

前言

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随着 2014 年我国高等学校招生全面实行“全国统一考试”，新一轮高考改革的第一步目标已经实现。我国基础教育和高考改革持续深入的崭新局面，为我们编写 2014 年新版《高中总复习优化设计》系列丛书提供了广阔的背景。在积极组织市场调查研究，认真学习高考改革精神和深入研究高考“全国统一考试”命题特点的基础上，我们进一步加大了对本系列丛书的结构调整力度，更加突出优化、设计、新颖等基本特色和精品意识，力求新版图书在保持传统特色的同时，与时俱进，为广大考生提供更新更好的“优化设计”。

新颖 反映“全国统一考试”考试的最新信息，从新颖、别致的角度，选择基础性、综合性、多元性的例题和试题，体现创新思维和实践能力的要求。

优化 放眼整体，全程优化，创造性地设计各分册的内容框架。既考虑讲解的启发作用，又突出练习的主体功能；既考虑本学科的系统完整，又兼顾跨学科的综合沟通。板块式的练习体系突出层次性、递进性，使个性化备考成为现实。

科学 在对近年高考备考实践进行深入分析研究的基础上，全面吸收了率先实行综合考试地区的备考成功经验，以知识整合、技能演练、能力提升等为内在线索进行栏目、板块的设置、编排，体现了最新复习导向。

实用 本书的传统特色之一是“以讲带练”。本次修订从练习的方式、内容、时间控制等多角度进行综合设计、优化取舍，更适合教师整体操作和学生个体使用。

本书着重从六个方面进行了比较重大的修订：

第一，减少对语言知识的繁琐罗列和机械归纳，腾出空间，让位于活泼新鲜的语言材料，这包括词汇材料和语篇材料；

第二，减少过细过繁的语法例证与分析，减少“单项选择”式练习；

第三，加强与教材的联系；

第四，提供按交际功能组织的材料，按话题组织的材料，以及按实际任务组织的材料；

第五，给予学习方略的建议；

第六，在加深对高中生生活环境（这包括反映他们正在形成的人生观、世界观、价值观的种种客观存在）分析与研究的基础上，减少选取语言输入材料（主要是语篇）时的盲目性，使他们在听说读写这些材料时更加贴近增长知识、体验交流、感悟内涵、涵养素质的理想进程。

本书主要栏目有：



要句点击] 主要以典型的语句为载体,对词法、句法等基础知识进行复习、巩固。

词语辨析] 以语句为辨析载体,让词义在具体语境中得到诠释印证。

综合训练] 突出了听力练习、完形填空、阅读理解等重要题型,以形成性练习为主,巩固记忆,形成能力。

为了帮助教师充分把握本书的设计思想和意图,促进对本书的有效使用,本书配有《教师用书》,《教师用书》对本书中试题进行了详细解析及思路点拨,并附有大量备课资料和必要的教学建议,内容更加丰富全面,将会使教师的教学指导与备课更加得心应手。

本书‘听力练习’配有由英美在华英语教学专家录制的磁带。

本书编者身处中学英语教学第一线,投身实践,潜心研究,精心设计,集全国各地先进经验于本书,希望能给广大师生高三总复习提供有效、有益的参考。受编者水平和编写时间所限,书中难免有疏忽与不妥,敬请广大读者批评赐教。

编摇者
圆园园年 远月

高中第一册(上)

Units 1~2	001
Units 3~4	006
Units 5~6	011
Units 7~8	015
Units 9~10	020
Units 11~12	024
Units 13~14	029

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Units 15~16	034
Units 17~18	039
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Units 23~24	052
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高中第二册(上)

Units 1~2	060
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高中第三册(上)

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高中第一册 (上)

Units 1~2

要句点击—钩挂知识重点

1. 比尔:好啦,时间不早了。我得走了。见到你很高兴。
哈里:见到你(也)很高兴。再见。

BILL: Well, it's getting late. I must be off now. Nice to meet you.

HARRY: Nice meeting you. Bye—bye.

2. 比尔:你去年在哪所学校读书?

哈里:在中心学校。

比尔:真的吗?我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在中心学校。

BILL: Which school were you at last year?

HARRY: Centre School.

BILL: Really? So was my friend Bob White.

3. 这是一年中收稻谷的时期,因此我们每天从早到晚干活。
有时,我们在天黑以后还借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作。

It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

4. 我们的农场有许多机器。农场虽然很大,但我爸爸只雇两个人为他干活。

Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.

5. 这里夏天不常下雨。因此,我们不得不给菜地浇水。

It doesn't often rain in the summer here. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.

6. 我得停笔睡觉了。请代我问你父母亲好。

I must stop and get some sleep. Please give my regards to your parents.

7. 在你看来,你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

8. 首先,没有老师领着不要进这儿。

First of all, don't come in here without a teacher.

9. 你们离开实验室前,务必要关上电源,关好窗户。

Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.

10. 在实验结束时要用肥皂洗手。

Wash your hands with soap at the end of your experiment.

11. 除非老师允许,否则你不要动任何东西。

Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

12. 他个子矮小,戴着一副深度眼镜,但是他有一种奇妙的方法,使他的课上得生动有趣。

He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.

13. 很遗憾,你们中谁都观察得不够仔细。

I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough.

