
同步训练

高三英语

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Unit 13 The USA

知识体系

1. 常用词语

shoot(n.) object(v.) plain(n.) create widespread a handful of now that take possession of
have an effect on tear down turn away in turn make an agreement with

2. 基本句型

1) To listen to her songs is a pleasure.

2) It is thought that they arrived more than 30,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America.

3. 语法学习

学习主语表示法。

要点归纳

1. a handful of 一把;一撮;少量的

At the meeting, only a handful of people agreed with him. 在会上, 只有少数人同意他的意见。

She gave a handful of sweets to these children.

2. take possession of 获得;占有

They took possession of the farm when her husband died.

The enemy took possession of the city two weeks ago.

短语: have possession of 拥有; be in the possession of 为……所拥有; be in possession of 拥有;占有

3. now that, since, for, as, because 的区别

now that 是表示时间和原因的从属连词,意思是“既然,由于”,口语里可以省去 that,一般位于主句之前。如:

Now(that) you are well again, you can go on with your work.

Now that everyone has completed the work, it is possible to compare the results.

since 是表示原因的从属连词(表示已知的原因),一般位于主句之前。

Since people may make a mistake in life, you should give him a chance.

for 是并列连词,只可位于主句之后,表示推测的原因(不可用 because, as 替换)。

It must have rained yesterday, for it is wet on the ground. 地上是湿的,昨天一定下了雨。

because, as 都是表示原因的从属连词, because 语气强, as 语气弱; because 可以回答 why 的问句, as 不行。

—Why didn't he come to class? —Because he was ill.

As he was ill, he didn't come to class.

4. tear 构成的短语

tear around 东奔西跑;忙个不停

tear at 撕;扯;使(心)碎

tear off 扯掉;撕去;迅速去掉;匆匆脱掉

tear oneself away 忍痛(勉强)离开

tear up 撕碎;撕毁

tear down 拆毁;拆除

同步训练

I. 单项选择

1. —What did you think of Mary's mother?
—I didn't care for her at _____ first, but after _____ time I got to like her.
A. /; a B. the; / C. a; / D. /; the
2. —What are you doing?
—I'm looking _____ the children. They should be back for lunch now.
A. after B. at C. for D. up
3. The teacher told the class to _____ their books, for they would have a rest.
A. put away B. put up C. put on D. put by
4. —What would you like to eat?
—I don't mind, _____ whatever you've got.
A. So B. Everything C. Anything D. Nothing
5. It's a waste of money to have a taxi _____ you can easily get there by bus.
A. unless B. that C. where D. when
6. I am sure Tom _____ her address, but I am afraid I _____ it.
A. gave; have lost B. has given; have lost C. gives; lost D. had given; lost
7. —Can she lend me some money?
—I regret to tell you she is _____ you.
A. not rich as B. no more rich than C. no richer than D. not richer as
8. The dust is blowing when the students run on the playground, _____ is really a problem.
A. which B. what C. it D. that
9. _____ there many times, he offered to be our guide.
A. Having been B. Being C. Have been D. To be
10. —Did anybody go out?
—_____. I didn't see anybody go out.
A. I can't tell B. I suppose not C. I hope not D. I don't think so
11. I tried to remember _____ everything in order, but I usually forgot _____ so.
A. to put; to do B. putting; doing C. putting; to do D. to put; doing
12. —I'll come to see you this afternoon. Shall I bring you something to read?
—OK, _____.
A. You're welcome B. So much the better
C. By no means D. Take your time
13. —Can you do me the favor to move this desk to the middle of the room?
—Sure. But _____ are you going to do it? I'd rather leave it where it is.
A. why B. how C. when D. where
14. —My skirt looks dirty.
—_____ it for you?
A. Am I going to wash B. Will I wash

C. Am I washing

D. Shall I wash

15. Nearly a week passed _____ the girl was able to explain what had happened to her.

A. while

B. till

C. that

D. before

II. 完形填空

Every country has its heroes. The heroes are the people the nation and especially the young people 16 . If you get a list of the heroes of a nation, 17 will tell you the potential(潜力) of that nation.

