

—中学英语全程学习系列—

中学英语重点·难点·考点· 误区与对策

(高二年级·上)

任丽娟 编著

西安交通大学出版社

《中学英语全程学习系列》编写委员会

主 编： 庄 力

副主编： 李 新

委员（以姓氏笔划排列）

白 莉	庄 力	任丽娟	李 新	李永强
何 萍	肖 娟	肖佳羽	高天运	颜照华
戴高剑				

内容提要

本书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲及高考词汇要求,与高二年级英语教科书同步编排,可供高二年级学生学习使用,也可供高三年级学生复习及英语教师参考使用。

全书随课本分为12个单元,每个单元分为4个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(即常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。随书配有听力测试的录音磁带。

本书是中学优秀教师多年教学经验的结晶,是严格按照最新教学大纲、遵循学习规律科学编写而成的。可望一书在手,即有名师引路。

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行
(西安市咸宁西路28号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029)2668316)
陕西宝石兰印务有限责任公司印刷厂印装
各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:12.25 字数:292千字
2000年6月第1版 2000年9月第2次印刷
印数:5001~8000 定价:23.00元
(含录音磁带一盒)

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题,请去当地销售部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话:(029)2668357 2667874

前言

为了有效地解决学习负担过重的突出问题,帮助广大高中学生在较短的时间里,按照新编高中英语教学大纲有效地掌握所学教材的知识重点,突破难点,联系考点,尽快地走出误区,提高英语水平,我们组织了一批数十年从事高中英语教学,尤其是多年从事高三英语教学,熟悉并教过人民教育出版社和朗文出版集团有限公司(英国)合编的高中英语教科书全程且已取得优异成绩,具有丰富教学经验的高级英语教师编写了这套《中学英语全程学习系列》丛书,希望能帮助高中学生和同等水平的英语学习者提高学习效率,扎扎实实掌握知识重点。通过典型高考题及例题的解析,使学生掌握解题对策,迅速走出误区,达到举一反三的学习效果。通过训练题,提高学生的英语运用能力,以取得优异成绩,全面提高素质教育的质量。希望这套丛书成为高中学生的良师益友。

这套丛书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲,与教科书同步编排。各册的单元划分与教科书相同,每一单元包括四个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽学生的知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。能力测试分听力部分和笔试部分,听力部分配有录音磁带。

本套丛书由全国优秀教师、教学能手、跨世纪学术、技术带头人庄力担任主编。

参加高中部分编写工作的教师主要有:

李新,高级教师,中国教育学会外语教学研究会会员,陕西省翻译工作者协会西安市中学专业委员会副主任,西安市外语教学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学三十余年,教学经验丰富,成绩突出,其学生多次获得全国及省、市英语竞赛、奥赛的一、二等奖,1994年陕西省高考文科第一名亦是他的学生;主编或同其他同行合作编著了《新编高中英语一点通》等60余种中学英语教学参考书、辅导书、词典以及高考、中考应试用书。

任丽娟,高级教师,中国外语学习学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学二十余年,具有丰富的教学经验并且成果显著,所教的学生已有多人次获得全国英语奥赛二、三等奖及省、市英语竞赛一、二等奖,高考成绩屡获本系统第一名;主编或参加编著了《高中英语精讲精练精测与同步导学》、《高中英语典型例题解析》、《最新中学生英汉图解词典》等书籍。

由于编写时间紧,加之水平所限,本书难免有差错和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

目 录

Unit 1	Disneyland	(1)
Unit 2	No smoking , please !	(15)
Unit 3	Body language	(28)
Unit 4	Newspapers	(41)
Unit 5	Charlie Chaplin	(54)
Unit 6	Mainly revision	(66)
期中测试题		(74)
Unit 7	Canada	(83)
Unit 8	First aid	(96)
Unit 9	Saving the earth	(109)
Unit 10	At the shop	(122)
Unit 11	Hurricane !	(136)
Unit 12	Mainly revision	(152)
期末测试题.....		(161)
听力部分录音文稿.....		(169)
参考答案.....		(178)