14. 他把一个手指放进嘴里,尝了尝,微笑着,显得很高兴的样子。

He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

15. 每个学生把一个手指伸进混合液蘸了蘸,然后放进嘴里吸了一下。他们没有笑,而是每个人都做了个鬼脸。

Each student dipped a finger into the mixture and sucked it. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face.

词语辨析—明确词语使用

选用下面词语的适当形式填空

I. too much/much too

- The computer is _____ expensive.
- Stop, Peter. You talked _____.
- I've got _____ work to do.
- Father, have a rest. You're _____ tired today.
- Hurry up! You have wasted _____ time.

II. holiday/vacation/leave/off

- Christmas is a _____ for everybody.
- The children will take their summer _____ in half a month.
- My father is on _____.
- The manager gave the worker a day _____.
- I have to ask you for half a day's _____.

III. close/shut off/turn off

- You'd better _____ the motor. It is making too much noise.
- All the shops are _____ now.
- She didn't _____ the door and entered the house.
- He _____ all the lights before he left the lab.
- _____ the television, please.

IV. instead/instead of/without

- I don't like this one; give me that _____.
- He stayed at home studying English _____ going to the cinema.
- Tom passed by me _____ saying hello to me.
- He went to school by bike _____ by car.



5. If Harry is not well enough to go with you, take me _____.

综合训练—形成语用能力

一、听力

第一节

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- 1. What is the man doing?
A. Borrowing a book.
B. Buying a book.
C. Asking his teacher a question.
- 2. How old is Dick?
A. Twenty-one years old.
B. Nineteen years old.
C. Eighteen years old.
- 3. What is the woman going to do this afternoon?
A. Attend a meeting.
B. See a film.
C. Meet her old friend.
- 4. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. She'll probably wait until summer to go to Harbin.
B. She'll probably not go to Harbin for her holiday.
C. She'll probably go to Harbin for her holiday.
- 5. Where is the Science Museum?
A. To the east of the zoo.
B. Near the People's Park.
C. To the west of the People's Park.

第二节

听下面 2 段对话,每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6~7 题。

- 6. Who has got the wrong number?
A. Joe Monroe.
B. Joe Monroe's aunt.
C. Lucia's aunt.
- 7. Where do you think Lucia lives?
A. In Los Angeles.
B. In New York.
C. In a cinema.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8~10 题。

- 8. When is Mary's birthday?
A. August 15th.
B. August 16th.
C. August 12th.
- 9. What time will the party begin?
A. At 2:00 p. m.

B. At 2:20 p. m.

C. At 1:40 p. m.

- 10. Will Jean come to the party?

- A. No, she won't, because she'll meet her sister at the station.
B. Yes, she will, but she'll be late for the party.
C. Not sure. Perhaps she won't be able to come.

二、单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1. —What were you doing when the telephone rang?
—I _____ away my books and _____ to bed.
A. had just put; was going
B. was just putting; going
C. just put; had gone
D. have just put; gone
- 2. —Where have you been?
—I _____ in the heavy traffic, or I would have been here earlier.
A. stuck B. had stuck
C. have been stuck D. got stuck
- 3. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
- 4. Please tell me the way you thought of _____ the garden.
A. take care of B. to take care of
C. taking care of D. how to take care of
- 5. Brian told you that there wasn't anyone in the room at that time, _____? (2002 年上海春季高考)
A. was there B. wasn't there
C. didn't he D. did he
- 6. —You've left the light on.
—Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off. (2000 年全国高考)
A. I'll go B. I've gone
C. I go D. I'm going
- 7. The visiting professor _____ giving lectures to students _____ invited to meetings at times.
A. preferred; to being
B. preferred to; rather than
C. preferred; than being
D. preferred; to being
- 8. —Good morning, Grand Hotel.
—Hello, I'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th.
_____. (2001 年全国高考)
A. What can I do for you?
B. At your service.
C. what's the matter?
D. Just a minute, please.
- 9. —_____ in the workshop. Please stop it.
—Sorry, I _____.

A. Smoking is not allowed; don't know

B. Not smoking; am not sure

C. Don't smoke; have no idea

D. Smoking is forbidden; didn't know

► 10. —Did you go to the exhibition last night?

—Unfortunately, I couldn't _____ it. But I'm going to see it tonight.

A. do B. make C. manage D. realize

► 11. He didn't work it out _____ I explained it to him.

A. unless B. until C. when D. even

► 12. —What made you so upset?

—_____ my house _____ saying goodbye.

A. Jim left; without

B. Jim's leaving; instead of

C. That Jim left; without

D. Jim leaving; instead of

► 13. The baby is sleeping. Would you please _____ the radio a little?

A. turn on B. turn off

C. turn down D. turn up

► 14. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

(2001 年全国高考)

A. /; / B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /

► 15. —I believe we've met somewhere before.

—No, _____. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

A. it isn't the same B. it can't be true

C. I don't think so D. I'd rather not

► 16. —Waiter!

—_____

—I can't eat this. It's too salty. (2000 年全国高考)

A. Yes, sir?

B. What?

C. All right?

D. Pardon?

► 17. I don't know how the accident _____.

A. come about

B. was come about

C. came about

D. is coming about

► 18. —Why haven't you bought any butter?