If today in America, you ask the high school students to 18 their heroes, their 19 would probably fall into three groups. The first group of heroes would be the rock stars—the people 20 with rock music. There is no doubt that such people 21 have talent(天才) but one 22 if one should hold up rock stars as a 23 . The rock stars to 24 ten are mixed with drugs and their professional life is not all that 24 . The rock stars are rich and wear the latest fashion styles. However, one should 25 more in a hero than such things as money and fine clothes.

A second type of heroes for the American youth are the sports stars. Again you have a person who has a great talent in one area—26 . However, to 27 ten the personal life of the sports stars is 27 disorder. To 28 frequently drugs and drinking are a part of life of the sports stars.

A third group of heroes are TV or movie stars. These people may have lots of 28 talent and are quite handsome. However, the personal life of 29 any actors is quite sad and should not be held up as a model for young people.

Today, the rock stars, the sportsmen, and the actors all have become the models of the youth in America. Really, do you hear a young person say that his 29 is a doctor, a teacher, or a scientist? These people are not 30 and do not wear fashionable clothes. However, they are 31 people who work hard to make the world a better place for everyone.

32 is really sad is that the young try to 33 their heroes. They like to wear the same clothes as theirs. If the heroes of today for the American youth are 34 only to rock stars, sportsmen and actors, the future does not look to 35 .

16. A. dislike

B. admire

C. hate

D. satisfy

17. A. they

B. which

C. who

D. it

18. A. give

B. list

C. call

D. love

19. A. choice

B. conclusion

C. majority

D. question

20. A. interested

B. connected

C. excited

D. pleased

21. A. doesn't

B. does

C. don't

D. do

22. A. wants

B. hopes

C. wonders

D. expects

23. A. friend

B. teacher

C. model

D. enemy

24. A. bad

B. simple

C. silent

D. good

25. A. gather

B. spend

C. put

D. be after

26. A. sports

B. music

C. movie

D. teaching

27. A. little

B. a bit of

C. a few

D. any

28. A. teaching

B. running

C. acting

D. pretending

29. A. parent

B. husband

C. wife

D. hero

30. A. rich

B. poor

C. healthy

D. kind

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 31. A. stupid | B. talented | C. terrible | D. weak |
| 32. A. Which | B. Who | C. Whether | D. What |
| 33. A. persuade | B. praise | C. remember | D. follow |
| 34. A. enough | B. limited | C. powerful | D. great |
| 35. A. bright | B. usual | C. necessary | D. important |

III. 阅读理解

A

In the United States Government, the Congress(国会) makes the laws. The Congress has two parts, which are more or less equal in power. They are known as the house of Representatives(众议院) and the Senate(参议院). The house of Representatives is larger than the Senate whose 100 members(two from each State) serve for six years. The 435 members of the House are elected every two years, and the number from each state is determined by the population of the State. For example, California, which has a large population, has forty-three representatives, while the state of Nevada has only one.

The House and Senate are divided into small groups which take care of special matters such as education or foreign affairs. The most important work of the Congress is often done in these groups, which are called committees(委员).

According to the Constitution(宪法) of the United States, a Senator must be at least thirty years old and he or she must have been a citizen of the United States for nine years at the time of his or her election. To be elected to the House a person must be twenty-five years old and must have been a United States citizen for seven years. At the present time, members of Congress include businessmen, farmers, teachers, and mostly lawyers.

In general, Senators are better known than Representatives because they are fewer in number and serve for a longer time. Many American Presidents served in Congress before they became President.

36. Which of the following statements is RIGHT?

- A. 50 percent of the members of Congress are women.
- B. Nearly ten percent of all the members of Congress are from California.
- C. Nevada has a small population, but it has two Senators.
- D. The House is larger and more powerful than the Senate.

37. What makes Senators more famous than Representatives?

- A. The Senate has much more power than the House.
- B. A Senator's pay is much more than a Representative's.
- C. Senators are older than Representatives.
- D. There's much difference between Senators and Representatives in number and term office.

38. We can infer that _____.

- A. Nevada has less than one million people
- B. Nevada is the smallest state in both size and population
- C. Nevada is the largest state in both size and population
- D. Nevada is the largest state in size but the smallest in population

39. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. All those who, by their families, have lived in the United States for ten years have the right to be

elected President.