Unit 1

Disneyland

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

(1) operate vt. 操作

[变形] operation n. 操作 , 手术

(2) imagine vt. 想象

[变形] imagination n. 想象

(3) success n. 成功

[变形] successful adj. 成功的 successfully adv. 成功地 succeed vi. 成功

[反义] unsuccessful adj. 不成功的 unsuccessfully adv. 不成功地

(4) heat vt. 使热 n. 热

[变形] hot adj. 热的

(5) sign n. 符号 v. 签(名)

[变形] signable adj. 可签名的 signature n. 签名

2. 日常交际用语

(1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to... ?

(2) Go straight ahead till you see...

(3) It 's about... yards/meters down this street.

(4) Excuse me. How can I get to... ?

(5) Go through the gate and you 'll find the entrance to... on the other side.

(6) Excuse me , please. Where is the nearest men 's room ?

3. 句型和语法

Can you tell me what your parents do ?

May I ask when and where you were born ?

二、难点讲解

1. 复合形容词的构成

(1) 名词 + 过去分词 ,例如 :

(a) horse-drawn (cart) 马拉(车)

(a) man-made (lake) 人工(湖)

(some) hand-written (letters) 手写的(信件)

(2) 名词 + 形容词 ,例如 :

(some) snow-white (paper) (一些) 雪白的(纸)

world-wide (struggle) 世界范围的(斗争)

(3) 形容词 + 分词 ,例如 :

funny-looking (man) 样子好笑的(人)

ready-made (clothes) 现成的(衣服)

(4) 数词 + 名词 ,例如 :

(a) five-year-old (child) (一个) 五岁的(孩子)

(a) ten-storey (building) (一座) 十层的(楼房)

2. free

形容词 意思如下 :

(1) “ 免费的 ” ,如 :

Children in this village enjoy free education and free medical care.

这个村的孩子享受免费教育与医疗。

(2) “ 空闲的 ” ,例如 :

She is usually free in the evening.

她通常晚上有空。

“ Is this seat free ? ” Yes , no one is using it. ”

“ 这个位子空着吗 ? ” “ 对 , 没人坐。 ”

(3) “ 自由的 , 随意的 ” ,例如 :

you are free to choose whatever you like.

你可以随意选你所喜欢的任何东西。

3. wish 用作名词时

(1) 做主语时 , 常用不定式做表语 , 意为 “ 愿望是 ……” , 表示将来要发生的某一动作。例如 :

Disney 's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.

迪斯尼的最大愿望是成为著名的艺术家。

The boy 's wish is to become a pilot.

这孩子的愿望是成为一个飞行员。

注意 : 不定式与动名词做表语的意义不同。如 :

Today his job is to look after the baby.

他今天的工作是看孩子。(不定式表示某时要做的具体动作)

My job is teaching.

我的工作是教书。(动名词说明主语的性质)

(2) wish 后可跟介词 for + n. 或动词不定式做定语。例如：

Our wish for world peace is sure to come true.

我们希望世界和平的愿望一定会实现。

Disney's wish to be a famous artist was strong.

迪斯尼要成为著名艺术家的愿望很强烈。

4. in the hope of

in the hope of / in hopes of + n. / doing sth. 意为“抱有……的希望”，例如：

He went there in the hope of meeting his old friends.

他去那里希望见到他的老朋友们。

People sent their children abroad in hopes of giving them a good education.

人们把孩子送到国外希望他们受到良好教育。

5. known

known 是过去分词，意为“为人所知的”，可构成词组：

(1) be known as + n. (表示身份、职业的名词) 作为……而著名，例如：

We are sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long.

我们坚信不久你就会成为一位著名的艺术家。(以艺术家的身份而著名)

(2) be known for + n. (表示特征的名词) 因……而著名，例如：

Xi'an is known for its long history.

西安以历史悠久而著名。

(3) be known to + sb. 为某人所知，例如：

It is known to all that the earth is round.