—I _____ to but I forgot about it.

(2001 年·京、皖、蒙春季高考)

A. liked

B. wished

C. meant

D. expected

► 19. —The young man has spent as much time as he _____ the experiments.

—No wonder he succeeded _____.

A. did; by the end

B. could do; in the end

C. could doing; at the end

D. could doing; in the end

► 20. —You are so lucky.

—What do you mean _____ that?

(2002 年全国春季高考)

A. for

B. in

C. of

D. by

三、完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do you know what kind of things the young people are reading? More and more 1 and parents have noticed another kind of pollution, which comes from the printed papers 2 on streets.

These printed things 3 newspapers but have hardly 4 to do with them, you can only find reading materials badly made up there—some are too strange for anyone to 5; others are frightening stories of something 6. However, many of the young readers are getting interested in such 7 reading, which 8 them what they should pay for their breakfast and brings them *nightmares* (恶梦) and immoral (邪恶的) ideas in 9. Homework was left 10; daily games lost.

These sellers shout on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers, 11 they are, we never know, are 12 their ill-gotten money. (黑钱)

The sheep-disguised (伪装) wolf's story seems to have been forgotten. Why not 13 this kind of things? Yes, both the teachers and parents have asked each other for more strict control of the young readers.

14, the more you want to forbid it, the more they want to have a look at it. 15 you may even find out several children, driven by their curious natures, 16 one patched paper, which has travelled from hand to hand.

It really does 17 to our society. It has already formed a sort of moral pollution. The 18 teachers and parents need more powerful support in their protection of the young generation. At the same time the young 19 need more interesting and healthy books to help them 20 those ugly papers.

► 1. A. teachers

B. writers

C. readers

D. students

► 2. A. found

B. sold

C. given

D. sell

► 3. A. appear

B. seem as

C. look like

D. are

► 4. A. nothing

B. anything

C. something

D. everything

► 5. A. get

B. find

C. believe

D. know

► 6. A. too bad

B. still worse

C. even better

D. very good

► 7. A. poisonous

B. wonderful

C. interesting

D. useless

► 8. A. takes

B. uses

C. costs

D. pays

► 9. A. use

B. turns

C. common

D. return

► 10. A. undone

B. unknown

C. much

D. less

► 11. A. who

B. what

- C. whoever
 ▶ 12. A. using
 C. spending
 ▶ 13. A. allow
 C. separate
 ▶ 14. A. Happily
 C. Unfortunately
 ▶ 15. A. Seldom
 C. Hardly
 ▶ 16. A. find
 C. get
 ▶ 17. A. harm
 C. favor
 ▶ 18. A. worried
 C. surprised
 ▶ 19. A. writers
 C. parents
 ▶ 20. A. throw
 C. break off
- D. making
 B. making
 D. losing
 B. forbid
 D. leave
 B. Luckily
 D. Badly
 B. Always
 D. Sometimes
 B. share
 D. hold
 B. good
 D. wrong
 B. puzzled
 D. excited
 B. teachers
 D. readers
 B. keep away
 D. get rid of

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Shanghai Car rentals(出租) are becoming more and more popular as an inexpensive way of taking to the roads. Business people, foreigners and families alike are making good use of the growing industry.

The first car rental firm opened in Shanghai in 1992 and now 12 car rental players are in the game, with more than 11 500 cars in their books.

The largest player-Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Rental Center offers a wide variety of choices-deluxe sedans, minivans, station wagons, coaches. Santana sedans are the big favorite.

Firms can attract enough customers for 70 percent of their cars every month. This figure shoots up during holiday seasons like National Day, Labor Day and New Year's Day, with some recording 100 percent rental.

The major market force rests in the growing population of white-collar employees(白领雇员), who can afford the new service, said Zhuang Yu, marketing manager of Shanghai Angel Car Rental Co.

(2001 年全国高考)

- ▶ 1. The words "deluxe sedans", "minivans" and "station wagons" used in the text refer to _____.
 A. cars in the making
 B. car rental firms
 C. cars for rent
 D. car makers
- ▶ 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
 A. 70% of the cars can be rented out on holiday.
 B. 70% of the customers are white-collar employees.
 C. More firms are open for service during holiday seasons.

D. Some firms rent out all their cars during holiday seasons.

- ▶ 3. Shanghai's car rental industry is growing so fast mainly due to _____.
 A. better cars supplied by producers
 B. fast service offered by car rental firms
 C. the increasing number of white-collar employees
 D. people's growing interest in travelling during holidays

B

American and British use different greetings. In the USA the commonest greeting is "Hi". In Britain it is "Hello !" or "How are you ?". "Hi !" is creeping into British too. When they are introduced to some one, the Americans say, "Glad to know you". The British say, "How do you do ?" or "Pleased to meet you". When Americans say "Good-bye", they nearly always add, "Have a good day" or "Have a good trip", etc. to friends and strangers alike. Britains are already beginning to use "Have a good day".

The British usually use "got" in the sense of "have". The Americans hardly ever do.

Am. E: Do you have a car, room, etc. ? Yes, I do.

Br. E: Have you got a car, room, etc. ? Yes, I have.