B. A woman of 25 who has been a United States citizen for nine years can be elected to the House.

C. Each member of Congress was surely born in the U. S. A.

D. Those who didn't serve in Congress have no right to become President.

B

Americans have contributed to many art forms, but jazz, a type of music, is one of the art forms that was started in the United States. Black Americans, who sang and played the music of their homeland, created jazz.

Jazz is a mixture of the music of Africa, the work songs the slaves sang, and religious music. Improvisation is an important part of jazz. This means that the musicians make the music up as they go along, or create the music on the spot. This is why a jazz song might sound a little different each time it is played.

Jazz bands formed in the late 1800s. They played in bars and clubs in many towns and cities of the South, especially New Orleans. New Orleans is an international seaport, and people from all over the world come to New Orleans to hear jazz.

Jazz became more and more popular. By the 1920s, jazz was popular all over the United States. By the 1940s, you could hear jazz not only in clubs and bars, but in concert halls as well. Today people from all over the world play jazz. Jazz musicians from the United States, Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe meet and share their music at festivals on every continent, in this way jazz continues to grow and change.

40. What is the best title of the passage?

A. American Art Forms

B. The Development of Jazz

C. The Music of Black Americans

D. The Birthplace of Jazz

41. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Jazz is now popular all over the world.

B. Jazz is now played only in bars and clubs.

C. Jazz is now played only by Americans.

D. Jazz is now played a little differently sometimes.

42. From the text it can be inferred that _____.

A. New Orleans is the place where jazz was first produced

B. The American people are all jazz lovers

C. Jazz is merely sung by the black when working

D. Jazz may become more popular as time goes on

43. It took about _____ years to make jazz popular in the United States.

A. 200

B. 120

C. 80

D. 40

C

Washington D. C. lies between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. It's about 220 miles to the south of New York City. The pleasantest and easiest way to get there is by long-distance bus, or by the fast (125-mile-an-hour) train which costs a little more than the bus journey and a little less than flying. I would travel far more than 200 miles to see Washington. It's not a city that has grown up accidentally as most big cities have done. It was carefully planned as the nation's capital by a Frenchman, Pierre L'Enfant. The city was named after George Washington, the much-loved, much-admired, much-respected first president of the United States. In 1791, he himself arranged to buy the land on which it stands.

44. The paragraph has probably been taken from _____.

A. a textbook on history

B. an American geography book

C. a newspaper

D. a guide book to the United States

45. The writer would travel _____.

A. as far as 200 miles to see Washington

B. from New York to Washington by the easiest and pleasantest road

C. all the way from New York, just to see Washington

D. much more than the distance from New York to see Washington

46. George Washington was _____.

A. considered a good and great Leader by most of his fellow Americans

B. the man who built Washington as the nation's capital

C. the first president of Washington D. C.

D. a man who bought land and built a city that was named after him

47. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. Washington D. C.

B. Washington

C. New York City

D. New York

IV. 改错

Dear Mr and Mrs Green,

I want to thank you again for have me in your home

48. _____

for the summer holidays. I had always wanted to return to

49. _____

the village away. It is really great to see most of my old

50. _____

friends again. I told Mother, Father, Sister, all my friends

51. _____

here that a great time I had. I think I will never forget

52. _____

the wonderfully find that you cooked for me. And I also

53. _____

enjoyed the evenings when we spent together. I hope that

54. _____

both of you could come and visit us some times soon.

55. _____

Father and Mother would love see you. Maybe you could

56. _____

come during a winter holidays. I'm sure we'll have a

57. _____

wonderful time together.

With best wishes!

Yours truly,

Mary

V. 书面表达

某药品(止咳化痰药)将出口美国,请你协助把药品使用说明译成英文。

Directions for Use

1. 功能(Indication): 用于气喘, 干咳等各种疾病。

2. 用法与用量(Directions and dosage): 口服成人一次 5~10 毫升, 一日 3~4 次, 儿童酌减或遵医嘱。

3. 贮藏(Storage): 遮光 密闭保存。

4. 使用期限(Use life): 二年。

5. 生产地点(Place of production): 上海第一制药厂。

Unit 14 Roots

知识体系

1. 重要词语

reason(v.) roll over give out worthwhile in chains fall sick with fever play the role of
from generation to generation the moment... if only once on the boat once in a while

2. 基本句型

1) 强调句型: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...