众所周知地球是圆的。

(4) be known to do 以……为人所知，例如：

He has never been known to behave badly.

他的如此恶行从未被人知道。

(5) be known by + n. / doing 通过……(手段或判断标准)认识、了解，例如：

A man is known by the company he keeps.

从他与周围人们的交往中了解他的为人。

A wine is known by tasting.

通过品尝辨别酒的质量。

6. 几个与 day 有关的词组

(1) day after day 日复一日，天天，意味着时间之久，强调重复同样的事或动作。例如：

The workers in that factory did the same thing day after day.

那家工厂的工人天天做同样的事。

(2) day by day 天天, 强调情况逐渐变化。例如:

The child is growing up day by day.

那孩子一天天长大。

(3) from day to day 天天, 从一天到另一天, 强调情况继续没有间断地变化, 例如:

With constant use his spoken English improves from day to day.

由于经常地运用, 他的英语口语 一天天进步。

(4) 类似的词组: n. + after + n. 表示“一个接一个”, 例如:

year after year, month after month, week after week,

experiment after experiment, failure after failure,

defeat after defeat, achievement after achievement,

victory after victory, bus after bus,

7. 几个与 way 有关的词组

(in) this way 这样, 以这种方式, 用这种方法

(in) that way 那样, 以那种方式, 用那种办法

on the way 在路上

in the way 挡路, 碍事 in one's way 碍事, 妨碍

in a / one way 在某种意义上说, 在某种程度上

by the way 顺便说(问)一句

in any way 在哪方面, 在任何方面

in every way 在各方面, 无论从哪方面说, 以各种方式

in one's own way 按自己的方式, 以其特有的方式

Please move this chair. It is in the way.

请移开这把椅子, 它挡路。

Do you work in the way I have shown you?

你用我给你示范的方式工作吗?

On the way to the station I bought some newspapers.

在去车站的路上, 我买了些报纸。

He saved old envelopes. In this way he has collected many stamps.

他积攒旧信封。用这样的方式, 他收集了很多邮票。

By the way have you seen Tom recently?

顺便问一下, 你最近见到汤姆了吗?

In a way it is an important book.

在某种程度上, 这是一本很重要的书。

He is always doing things in his own way.

他总是以他自己的方式做事。

8. scores of

表示“许多”,为不定数量,前边有数词的时候用单数。例如:
two score of people 40 个人;several score of eggs 几十个鸡蛋;
many score of apples 几十个苹果;three score (of) years 60 年

9. 分词做状语的用法

例如:

The studios which he started are still busy today ,producing more and more interesting films.
他开办的电影制片厂至今还很忙碌,在生产着越来越多的影片。

在这个句子中,现在分词做伴随状语,与句子主语之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。再如:

He was busy last night ,writing ,drawing and taking pictures.

The children walked through the forest ,singing and laughing all the way.

10. 词组 be busy with + n. 忙于某事

be busy (in) doing sth. 忙于做某事

The boy is busy with his homework now.

这孩子现在正忙于他的家庭作业。

He was busy writing the book last year.

去年他忙于写书。

11. operate

可用作及物动词或不及物动词,如:

(1) manage ; run 经营,管理

All the Disney parks are operated by the same company.

所有的迪斯尼乐园都由同一家公司经营。

The factories and mines are operated by the local people.

那些厂矿由当地人经营。

(2) make sth. work 操纵

The new type of machine is easy to operate.

这台新型机器容易操纵。

Can you operate a sewing machine ?

你会使用缝纫机吗?

(3) (cause) to work ; be in action 起作用,运转

How does this new machine operate ?

这台新机器运转得怎样?

The lift is operated by electricity.

这台电梯是电动的。

(4) 动手术,开刀

The doctors are operating on the eyes of the patient.

医生们正在给病人眼部做手术。

12. imagine

vt.(= have a picture of sth. in your mind) 想象 ,设想 ”

(= think that sth. will probably happen) 料想 ,预想 ,估计 ”

(1) imagine + n. / pron.