Finally, there are a number of differences between American and British English in the spelling of words. E. g. check (US)/cheque (UK); center (US)/centre (UK). Many American words ending in "or", e. g. honor, vigor, labor are spelt in British English with an "our", e. g. honour, vigour, labour. Many verbs in American English with "ize" or "izing" forms, e. g. organize, realizing are spelt in Br. E "ise" or "ising", e. g. organise, realising. In American English, "practice" is used both for the verb and noun. In Br. E, the verb is spelt "practise", and the noun "practice". In the main, American English avoids the doubling up of consonants in nouns and verbs while British English does not. In American English, for example, one writes "travel, traveled, traveling, traveler", while in British English, one writes "travel, travelled, travelling, traveller".

It was once predicted that British and American English would draw so far apart that eventually they would become separate language. The opposite has happened. The links between the two countries are so strong that linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than ever.

- ▶ 1. When an American greets someone, he may say _____.
 A. Hi
 B. Hello
 C. How are you ?
 D. A, B, and C
- ▶ 2. The Americans hardly say _____.
 A. Good-bye. Have a good day !
 B. Glad to know you !
 C. Hello !
 D. Have you got a car ?
- ▶ 3. A British writes _____.
 A. cheque; center
 B. honor; organise

C. traveled; practice D. labour; traveller

► 4. What does the third paragraph talk about?

- A. The different usages of words in Am. E and Br. E.
B. Why do the Americans and the British use different spellings?
C. There are few differences in spelling between Am. E. and Br. E.
D. There are lots of differences in spelling between Am. E. and Br. E.

► 5. Which of the following is true?

- A. The two languages will become separate languages.
B. American English will be used more and more.
C. British English will be used more and more.
D. The two languages will be closer and closer.

五、书面表达

假如你叫黎明,你的英国朋友 Tom 在上海工作,他出差来

济南,住在齐鲁宾馆。明天是周六,你来宾馆约他去大明湖游玩,碰巧他不在,你通过服务人员给他留了个条子(开头和结尾已给出)。内容如下:

①你最近很忙,没空陪他,深表歉意。

②明天请他游玩大明湖。早上 9:00 出发,你 8:50 开车来接他,请他在一楼客厅等候。

③中午你请他吃饭,饭后去大市场、大型商场看看。

④下午约 2:30 返回。

(词数 100 左右)

Dear Tom,

I came to see you just now, but you happened to be out. _____

Good night!

Yours,

Li Ming



Units 3~4

要句点击——钩挂知识重点

1. 我有些英语单词发音不好。

I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

2. 还有,你什么时候参加下次考试?

And when do you take your next exams?

3. 对不起,我没有完全听懂你的话。

I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.

4. 在美国和英国,书面语大体上是相同的,尽管在拼法上有些差异。

Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and America, though there are some spellings differences.

5. 许多新的词语已经从美国英语进入英国英语。

A great many words and expressions have come into the language from American English.

6. 他们开始使用英语,但是他们也把自己语言中的一些词汇带进了英语。

They started to use English, but they also brought in some words from their own languages.

7. 你什么时候去广州?

When are you going off to Guangzhou?

8. 有人送你吗?

Is anybody seeing you off?

9. 并请代我向鲍勃问好。

And say "Hi" to Bob for me.

10. 夜晚,我们把船系在村庄附近江边的一棵大树上。

At night we tie the boat to a big tree by the river bank near a village.

11. 这种鱼有着锋利的牙齿,两分钟内就可以把一个人吃得只剩下骨头。

The fish have very sharp teeth; they can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only the bones.

12. 绵延好几英里,除了大火和浓烟外,我什么也看不见。

For miles and miles I could see nothing except a great fire and lots of smoke.

13. 而这个国家的人口却每分钟都在增长。许多人在首都找不到工作。

The population of the country is growing every minute. Many people cannot find work in the capital.

14. 今天下午我正要去游泳,这时,幸亏我们的向导看见了我,对我大声喊道。

This afternoon I was just about to go swimming when luckily our guide saw me and shouted at me.

词语辨析——明确词语使用

选用下面词语的适当形式填空

I. mail/post

- There is a heavy _____ today.
- I received much _____ yesterday.
- The _____ from Beijing have arrived.
- Is there any _____ for me?
- The _____ office is beyond the department store.

II. many/much/lots of/a lot (of)

- _____ of the visitors are workers.
- Has Jack _____ money?
- During those three weeks, he ate _____ meat.
- I did not understand why you had so _____ strange questions.
- Although he is a boy, he reads _____.

III. during/in/within

- My uncle lives _____ ten minutes' walk.
- The president will arrive _____ ten minutes.
- We'll be on holiday _____ July.
- He was killed _____ the war.
- We made a lot of friends _____ our stay in Beijing.

IV. bank/shore/coast/seaside/beach

- We're spending August at the _____.
- My house is on the south _____ of the river.
- There are a lot of islands off the _____.
- The _____ was crowded with sunbathers.
- The sailors were warned not to get into trouble while they were on _____.

综合训练——形成语用能力

一、听力

第一节

听下面5段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How will they go to the West Hill?
A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By train.
- What did the man buy in the shop?
A. A coat. B. A blue cap. C. A raincoat.
- Where will they go together?
A. To the party.
B. To the cinema.
C. To the concert.
- Where did the man see the woman off?
A. At the hotel.
B. At the airport.