2) be born + adj. /n.

3) provide sb. with sth.

3. 语法学习

小结“it”的用法。

要点归纳

1. reason v.

① vi. 评理; 评说

She reasoned with her brother for an hour about the feasibility of his plans. 她争辩了一个小时, 想使她弟弟明白他计划中的错误。

② vt. 以辩论方式说出

He reasoned that if we started at dawn, we could arrive before noon. 他推理说如果我们黎明时出发, 中午前就可以到达。

2. roll over

① vi. 翻滚

Children enjoy themselves rolling over on the lawn in the sunshine. 孩子们喜欢在阳光下的草坪上翻滚。

② vt. 使……打滚

The big wave rolled me over and over.

3. the moment... (conj.) —……就……

The enemy's plane was shot down the moment it flew into our air space.

I started the moment your letter arrived. 你的信一到, 我就动身了。

注意: 表示瞬间的名词加 the, 可作连词, 如: the minute, the second, the instant, immediately 等, 都可表示“——就——”之意。此外还有句型 hardly... when..., no sooner... than... 也表示“——就——”之意。

注意: hardly, no sooner 引导的主句用“had done”; than, when 引导的从句用过去时。

Hardly had he finished his homework when he went out. = No sooner had he finished his homework than he went out. 他一做完作业就出去了。

4. be born + adj. /n. 表示“生来就是……; 天生就是……”之意。

Beethoven was born a musician. 贝多芬天生就是音乐家。

5. become sb. /sth. 意为“某种情况或遭遇发生在某人或某物身上”, 只用于直接问句或间接问句。

What will become of the children if their fathers die? 如果这些孩子的父亲死了, 他们的遭遇将会怎样?

What will become of the villagers if the flood rises one inch more? 如果洪水再上涨一英寸,乡亲们会遭到什么样的灾难呢?

同步训练

I. 单项填空

- What about _____ book?
—It's too difficult _____ book for me to read.
A. the; the B. the; a C. a; a D. a; the
- The king will visit the city in March, _____ he will open the new school.
A. when B. then C. while D. but
- You've made great progress in your studies of English, haven't you?
—Yes, but much _____.
A. remains to do B. is remained to do
C. remains to be done D. has remained to do it
- _____ is in the classroom. In fact many students were late for school _____ me because of the heavy rain.
A. No students; except B. Not every student; besides
C. No every student; but D. Not all the students; beyond
- Shall I tell Mary how to improve her English?
—Yes, but _____ of suggestions may discourage her.
A. a too long list B. too long a list C. list too long D. a list of too long
- I will come with you.
—No, no. Don't bother. I _____.
A. would rather not B. would like not C. wish not D. had better not
- I can't get my car _____ on cold mornings.
—Have you tried _____ the radiator with hot water?
A. started; to fill B. starting; to fill
C. start; filling D. to start; filling
- What did you learn at college?
—How I wish I _____ law instead of history.
A. has studied B. had studied C. studied D. would study
- Who is Stiff?
—_____. I saw you shaking hands with him at the meeting.
A. Don't you meet him yet B. Hadn't you met him yet
C. Didn't you meet him yet D. Haven't you met him yet
- _____ many times, but he still couldn't know how to operate the machine.
A. Having told B. He had been told
C. Though he had been told D. Having been told
- They tested the new medicine _____ doing experiments _____ rabbits.
A. on; with B. by; for C. in; to D. by; on

12. There are eight teachers from America, _____ are from Japan, and _____ are from _____ places.
A. other; the rest; others
B. other; the rest; other
C. the others; rest; another
D. another; the rest; the other
13. Father sat in the sofa, _____ a match and lighted a cigarette.
A. hit
B. struck
C. draw
D. rubbed
14. —Have you finished the plan for the next term?
—Not yet. I'm afraid I need _____ couple of days to finish it.
A. several
B. another
C. some other
D. other
15. The fire had _____ when the firemen hurried there.
A. gone out
B. gone over
C. gone on
D. gone through

II. 完形填空

When Jason Calleo was born, one hundred years ago, everyone thought he would 16 a singer. His father was a well-known writer of popular music, and his mother was the singer who 17 her husband's songs famous. Because Jason was from such a 18 family, he was 19 to follow the family tradition. However, when he had his first singing lesson, the teacher was 20 by what he heard. Jason 21 didn't have the talent that everyone expected him to have. He had a 22 voice. But Jason was not 23. He had never really wanted to be a singer.