Can you imagine life on a desert island ?

你能想象在荒岛上如何生活吗 ?

I have never imagine anything like that.

我从没想象过那样的事。

(2) imagine + doing ...

Can you imagine her becoming a pilot ?

你能想象她当上了飞行员吗 ?

Can you imagine swimming with a crocodile in a lake ?

你能想象和一条鳄鱼在湖里游泳吗 ?

(3) imagine + sb. + to be. . .

Don 't imagine yourself to be always correct.

不要以为自己总是对的。

(4) imagine + O. clause

You can 't imagine how worried I was then.

你想象不出我当时多么着急。

I can 't imagine what he looks like.

我想象不出他的模样。

13. heat

(1) n.(u.) hotness 热 ,热量

The sun gives us light and heat.

太阳给我们光和热。

Children can 't walk about in this heat.

孩子们不能在这酷热下走动。

(2) vi. become hot 变热 ; vt. make sth. hot 加热

If you press one button , your meal will be heated for you.

如果你按一个按钮 ,你的饭就会给你热好。

Turn off the gas. The milk has heated.

关掉煤气 ,牛奶热了。

14. bring on

意思是 : (1) (= cause sb. / sth. to appear) 带来 (2) (= cause sth. such as illness) 引起 (疾病) 。 例如 :

The first dish that was brought on was potato crisps .

端上来的第一道菜是油炸土豆片。

Water pollution often brings on diseases.

水污染常引起疾病。

比较：

bring in

意思是 (1)(= introduce) 引进 (2)(= yield as income or profit) 获得 (收入或利润) 。 例如：

They have brought in a good wheat harvest.

他们获得了小麦丰收。

The new comers brought in new customs and new habits.

新来者带来了新风俗习惯。

The new computer brought in a lot of money.

那台新电脑带来很多钱。

15. as (so) far as

(1)(= to the place mentioned) 至某一指定的地点

He walked as far as the river.

他走到河边。

(2)(= the same distance) 同样的距离

They didn 't go so far as the others.

他们不如其他人走得那样远。

(3)(= to the extent that) 就.....程度 ; 在.....范围内

So far as I know , he has been to the Great Wall.

就我所知 , 他曾去过长城。

I will help you as far as I can.

我会尽力帮你。

16. ...don 't think (that)...

句中的否定词在主句而否定意义在从句 , 这种现象叫作否定转移 , 能作否定转移的主句谓语动词按意义分为两类。

(1) 表示看法的动词 : think , believe , suppose , expect , imagine . 当它们后接一个有否定意义的宾语从句时 , 通常把主句中的谓语动词变成否定式 , 而从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。例如：

He doesn 't imagine we have cleaned that empty house yet.

他认为我们还没打扫那个空房子。

I don 't expect he will telephone me.

我认为他不会给我打电话。

We don 't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

我们认为你的画没有什么有趣的地方。

- (2) 表示感觉的动词 : appear , seem , feel as if , look as if , sound as if 等。当它们后接不定式时 , 否定谓语动词或不定式的意义相同。例如 :

He doesn't seem to have understood the instruction. (= He seems not to have understood the instruction.)

他似乎还没明白那个说明。

It doesn't sound as if they know what to do.

听起来好像他们不知道该干什么。

It doesn't look as if it's going to rain.

看起来天不像要下雨。

I don't wish to be true. (= I wish not to be true.)

我希望不是真的。

注意 动词 wish 仅在不定式做宾语的情况下可否定转移 , 如果接宾语从句则不可。

- (3) 动词 hope 是个例外 , 不能作否定转移 , 例如 :

I hope it won't snow.

简略否定回答只能说 :

I hope not.