C. At the railway station.

► 5. What happened in the woman's house?

A. One of the windows was broken open.

B. She had some money stolen.

C. A thief broke into the garden.

第二节

听下面 2 段对话, 每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6~7 题。

► 6. What does the lady tell the man about Mr Brown?

He _____.

A. is under operation now

B. is going to have the operation

C. has already had his operation

► 7. When was the operation finished? The operation was finished at _____.

A. around 8:30

B. about 7:00

C. around 4:30

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8~10 题。

► 8. What are they talking about? They are talking about _____.

A. how to make pen friends

B. English studies

C. written English

► 9. What is the woman's advice? The woman's advice is to _____.

A. have more practice

B. have more writing practice

C. have private lessons

► 10. What programs does the woman suggest? She suggests _____.

A. "Follow Me" English program

B. "Around China" English program

C. Radio Beijing or BBC English programs

二、单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

► 1. If you _____ finished, I'll start clearing up.

A. more or less have

B. more and less have

C. have more or less

D. have more and less

► 2. If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?

(2001 年·京、皖、蒙春季高考)

A. what else

B. who else

C. which else's

D. who else's

► 3. English spoken in these places _____ the language used in Britain.

A. stay the same as

B. kept the same to

C. stayed the same as

D. remains the same like

► 4. —It is said that the book "Adventure" has been sold out.
—What a pity! I should have bought _____.

A. such one

B. one such

C. any such

D. no such

► 5. This task is _____ for us. We need _____ people.

A. much too; another three

B. too much; other three

C. much too; more three

D. too much; three more

► 6. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

A. 不填; a

B. the; 不填

C. 不填; 不填

D. the; the

► 7. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year. (2000 年全国高考)

A. carry out

B. carrying out

C. carried out

D. to carry out

► 8. —They used to be good friends but now they are like strangers.
—How _____ this _____?

A. were; come about

B. did; come about

C. were; taken place

D. were; happened

► 9. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to _____ third one because _____ second is rather too small.

(2002 年上海春季高考)

A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a

► 10. The reporter said that the UFO _____ east to west when he saw it. (2000 年全国高考)

A. was travelling

B. travelled

C. had been travelling

D. was to travel

► 11. He usually goes to work on time _____.

A. except for raining days

B. besides it rains

C. but that it rains

D. except on rainy days

► 12. My grandmother's 80th birthday is _____.

A. in two weeks time

B. in two week's time

C. two weeks away

D. two weeks' time

► 13. She comes to see me every _____.

A. a few weeks

B. other weeks

C. few weeks

D. another week

► 14. Old McDonald gave up smoking for a while, but soon _____ to his old ways. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

A. returned

B. returns

C. was returning

D. had returned

- 15. —Your language teacher looks a rather kind man.
—But in fact he is cold and hard on us. You _____ believe it!
A. shouldn't B. wouldn't
C. mustn't D. might not
- 16. —I'm going to the States.
—How long _____ you _____ in the States?
A. are; stayed B. are; staying
C. have; stayed D. did; stay
- 17. You _____ many peasant children on the threshing ground whenever a film _____.
A. see; shows
B. will see; is showing
C. have seen; is shown
D. are seeing; show
- 18. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly. (2001 年全国高考)
A. is changing B. will change
C. will have changed D. has changed
- 19. Rainforests _____ and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.
(2002 年上海春季高考)
A. cut B. are cut
C. are being cut D. had been cut
- 20. —Why are you going to the airport with your parents?
—I'm going there to _____.
A. see off them B. see them off
C. see them left D. meet them

三、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The Atlantic Ocean is one of the oceans that separate the Old World from the New One. For centuries it kept the 1 from being discovered by the people of 2.

Many wrong ideas about the Atlantic were believed in by early people that they didn't 3 to go far out into it. One idea was that it reached out to "the 4 part of the world." People were afraid that they might go right 5 the earth. Another idea was that at the equator the ocean would be boiling hot.

The Atlantic Ocean is only half as 6 as the Pacific. It is the second 7 ocean in the world. It is more than 4 000 miles wide. Even at the nearest it is about 2 000 miles wide.

Something makes the Atlantic Ocean rather unusual. For 8 an ocean it has very few islands.

There is 9 much water in the Atlantic that it is hard to imagine how much there is. But suppose no more 10 fell in to it and no more water was brought to it by 11, it would take the ocean about 4 000 years to dry up. In most places the water is a little more than two miles 12, but in some places, it is much 13. The deepest 14 is Puerto Rico. This "deep" measures 30 246 feet.

The Atlantic gives much food to the people on its shores.

There are a lot of famous fishing places there.

Today the Atlantic is a great highway. It is not 15, always a smooth and safe one. We now have such fast way of travelling that this big ocean seems to have grown 16. It took Columbus two months to cross it. A fast modern ship can make the 17 in less than four days. Planes 18 from New York to London in only eight 19 and from South 20 to Africa in four.