His main interest was in 24 shapes out of wood, metal, or anything he could find.

Jason worked as a teacher 25 created sculptures(雕刻)in his free time f r his 26 life. It was not until he was seventy-five years old that Jason Calleo 27 that other people 28 be interested in his work. Now, in honor o his one hundredth birthday, the Spring-field Museum is going to 29 the artist's major works f r an entire m nth.

Mr Calleo's work was greatly influenced by world events. As a result, his 30 o ten has a political meaning. But the m st interesting aspect o Mr Calleo's work 31 that he was able to take 32 materi- als, such as wo d and iron, and make them seem 33 and full o tion. The art world can only be thank- ful that young Jason 34 his first singing lesson. The singing world's loss is the art world's 35 .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. make | B. grow | C. turn | D. become |
| 17. A. put | B. gave | C. made | D. changed |
| 18. A. wealthy | B. musical | C. poor | D. rich |
| 19. A. expected | B. hoped | C. wanted | D. wished |
| 20. A. pleased | B. interested | C. excited | D. terrified |
| 21. A. hardly | B. mostly | C. nearly | D. obviously |
| 22. A. wonderful | B. terrible | C. sweet | D. beautiful |
| 23. A. happy | B. worried | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| 24. A. making | B. putting | C. taking | D. producing |
| 25. A. and | B. yet | C. but | D. while |
| 26. A. early | B. entire | C. late | D. young |
| 27. A. understood | B. believed | C. realized | D. observed |
| 28. A. might | B. must | C. should | D. would |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 29. A. visit | B. exhibit | C. sell | D. buy |
| 30. A. art | B. songs | C. music | D. pictures |
| 31. A. are | B. is | C. seems | D. were |
| 32. A. valuable | B. cheap | C. solid | D. so t |
| 33. A. live | B. alive | C. active | D. m ving |
| 34. A. passed | B. failed | C. to k | D. made |
| 35. A. work | B. loss | C. gain | D. beauty |

III. 阅读理解

A

George Markov was a famous writer in Bulgaria. In 1969, he suspected(猜想) that he was going to be put into prison or killed because one of his plays was regarded as being an attack on the leaders of Bulgaria. Markov managed to reach England and got a job with the BBC, preparing broadcast in Bulgarian.

Some of the BBC broadcasts were critical(批评) of life in Bulgaria. Perhaps as a result of this, Markov received an anonymous(匿名) telephone call warning him that he would be killed. In September, 1978, Markov stopped his car in London and started to walk to his office. When he was passing a bus line, a man in the line appeared to drop his umbrella. Markov felt a sudden pain in the leg.

When Markov reached his office, he spoke about the incident to a friend. A few hours later, he began to feel ill. He was sent to hospital and died four days later. The doctor examined his body, and they were puzzled about the cause of his death. Scientists were asked to help and they found a tiny metal pellet(弹丸) in Markov's leg. There were two tiny holes in the pellet, and scientists believed that there had been an unknown poison in them.

A few weeks before Markov was "shot" with poisonous pellet fired from an umbrella, another Bulgarian had the same experience in France. Towards the end of August 1978, Kostov felt a sharp pain in the back when he was leaving a railway station in Paris. He was ill for a few weeks but became well. When the news of Markov's death became known, Kostov was asked to return to hospital for examination. Doctors found a tiny pellet in his back, it had stuck in an area which the poison had not been able to spread.

The police in both countries are still searching for the reasons why both men were attacked. They hope to catch their attackers.

36. In the passage we were not told that Markov _____.
 A. once lived in Bulgaria
 B. worked for the BBC
 C. was attacked by somebody
 D. visited France
37. The cause of Markov's death was that _____.
 A. he was working for the BBC
 B. he was hated by Londoners
 C. he made up stories when broadcasting
 D. he once wrote something to attack Bulgarian leaders
38. It is clear that the person who killed Markov was _____.
 A. Bulgarian
 B. not known
 C. probably French
 D. not British
39. Kostov wasn't killed by the pellet because _____.