三、考点、误区与对策

1. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants. (NMET 97)

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

[解析] 正确答案是 B。此题考查宾语从句。连接代词 whatever 在宾语从句中做 wants 的宾语 , 又引导宾语从句。句意为 : 无论孩子要什么都给孩子被普遍认为是不明智的。however , whenever 是连接副词 , 不符合题意 ; whichever 是连接代词 , 意为“无论哪一个” , 不符合句意 , 只在有一定前提的情况下用 , 例如 :

Here are some beautiful coats . You may take whichever you like.

这儿有些漂亮的外衣。你喜欢哪件就拿哪件。

2. Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____. (NMET 98)

A. where B. there C. which D. that

[解析] 正确答案是 C。此题考查宾语从句。连接代词 which 引导宾语从句 , 并在从句中做介词的宾语。补充完整应该是 which university he comes from. 连接副词 where 不符合题意 ; there 不引导从句 ; that 引导从句时不做成分 , 也没有意义。该句意为 : “布拉克博士不是来自于牛津就是剑桥 , 我想不起来是哪一所大学。”

3. No one will be sure _____ in a million years.

A. what will man look like

B. what man will look like

C. man will look like what

D. what look will man like

[解析] 正确答案是 B。该题考查宾语从句及其语序。what 引导宾语从句并在从句中做 look like 的宾语, man 做从句中的主语。宾语从句应用陈述语序, 因此只有 B 项符合要求。A 项是疑问语序, C、D 语序均错。

四、能力测试

I. 选择填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. He didn't know _____.

A. which room they lived

B. which room they lived in

C. what room did they live

D. which room did they live in

2. Could you tell me _____ the railway station?

A. how could I get to

B. how I can get to

C. where I can get to

D. where can I get to

3. — We haven't heard from Tom for a long time.

— What do you suppose _____ to him?

A. was happening

B. to happen

C. has happened

D. having happened

4. Please find out _____ arrive?

A. when will the plane from London

B. when the plane from London will

C. where the plane to London

D. that the plane to Paris will

5. Can you make sure _____ the gold ring?

A. where your wife had put

B. where had your wife put

C. where your wife has put

D. where has your wife put

6. Nobody but Tom and his mother _____.

A. know what is he doing

B. know what he is doing

C. knows what he is doing

D. knows what is he doing

7. We have plenty of books here. You may take _____ you like most.

- A. in which B. from which C. whichever D. that
8. — Would you like to have a party ?
— We 'd like to , but it depends on _____ we have enough time.
A. if B. weather C. if or not D. whether
9. Now most people may see _____ problem the population is.
A. a what serious B. such serious a
C. how serious a D. so a serious
10. Would any one of you please tell me _____ to the railway station ?
A. how far is it B. how far it is
C. how far off is it D. how long it is
11. I hear he will be back in _____.
A. day or two days B. one day or two
C. one and two days D. a day or two
12. Excuse me , would you tell me _____ ?
A. when will the sports meet be taken place
B. when was the sports meet going to be held
C. when is the sports meet to begin
D. when the sports meet is to take place
13. Give it to _____ you think can do the work well and quickly.
A. who B. whoever C. whomever D. whatever
14. He seems different from _____ he used to be.
A. that B. which C. what D. who
15. If you go to the art exhibition , _____ please.
A. take along B. take away me
C. take me along D. take along me
16. We watched carefully _____ the baby 's parents in the crowd.
A. hoping to look B. in the hope of finding
C. finding D. with hopes of looking
17. Seeing the guests _____ themselves at the table , hostess _____ the dishes.
A. to sit ; brought on B. seated ; brought on
C. sit ; brought in D. seating ; brought in
18. Every day a red bus _____ those people to work and home.
A. pick up B. picks up C. picks out D. lifts up
19. I don 't believe _____ is true.
A. that what he said B. what that he said
C. all what he said D. that he said
20. — Would you please join us in our game ?
— _____.
A. No , I wouldn 't

- B. Yes , you are right
C. I 'd like to , but I have to fetch my bat first.
D. Yes , I would

II . 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中 ,选出一个最佳答案。

Washoe is a young chimpanzee(黑猩猩). She is no 1 chimpanzee , though. Scientists are doing a research 2 her. They want to see how civilized(驯化) she can 3 . Already she does many things a human being can do.