- 1. A. ocean B. Americans
C. Africans D. Pacific
- 2. A. America B. Asia
C. Africa D. Europe
- 3. A. need B. have
C. dare D. use
- 4. A. farthest B. deepest
C. highest D. nearest
- 5. A. into B. onto
C. off D. around
- 6. A. deep B. big
C. wide D. narrow
- 7. A. largest B. widest
C. deepest D. highest
- 8. A. large B. small
C. deep D. unusual
- 9. A. such B. so
C. too D. very
- 10. A. ships B. islands
C. water D. fish
- 11. A. ships B. rivers
C. rain D. snow
- 12. A. deep B. wide
C. long D. high
- 13. A. deep B. wide
C. deeper D. wider
- 14. A. ocean B. hole
C. water D. spot
- 15. A. either B. however
C. as well D. besides
- 16. A. smaller B. bigger
C. younger D. wider
- 17. A. way B. route
C. round D. trip
- 18. A. fly B. walk
C. run D. trip
- 19. A. days B. hours
C. minutes D. months
- 20. A. Europe B. Asia
C. America D. Australia

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Tsai Chin Chung is one of Taiwan's most famous cartoonists, and his cartoons are enjoyed by people in many different countries in Asia. His books of cartoons have now become best sellers in Singapore, Malaysia, and even Japan.

As soon as he could hold a pencil or a brush, Tsai Chin Chung lived only for drawing. Every day he practised drawing people and things around him as well as characters and scenes from his favorite stories.

When he was only 15 years old, he left home to work for a publisher in Taipei. At first he was only 15 years old and he worked hard to illustrate different kinds of books. He soon began to realize, however, that he enjoyed drawing cartoons far more than drawing illustrations for books. Consequently, two years later he decided to leave his job as a book illustrator and to concentrate on drawing cartoon strips. He was determined to succeed as a cartoonist even if it meant "living on instant noodles" in order to establish himself.

Now approaching the age of 50, Tsai Chin Chung has achieved something unusual for a modern cartoonist. He has become outstandingly successful at transforming Chinese literature and philosophy into humorous comic stories. In this way, he has made the Chinese classics familiar to thousands of people.

In recognition of his great achievement, several years ago Tsai Chin Chung was given an award as one of the 10 outstanding Young People of Taiwan. Since then, he has won many prizes, and his cartoons have become popular in countries and regions throughout Asia, America and Europe. So far, he has published more than 20 comic books. Ten of these are about ancient Chinese philosophers, and the remainders are based on Chinese historical and literary classics.

Many of Tsai Chin Chung's books of cartoons and comics have now been published in English in countries and regions like Singapore. His books have also been translated into several other languages, including Japanese, Korean and Thai. Even publishers in countries like France and Indonesia have recently signed agreements for permission to publish his cartoon strips.

- 1. Tsai Chin Chung first worked as _____.
 A. a painter
 B. a cartoonist
 C. a writer of Chinese stories
 D. a book illustrator
- 2. Tsai Chin Chung left his first job because he _____.
 A. preferred drawing cartoons
 B. wanted to go back to school
 C. enjoyed illustrating books
 D. was determined to learn how to cook
- 3. Tsai Chin Chung first became interested in drawing when he _____.
 A. left school
 B. was a very small child
 C. was fifteen

D. started to be a cartoonist

- 4. Half of the books he has published are about _____.
 A. Chinese and foreign comic books.
 B. learning English and other foreign languages
 C. Western countries
 D. Chinese literature and philosophy
- 5. As a result of his great achievements, Tsai Chin Chung _____.
 A. travelled widely in Asia and Europe
 B. went to live in Singapore
 C. won an important prize in Taiwan
 D. earned a lot of money

B

When Dean Arnold got his first job, he was miserable. Each time he went to work, he coughed and he couldn't breathe. Working in a bakery when you are allergic(过敏的) to flour can be painful.

But Arnold stayed with the National Biscuit Company for ten years. He was a businessman and he helped them improve production. At last his health problems became too serious. He left and formed his own company.

With his wife and mother, he founded Arnold Bakery. They tried new recipes, changing the kind and amount of flour used. This enabled Arnold to work there without too much pain. The bread, made with unbleached(未漂白的) flour, was baked in brick oven.

They began by baking two dozen loaves. The bread was sold door to door for fifteen cents a loaf. Winning customers to his usual, old fashioned bread took time. But Arnold, struggling against his allergy, built his bakery into one of the largest in the United States.

- 1. According to the context(上下文), the underlined word "miserable" means _____.
 A. quite pleased B. rather unhealthy
 C. too lucky D. very unhappy
- 2. A good title for the passage would be _____.
 A. A Sick Baker
 B. A Brick Oven Bread Baker
 C. An Old Fashioned Baker
 D. How to Overcome Allergy
- 3. Dean left the National Biscuit Company because he _____.
 A. suffered from allergy to flour
 B. didn't like the job
 C. wanted to make more money
 D. wanted to form his own company
- 4. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
 A. Arnold's bread was baked in a brick oven
 B. Arnold's bread was made with unbleached flour
 C. Arnold's bread was sold at a low price
 D. Arnold's bread was of poor quality
- 5. From the passage we can conclude that Arnold was _____.
 A. determined B. brave C. unusual D. unhealthy



此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断,如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词,在错的词下面划一横线,在该行右边横线上
写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

As the population of the world keeps on grow, 1. _____
it gets more and more difficult feed everyone. The 2. _____
United States is one of the lucky country because it 3. _____
grows enough food for itself and still has enough to 4. _____
export to another parts of the world. One reason for 5. _____
this is why the United States is a large country with 6. _____
different kind of climate. Most of the central part 7. _____
of the country is especial fit for raising grain. Wheat 8. _____
and corn are most important crops in this district. The 9. _____
USA exports millions of tons of grain in every year. 10. _____



Units 5~6

要句点击——钩挂知识重点

1. 我将把盒子放在阴凉的地方,这样太阳就不会把幼苗晒枯。

I'll keep the box in the shade *so that* the sun doesn't burn the little plants.