- A. he was stronger than Markov
- B. the doctor saved him in time
- C. the pellet stuck in a place which kept it from spreading
- D. the murderer didn't mean to kill him

B

In 1957 a doctor in Singapore noticed that hospitals were treating an unusual number of influenza like cases. Influenza is sometimes called "had cold". He took samples from the throats of patients and his hospital was able to find the virus(病毒) of this influenza.

There are three main types of influenza virus. The most important of these are types A and B, each of them having several sub-groups(亚群). At the hospital the doctor recognized that the outbreak was because of virus group A, but he did not know the sub-group. He reported the outbreak to the World Health Organization in Geneva. W. H. O. published the important news together with reports of the same kind of outbreak in HongKong, where about 15%~20% of the population had become ill.

As soon as the London doctors received the package of throat samples, they began to test them. They found that they could reproduce themselves at a very high speed. Continuing their careful tests, the doctors checked the effect of medicine used against all known sub-groups of type A virus on this virus. None of them was of any use.

Having separated the virus, the two doctors now made tests on some specially selected animals. In a short time the usual signs of the disease appeared. These experiments showed that the new virus spread easily, but that it was not a killer. Scientists, like the general public, called it simply "Asian" flu.

40. The Asian flu mentioned in the passage _____.

- A. had something to do with a virus group
- B. was reported to W. H. O. in Geneva by a doctor in HongKong
- C. broke out not only in Singapore but also in HongKong
- D. was taken from the throats of the patients in a hospital in Singapore

41. London doctors considered _____.

- A. Asian flu as a "had cold"
- B. there were three main types of influenza
- C. it was necessary to test the other groups of virus besides group A
- D. the influenza called "flu a new one"

42. The Singapore doctor helped the world by _____.

- A. making those with Asian flu well again
- B. killing the virus that caused Asian flu
- C. finding the sub-group
- D. reporting the outbreak to Geneva

43. The Asian flu virus _____.

- A. was a killer
- B. was very weak
- C. would reproduce very quickly
- D. died very fast

44. From the passage we can learn that the Asian flu _____.

- A. killed animals
- B. had been known before
- C. could not be cured by any known medicine
- D. could be cured without any difficulty

C

Blondin was a very famous acrobat(杂技师)in the 19th century. He used to walk on a tight-rope across the Niagara Falls(尼亚加拉瀑布). On September 8th, 1860, a crowd of about 300,000 people gathered at Niagara to watch Blondin carry a man across! Three men had offered to go with him, but they failed to appear. So Blondin asked his manager, Mr Colcord, to climb on his back. Colcord agreed to do this so as not to disappoint the crowd, but he was terrified. The crossing was very difficult because Colcord was heavier than Blondin thought. After he had gone a short way, Blondin had to stop in order to rest he had to. He clung to (紧紧握住) Blondin's leg and the rope in order not to fall. Blondin had to stop six times during the crossing so as to rest. Sometimes the rope swung(荡, 摆动) as much as 40 feet! At last both men crossed safely. The crowd sighed with relief(松了一口气) and so did poor Mr Colcord.

45. How did Blondin walk across Niagara Falls on September 8th, 1860?

- A. On a tight-rope with his manager on his back.
- B. On a tight-rope by himself.
- C. On a tight-rope with three men on his back.
- D. On a tight-rope with one of his helpers on his back.

46. Why do you think the three men did not appear?

- A. They couldn't walk on tight-rope.
- B. They did not dare to take the risk.
- C. They were ill.
- D. They had met with an accident.

47. Mr Colcord agreed to act with Blondin because he _____.

- A. was brave
- B. was Blondin's true friend
- C. did not want to disappoint the 300,000 people
- D. was Blondin's manager

48. Blondin stopped six times during the crossing _____.

- A. in order to help Colcord
- B. in order to get his strength back
- C. because Colcord clung to his leg and the rope
- D. because Colcord was heavier than him

IV. 短文改错

Dear editor,

I'm a high school student. A few days before,
One of my good friend told me that he was going to
stop the school. He said that he wanted to start his own
business. I tried to get him change his mind, but I failed.
I know it is difficult of him to change his mind.
He is not doing so good at his studies, yet I want to
insist that I should give a try. The process is more
important than the result. Now there are only 90 days
left before the test, I'm not sure that his decision is
right or wrong. I needed your advice.

