between Bodies

C. The Sun's the Largest

D. The Universe in Space

IV. 短文改错

A long time before, people thought that the sun went round the earth. In some countries people even though said the sun was god. They thought how he drove across the sky each day on a golden horse. Now we know the earth went around the sun. They tell us that the earth travels over a thousand miles a minute on it's journey round the sun. It takes the earth a year to go around the sun. The sun is really a star. It's so bigger than the earth and it is very hot. Some people that have been to the moon, but we know that no one can go to the sun. It is far and hot for people to live somewhere near it. The sun is three hundred thousand times heavier than the earth and more than a million times larger.

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

V. 书面表达

假如你是北京某中学高三(2)班的班长。为了庆祝五四青年节(May the Fourth, the Youth Day), 你校学生会(the Students' Union)将组织一次活动。请根据下面的内容提示拟一则口头通知。通知须包括提示的全部内容。通知的开头已给出, 不记入总词数。

内容提示:

1. 校学生会决定5月4日在大兴森林公园(Daxing Forest Park)组织一次庆祝五四青年节的活动。

2. 活动一天。早上, 学生会主席讲五四运动(May Fourth Movement)历史。中午, 野餐。下午, 各班开联欢会。每人演一个节目, 唱歌、跳舞、讲故事、读诗均可。必须参加该次活动。

3. 5月4日早8:30从学校出发。

4. 词数100左右。

Attention please, everyone.

I have something important to tell you. _____

Unit 15 A famous detective

知识体系

一、常用词组

call on 拜访

have a seat 坐下，请坐

be on a visit 参观

personal affairs 私事

see to 处理；料理

mean to do 打算……

make a note of 记录

leave sb. sth. 给某人留下……

long before 很久以前

I dare say... 我敢说……

pay sb. a visit 拜访某人

again and again 一再地；反复地

from that moment on 从那时起

in silence 沉默地；无声地

a length of 20 metres 20 米的长度

stand against the wall 靠墙站（立）着

二、必会句型

1. It's time + 主语 + 动词的过去式 是某人该做某事的时候了。
2. There is no doubt + that-clause ……是毫无疑问的。
3. be supposed to... 本来应该……（事实上却并非如此）
4. see/hear/watch/find 等 + sb. /sth. + 过去分词 看见/听见……某人/某物被……
5. Please remember me to... 请代我向……问好。

三、基础语法

过去分词作定语和状语

四、能力要求

1. 提高交际能力（说再见和表达祝愿的用语）
2. 学习过去分词作定语和状语

要点归纳

1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It is time} \\ \text{It is high time} \\ \text{It is about time} \end{array} \right\} (\text{that}) \text{ sb.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should do...} \\ \text{did...} \end{array} \right.$ 是某人做……的时候了
 It is (high/about) time for sb. to do sth. 是某人做某事的时间了
 It is the first (second...) time that sb. have done... 这是某人第一次（第二次……）做……
2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{call on (upon)} \text{ 访问 (某人); 探望 (某人); 号召; 呼吁} \\ \text{call for} \text{ 来找 (某人); 来取 (某物); 需要; 要求} \\ \text{call at} \text{ 访问 (某地)} \\ \text{call in} \text{ 请; 召来; 召集} \\ \text{call back} \text{ 回电话} \\ \text{call out} \text{ 大声叫喊; 叫 (请) ……出来} \\ \text{call up} = \text{ring up} \text{ 给……打电话; 唤醒} \end{array} \right.$

3. $\begin{cases} \text{long before} & \text{很久以前; 早在……之前} \\ \text{before long} & \text{很快; 不久} \\ \text{not long before} & \text{不久以前} \\ \text{not (…)} \text{ long before} & \text{不久} \end{cases}$
4. dare $\begin{cases} (1) \text{ 情态动词。主要用于表示疑问、否定或怀疑的句子中。在使用时带有一般情态动词的特点, 没有数的变化, 但有时态的变化, 后面跟不带 to 的不定式, 否定形式直接在后} \\ \text{面加 not 或缩写成 daren't 的形式。} \\ (2) \text{ 实义动词。它除了具备一般实义动词的特点外, 在否定句、疑问句中 dare 后的 to} \\ \text{可省略。} \end{cases}$
5. $\begin{cases} \text{I suppose that...} & \text{我认为……} \\ \text{Suppose (Supposing) it rains, what shall I do?} & \text{假如下雨我怎么办?} \\ \text{be supposed to} & \text{本该做某事, 而事实上并非如此} \end{cases}$
6. as soon as + 句子 = $\begin{cases} \text{immediately + 句子} \\ \text{the moment + 句子} \\ \text{the minute + 句子} \\ \text{directly + 句子} \end{cases}$ —……就……