2. 肥粉是由鱼、血和骨头做成的。它能使白菜秧长得又大又壮。

The powder is *made from* fish, blood and bones. It'll *make the cabbage plants grow big and strong*.

3. 你得要像喂小鸡那样去喂幼苗吗?还是它们自己长大呢?

Do you have to *feed* plants like you feed chickens? Or do they *grow up* by themselves?

4. 每年一些小树被砍掉当柴烧,其余的留下来,好让它们长得更加高大。

A few of them can be cut each year for firewood. *The rest* (of them) are let to grow even taller.

(比较: a few people were killed in the fire, but most/most of them were saved.)

5. 结果他们拯救了这片森林 90% 的树木。

As a result, they saved 90% of the trees in the forest.

6. 她们还要确保牛群不会撞倒小树或吃掉树叶。

They also make sure the cows do not *knock them down* or eat the leaves.

7. 只有当树长得够大时才允许砍伐。每个人都要遵守规章制度,谁要是违反了这些规律制度谁就会受到处罚。

They *are only allowed to cut down* trees when they are big enough. Everyone *obeys* the rules, anybody who *breaks* the rules is punished.

8. 苏: 啊, 太漂亮了。你开它走了多远?

艾伦: 只开到伦敦。

SUE: Oh, It's very nice. *How far* have you been in it?

ALLEN: Just to London.

9. 兴建一家新汽车厂的建议于上月得到同意, 一家新公司已经开业。

The building of a new car factory *was agreed on* last month and a new company has been *started*.

10. 以后将增加到每年 30 万辆。这些汽车将供应给全国各地的人民。

This number will *grow* later to 300,000 cars a year. The cars will *be supplied to* people all over the country.

(比较: The number of people who lost homes *reached* as many as 250,000.

The number of this deer in China can be *increased*.)

11. 这将意味着它将为本省毕业生提供大量的就业机会。

This will mean a *great many* jobs for school-leavers in the province.

12. 新的汽车厂将给本省带来更多的就业机会。

A car factory will bring more jobs to the province.

13. 并不是所有的汽车部件都是在本厂制造的。

Not all the parts of the car will be made in the factory.

14. 他们将建立一个新训练中心。

They will *set up* a new training center.

15. 请给同学们写个通知然后张贴。

Please write a notice for the students and put it up.

词语辨析——明确词语使用

选用下面词语的适当形式填空

I. above all/after all/first of all/at all

- Never waste anything, but _____ never waste time.
- _____, let me introduce myself to you.
- What are you doing here _____?
- He is still a child _____. Don't blame him.
- I don't know him _____.

II. passed/past

- They hurried _____ the building.
- Tom _____ by me without greeting just now.
- The train for the small town leaves at ten _____ eight.
- Two weeks had _____ since Martin had seen him.
- In the _____ I have had many jobs.

III. agree to/agree with/agree on

- I _____ what he said.
- All those who _____ the plan, raise your hands.
- We _____ leaving there the next day.
- Finally he _____ get someone to help me.
- The food doesn't _____ him.

IV. build/found/set up/put up

- Last year a cinema was _____ near our school.
- The rich man _____ a hospital and a school in the town where he was born.
- The nursery was _____ in our school.
- The newspaper reporter _____ his camera under a tree.
- They must _____ good relations with the masses.

综合训练——形成语用能力

一、听力

第一节

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下

一、小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- 1. What does the woman mean?
A. She has seen the film.
B. She has to work tonight.
C. She likes to see a film tonight.
- 2. How much is the shirt?
A. \$ 54. B. \$ 97. C. \$ 43.
- 3. Where are they?
A. In the street.
B. In an office.
C. At home.
- 4. What is the woman doing?
A. Having a chat.
B. Looking for a seat.
C. Looking for her friend.
- 5. What does the woman mean?
A. She is really too tired.
B. She has to continue working.
C. She can't finish it by Friday.

第二节

听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6~7 题。

- 6. What is Mary doing?
A. Buying a present for her mother.
B. Buying a painted box for her friend.
C. Taking a walk.
- 7. Where are they?
A. In the street.
B. In a shop.
C. In the office.

听第 7 段独白,回答第 8~10 题。

- 8. What can we learn about the telephone from the passage?
A. It has changed a lot.
B. It was invented in the US.
C. It has taken the place of letters completely.
- 9. How many telephones does the speaker have in his house?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.
- 10. Why does the speaker's friend telephone her over a thousand kilometres to say "Good morning"?
A. It is free.
B. It is cheap.
C. She doesn't like to write letters.