- 49. _____
- 50. _____
- 51. _____
- 52. _____
- 53. _____
- 54. _____
- 55. _____
- 56. _____
- 57. _____
- 58. _____

V. 书面表达

下面图画描述的是发生在学校办公室的一件事。仔细看图,短文必须包括图画所表现的主要内容,可适当增删,使其连贯完整。

词数:100 左右。



Unit 15 Study skills

知识体系

1. 重要词语

chew swallow digest hobby enlarge undivided encouragement remind sb. of sth. fix a date
for appreciate long-term in a word be likely to do refer to take turns to do sth. dip into look
out for

2. 基本句型

- 1) The more..., the more...
- 2) Some books are to be tasted, ...
- 3) get better at doing

3. 语法学习

复习和归纳句子的成分——谓语, 复习情态动词和实义动词的时态。

要点归纳

1. look out for 寻找; 探寻

We are looking out for Mr Johnson.

2. refer to + n. 所指; 谈及; 向... 查询

What I said just now wasn't referring to you.

Why not refer to the guidebook? 为何不参阅一下旅游指南呢?

3. in a word=in one word 总而言之

In a word you are to finish your homework before watching TV.

比较: in words 用言语, with these words 说了这些话之后, have a word with sb. 与某人说几句话, have words with sb. 与某人争吵

4. But not all stories belong to this class. 但是并非所有的故事书都属于这一类。

not all... 并非全部(部分否定)

Not all the teachers graduated from university. 并非所有的老师都具有大学学历。

与否定词一起构成部分否定的词还有 both, every。

Both his parents are not teachers. 他的父母并不都是教师。

Not every student is fond of music. 并不是每一位学生都对音乐感兴趣。

如果要对 all, both, every 构成全部否定, 可用 none, neither 等。

None of the workers(have) studied at university. 没有一个工人在大学学习过。

Neither of his parents is a teacher. 他的父母都不是教师。

5. talk things through 意为“畅叙衷肠”。

还应注意 talk 的其他短语:

talk of 谈起; 谈到 talk away 通过谈话消除 talk back 顶嘴 talk big 说大话 talk over 商量; 聊天

1. —Are you going to the concert to be held in the Great Hall?
—No, the tickets are _____ for me.
A. too much high B. so much expensive
C. far too expensive D. highly expensive
2. —Mike and Tom? I didn't know they knew each other.
—_____, but they seem to be old friends.
A. So did I B. So I didn't C. Neither did I D. I didn't neither
3. Go and get your school bag. It's _____ you left it.
A. there B. where C. when D. where there
4. Now he could _____ the Special English on the radio without _____ difficulty.
A. follow; too much B. hear; much too
C. listen to; many too D. understand; too many
5. He got the first place in the word competition, _____ we had expected.
A. when B. which C. that D. what
6. Look, there must be a fire. So much smoke _____ there now.
A. is being given off B. is given away C. gives out D. is giving up
7. —Could you keep your _____ that you will bring me your funny story-book?
—Surely.
A. words B. mouth C. promise D. mind
8. —Oh, dear, I've forgotten the telephone number of your father's company.
—Why not look at a _____?
A. book of phone B. phone's book C. phone book D. book phone
9. —How did you pay the workers?
—As a rule, they were paid _____.
A. by hour B. by an hour C. by the hour D. by hours
10. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is quite _____ to perform skillfully.
A. other B. another C. some D. any
11. However much _____, it will be worth it.
A. does the watch cost B. costs the watch
C. the watch is cost D. the watch costs
12. Tom _____ into the house when no one _____.
A. slipped; was looking B. had slipped; looked
C. slipped; had looked D. was slipping; looked
13. —We'd like Chinese black tea, please?
—Sorry, we don't _____ Chinese tea.
A. do B. make C. serve D. cook
14. The poor girl was made _____ a rich man she didn't know at all.