

<<2010年高三英语备考试题集>>

图书基本信息

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作者：《2010年高三英语备考试题集》编写组 编

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### 内容概要

近年来英语课程标准和考试大纲在实践中不断完善，新教材推广使用后又逐步修订，英语教学及学生的英语水平在稳步提高。

根据高中学生的实际情况以及高考试题的趋向，我们编写了这本《2010年高三英语备考试题集》。

本书选编的试题取材新颖，重点突出，难度适中，形式符合最新的高考试卷题型。

全书分成单项训练和模拟试题两个部分。

单项训练部分旨在加强语法、选词填空、完形填空、阅读理解、翻译和写作各个方面的知识和能力的训练；模拟试题部分为精选的12套试卷。

本书所选的练习既注重基础和要点的训练又瞄准高考的要求，既减少不必要的重复又避免不切实际的超纲内容和偏题。

书后附有全部练习和试卷的参考答案。

听力测试部分另配音带两盒。

广大考生可在全面复习的同时使用本书进行练习和自测，以期达到巩固知识和提高能力的目的，争取在高考中取得良好的成绩。

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## 章节摘录

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like Shakespeare, Samuel Johnson, and Webster, but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn't even speak English — William the Conqueror. Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon ( or old English ), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German. But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction ( 区别 ) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating. When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more foreign than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.

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