二、单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1. Students sometimes support themselves by _____ of part-time jobs.
A. ways B. paths C. means D. methods

- 2. The result of the experiment was very good, _____ we hadn't expected. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)
A. when B. that C. which D. what
- 3. All the top leaders discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.
A. put into practice
B. putting into practice
C. to put into practice
D. be put into practice
- 4. He has many friends, but _____ can give him any help this time.
A. all of them B. none of them
C. each of whom D. not all of whom
- 5. Prices of daily goods _____ through a computer can be lower than store prices. (2002 年全国春季高考)
A. are bought B. bought
C. been bought D. buying
- 6. In the USA, he made a lot of friends _____ English well to make himself _____.
A. learn; understand
B. to learn; understood
C. learning; understand
D. learned; understood
- 7. —I can't manage this Saturday. Another time, but not Saturday.
—Why _____ me earlier. I've been looking forward to it.
A. hadn't you told B. don't you tell
C. not to tell D. didn't you tell
- 8. Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept _____ of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union. (2000 年·上海春季高考)
A. either B. neither C. any D. none
- 9. Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits. (2001 年全国高考)
A. will request B. are requested
C. are requesting D. request
- 10. That's the best way you thought of _____ into the dangerous areas.
A. stopping people getting
B. to stop people getting
C. to keep people getting
D. preventing people from getting
- 11. So far nothing _____ Tom. I want to know the reason _____ he hasn't written to me.
A. heard from; why
B. has been heard from; why
C. was heard from; that
D. has heard from; that
- 12. —Why don't we take a little break?
—Didn't we just have _____? (2000 年全国高考)
A. it B. that C. one D. this
- 13. When he entered the room, he took _____ book.



- A. a third B. the third
C. a three D. the three

► 14. —I should have gone to see the film with you.

—_____.

- A. I'm ashamed
B. What a pity
C. That's terrible
D. It doesn't matter to me

► 15. You must end this foolish business of yours _____.

- A. as soon as possible
B. as possible as you can
C. as quick as possible
D. as fast as you can

► 16. The new suspension bridge _____ by the end of last month. (2001 年·上海春季高考)

- A. has been designed
B. had been designed
C. was designed
D. would be designed

► 17. "Everything here is not good." means "_____"

- A. Nothing here is good.
B. Everything here is bad.
C. Nothing here is bad.
D. Not everything here is good.

► 18. Let us _____ out for _____, _____?

- A. go; a drive; shall we
B. go; drive; shall we
C. go; a drive; will you
D. to go; drive; will you

► 19. When the little child caught sight of the young woman _____ in white, he started crying immediately.

- A. wearing B. dressing
C. worn D. dressed

► 20. —It's a good idea. But who's going to _____ the plan?

—I think Tom and Greg will. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

- A. set aside B. carry out
C. take in D. get through

三、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Dolphins are not fish, but warm-blooded mammals(哺乳动物). The young dolphin is born in water and is 1 on milk from the mother's body. It can grow up to three metres in 2. It has teeth and it eats fish. Its nose is very long, thus 3 a beak(鹰钩). It has a brain of the same size as a human being's.

Dolphins swim about in 4, going over and under the 5 of the water in curves(曲身鱼跃). They make 6 to talk to each other and to help them find food and the 7. They do not use their ears to 8 these sounds, but the lower 9 of the mouths.

Some dolphins seem to look 10 people. They leave the

others and swim up and down near the 11, mixing with swimmers. Sometimes children may 12 on their back.

A story was told about a dolphin in the last century. In a dangerous part of the sea 13 the coast of New Zealand, the 14 learnt to look for a dolphin called Jack. Jack met every ship in the area and 15 it the way. Then a passenger on a ship called "The penguin" shot and 16 him. Jack 17 and for nine years more continued to 18 all the ships through the sea except "The Penguin", which later hit a 19 and sank with a 20 of a hundred lives.

- 1. A. depended B. based C. lived D. fed
► 2. A. height B. length C. weight D. width
► 3. A. forming B. turning
C. breathing D. drawing
► 4. A. groups B. teams
C. societies D. forms
► 5. A. bottom B. surface C. top D. side
► 6. A. languages B. tools C. sounds D. ideas
► 7. A. ships B. road C. voyage D. way
► 8. A. make B. send C. receive D. find
► 9. A. part B. area C. level D. base
► 10. A. through B. for
C. down upon D. up
► 11. A. seas B. beaches C. banks D. pools
► 12. A. lie B. drive C. swim D. ride
► 13. A. at B. in C. on D. off
► 14. A. pilots B. passengers
C. sailors D. navy
► 15. A. told B. showed
C. taught D. explained
► 16. A. killed B. missed
C. wounded D. found
► 17. A. discovered B. recovered
C. cured D. treated
► 18. A. find B. attract C. instruct D. guide
► 19. A. rock B. stone
C. wave D. mineral
► 20. A. loss B. number C. load D. result

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

More than 3,000 years ago, a people called the Mayan settled in the rain forests of what is now the country of Guatemala. In the following years men went to live on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. They built great cities out of stone. More than 800 Mayan cities have been found in Guatemala and the Yucatan Peninsula.

A very outstanding thing in Guatemala are the temples. People from all over the world come to see these fantastic buildings every year. At the centre of each Mayan city was a very high temple. It was shaped like a pyramid with a flat top. Steep