For example , she has been learning how to exchange 4 with people . The scientists are teaching her 5 language. When she wants to be picked 6 , Washoe points up with one finger. She rubs her teeth with her finger 7 she wants to brush her teeth. This is done after every meal. Washoe has also seen 8 to think out and find answers to problems. Once she was put in a 9 with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to 10 . After she considered the 11 , she got a tall box to stand 12 . The food was still too high to be reached. Washoe found a 13 pole. Then she climbed onto the 14 , grasped the pole , and 15 down the food with the pole.

Washoe 16 like a human , too. The scientists keep her in fully furnished(家具齐全的) house. After a hard 17 in the laboratory , she goes home. 18 she plays with her toys. She 19 enjoys watching television before going to bed.

Scientists hope to 20 more about people by studying our closest relative(亲属)—chimpanzee.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. foolish | B. ordinary | C. special | D. simple |
| 2. A. for | B. by | C. to | D. on |
| 3. A. expensive | B. change | C. develop | D. become |
| 4. A. actions | B. views | C. messages | D. feelings |
| 5. A. sign | B. human | C. spoken | D. foreign |
| 6. A. out | B. at | C. on | D. up |
| 7. A. when | B. until | C. since | D. while |
| 8. A. raised | B. trained | C. ordered | D. led |
| 9. A. cave | B. zoo | C. room | D. museum |
| 10. A. pull | B. see | C. eat | D. reach |
| 11. A. problem | B. position | C. food | D. ceiling |
| 12. A. by | B. on | C. up | D. with |
| 13. A. straight | B. strong | C. long | D. big |
| 14. A. wall | B. box | C. ceiling | D. pole |
| 15. A. knocked | B. picked | C. took | D. shook |
| 16. A. lives | B. acts | C. thinks | D. plays |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 17. A. task | B. lesson | C. day | D. time |
| 18. A. Here | B. There | C. So | D. Then |
| 19. A. quite | B. already | C. even | D. still |
| 20. A. observe | B. discover | C. gain | D. learn |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 并从题后所给四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Early in the morning of June 29, Carrie and Morgenstern were watching the field. Although they could see nothing through the thick fog, they kept their camera running. By 6 a. m. the fog had began to lift. A remarkable pair of circles was seen in the wheat field flattened(弄平). Stalks(麦秆) were bent but not broken. Outside the circles the wheat was untouched. Muddy though the field was, there were no footprints or other marks. The circles seemed to have come from nowhere. "I can't explain it at all," Mike Carrie said to himself with his eyes wide open. Carrie is not alone. Since the early 1980, more than 2000 circles have appeared in farmers' fields. Most circles form at night between May and August.

Some believe the circles are caused by deer or some other animals. Others think of UFOs.

"The circles are messages given by those who come from outer space," says Michael Green, "Perhaps they are trying to get in touch with us."

Pat Delgado has researched on crop circles since 1981. He believes that they are caused by "some form of earth energy."

Most scientists think that there's no scientific basis to support Green's or Delgado's theories. Some of them say, "We think they're nothing but a hoax(骗局)."

In September 1991, Doug Bower and Dave Chorley told newsmen that since 1979 they had made circles throughout southern England to fool people who believed in UFOs.

Since the early 1980s, Dr Terland has visited more than 1000 circles. Now he thinks he may have the answer. He believes true crop circles are made by vortex(旋风) which can flatten the crop in circular pattern(圆形).

Now crop circles are still found in southern England each summer. Are they really the traces(痕迹) of UFOs?

- On the morning of June 29, 1991, Carrie and Morgenstern hoped to _____.
A. record an important thing
B. draw a conclusion.
C. find nature's secret
D. see something funny
- When he saw the crop circles, Mike Carrie was _____.
A. satisfied
B. frightened
C. surprised
D. interested
- According to the article we may know that all the crop circles _____.