同步训练

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Mother always has me _____ plates _____ after she washes them.
A. get; dried B. gets; dries C. to get; to dry D. got; dry
- () 2. She told me she _____ sleep in that room.
A. dared not B. didn't dare C. dare not D. dares not
- () 3. What is the language _____ in Hong Kong? I can't understand a word of it.
A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. to speak
- () 4. The minister was _____ a visit _____ China _____ the USA.
A. at; in; from B. on; to; from C. at; on; in D. on; in; in
- () 5. Would you please _____ the baby while I am out?
A. see to B. to see to C. seeing to D. seen to
- () 6. The boy rushed out of the classroom _____ he heard the bell.
A. immediate B. right away C. at once D. immediately
- () 7. _____ from the tower, the city looks very beautiful.
A. See B. Seen C. To see D. Seeing
- () 8. The written expression is _____ before class.
A. suppose to finish B. supposed to finish
C. supposed to be finished D. supposed finished
- () 9. Get away from there! The bridge is _____ and you are _____.
A. dangerous; in danger B. in danger; dangerous
C. dangerous; dangerous D. in danger; in danger
- () 10. There can be no doubt _____ he will come again.

- A. if B. whether C. about D. that
- () 11. As soon as you return home, please _____ me to your brother.
A. introduce B. tell C. remember D. know
- () 12. _____ to my room, _____.
A. Returning; my watch was missing
B. Returning; I found my watch missing
C. Returning; I found my watch disappeared
D. Returned; I found my watch lost
- () 13. I _____ you'll be late unless you start right now.
A. dare to say B. do dare to say
C. dare say D. dare saying
- () 14. —This is the first time I _____ my picture with my own hands.
—It's time that you _____ a picture for me.
A. have taken; took B. took; took
C. took; will take D. will take; have taken
- () 15. It was so dark that he _____ a match to give light.
A. beat B. burnt C. struck D. fired

II. 完形填空

It was a small town in England. The people there worked hard but they always got poor 16. The weather was cold and wet and it was bad for their 17. There was only a primary school in the town and 18 people were so poor that they couldn't send their children there.

Mr. Morgan, 19 father was the headmaster, was sent to a university in the capital. He 20 law there and knew much. He usually 21 to his hometown during his holidays and a lot of his friends want to 22 him. They asked a lot about the capital and hoped to be given some advice on their own 23. The young man was warm-hearted and was 24 to help them. He was busy there but he didn't 25 it.

Mr. Waley, one of the Morgans' neighbours, had a shop in the centre of the town. He had been a soldier in France and always 26 he knew more and liked to talk with others. But he got into trouble and 27 Mr. Morgan could help him. But before the young man said a 28, he talked on and on in a flow of eloquence (口若悬河). Mr. Morgan 29 him for nearly an hour and then he began to pour (倒) him a cup of tea. The cup was full but he didn't 30 and went on pouring. The shopkeeper felt 31 and said, "Haven't you found the cup is full? You can't pour any tea into it."

"You're 32, Mr. Waley," the young man stopped to say. "Your brain (脑子) has been full of all kinds of 33 like the full cup. How can I help you 34 I give you an empty one? You come here to ask me for 35, you know!"

- () 16. A. education B. harvests C. soil D. government
- () 17. A. health B. lives C. crops D. animals
- () 18. A. most B. few C. a few D. no
- () 19. A. his B. which C. that D. whose
- () 20. A. hated B. discussed C. studied D. explained
- () 21. A. returned B. agreed C. replied D. wrote